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## PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

Turs volume has been prepared to present the substance of modern geographical knowledge, within moderate limits and in an elegant form. It is designed to be a book of great ralue in reepect to the fullness and accuracy of its information, and in the facility with which information may be derived from it. This $\Lambda$ tlas differs from all others previously published in many respects. Its maps of the enntinents and their national divisions are of much less size thau those previously engrared; and yet they are in erery respect equal in accuracy and appearance. Hence, this work must be rastly more acceptable to the public than the atlases generally publishel, whieh have always been of large size, and so costly as to be berond the means of the great mass of the people. The price of this Atlas is but a fraction of the cost of works of similar design. This work contains much later information than any other; not only are its maps engraved according to the most receat survess. but its descriptions of the different countries comprise facts of high importance, obtained from late official returns, which have not been published.

The plan of this Atlas is at once both so perspicuous and so comprehensive, that its merits are manifest at a glance-superseding the necessity of any argument with those who give it even a hastr examination. The most distinguishing feature of its maps is, that thongh they are of small cize, they yet present a correct and clear delineation of the natural features of the countries with accurate outlines of their various political divisions. In all those States in which the counties are subdivided into tornships, the names of the latter are given on the map by means of the ir initial and final letters. On the opposite page the same letters are repeated, in immerliate connection with the full names of the towns or townships, alphabetically arranged. Henee, this work in part consists of a complete Township Atlas of the United States; the table just alluded to instantly points out the incetion of any town ; ant the map shoms its position in its County and State. In the We tern Statss, which were surveyed under direction of the General Government, all the "base lines " and the "principal
meridians" are correctly stated, so that the minntest locality may be ascertained in a moment. The maps of other countries are prepared with similar accuracy. All of the maps have been engraved by the cerographic process, discovered by Mr. Morse, and used only by us.

The descriptions of the countries have been prepared with the view of presenting a succinct account of each; in which all their important natural features, their principal branches of productive industry, their population, and their chief cities are described, in articles that have space and prominence proportioned, as nearly as cau be conveniently done, to their real and comparative importance. This part of the volume iucludes not only an outline of the facts obtaiued by the last National Census, bat of those obtained by the several State Censuses which were taken during 1851-55; and in many instances, important information, derived from official sources and relating to the year 1856, has been incorporated with the returns just mentioned. While particular attention has been given to the fulluess and accuracy of the statistics in order that the work may be valuable for reliable reference, it has been the desigu of the anthor to present these facts in such a manner that the book will be interesting to the general reader.

At the commencement of the work there is an "Outhine or Physical Geography," illustrated by many special maps and engrarings, and comprising a complete synopsis of this science. This subject has not jet received general attention, and ours is the first attempt to bring it within the grasp of all.

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## THE

## W ORLD IN MINIATURB.

## I NTRODUCTION.

Tue Eartit is the third, in the order of distance from the sum, of the planets of the solar system. These planets, the number of which, exclusive of the asteroids, is eight, are all great worlds, of a size commensurate with the Earth, and several of them are much greater. They are situated at different distances from the sun, around which they are constantly revolving in orbits that are nearly cireular, and at regular periods. Certain remarkable characteristics are common to them, viz. they all revolse in the same direction around the sun, their orbits are all nearly eircular, the planes of their orbits are but slightity inclined to each other thes are all nearly globular, and they all revolve on axes; the moons of the plancts also follow the same general laws. Astronomy teaches that there are certain laws by which all these planets are most intimately conneeted with each other, as well as with the san, and hence they are to be considered as forming a family of worlds, nnited by inseparable bond sof mutual relationship.
The earth lias the form of a spheroid, differing from a perfect sphere by being slightly flattened at the poles ; or. which is the same thing, by being slightly protuberant at the equator. Aceording to Prof. Bessel, the greater or equatorial diameter
is $7,225 \cdot 604$ niles, (English statute, ) and the lesser or polar diameter is $7,899 \cdot 114$ miles, showing a difference of very nearly 20.5 miles, which is the amount of the polar compression. The equatorial cirenmference of the carth is 24,890 miles
The earth has a twofold motion, diurnal and annual. Its diurnal motion consists in its revolution from west to east, upon an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to solith; this diameter is termed the eartlis asis, and its extremities are termed the poles. This motion causes the alternations of day and night. The exact period of this revolation is 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 400 secondd. The annual motion of the carth consists in its revolution around the sun, which is completed in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds of mean solar time. If the axis of the earth was perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, there wonld be little or no rariation of temperature in the course of the year. But the ax's bas a permanent inclination, riz.: the angle of 23: $28^{\circ}$, and thus as the earth proceeds in its annual course, a slight change is daily produced in the angle which the sun's ravs make in striking npon ans particular portion of the e:arth's surface. Hence, a considerable or great variation of temperature occurs regularly in the
course of every year in the different latitudes, (excepting, however, the equatorial region, which steadily receives the largest amount of the sun's influence). This rariation, which produces the seasons, also effects a more general diffusion of heat from pole to pole. The inclination of the carth's axis produces, moreover, the varying dura-
tions of day and night at different periods of the year. The path described by this motion of the earth is called the ecliptic.

The superficial area of the earth is equal to about 196,500,000 English square miles. By referring to the accompanying map of the world on an equatorial projection, it will be scen that the Map of the World on an Equatorial Projection.


Western Hemisphere.
Eastern Hemisphere.
land portion occupies but little more than one- | very unequal. The extent of land in the Eastern fourth of the whole surface, and its distribution is 1 Hemisphere is at least two and a half times

greater than that in the Western Hemisphere; and the extent of land north of the equator is three times greater than that sonth of it. It is a remarkable fact that if we divide the globe by a great circle passing to the south of Afriea,
through the sontlern extremity of $\Lambda$ sia, and intersecting Sonth America, we thereby bring into the northern one of the two hemispheres thus formed, nearly all of the land portion of the globe, and the other is occupied almost entirely

by water. The map showing this feature is projected upon the plane of the horizon of London, which thus occupies nearly the centre of the Land Hemisphere. This eircumstance explains, in a great degree, how it is that London lias become the chief eity and commercial metropolis of the earth; it ocenpies the best position in the world for that rery purpose. In the Water Hemisplere, the most central point is New Zealand.

The latitude of a place on the earth's surface is its angular distance from the equator. measured on its own terrestrial meridian: it is reckoned in degrees, minutes and seconds, from 0 up to $90^{\circ}$, and north or south according to the hemisphere the place is in. Thus, the Observatory at Greenwich, Eng., is situated in $51^{\prime} 28^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ north latitude. l'arallels of latitude are small circles on the carth's surface, parallel to the equator.

Meridians are great circles on the earth's surface passing through both poles. The longitude of a place is reekoned east or west of some selected meridian. The meridian of the Roral Observatory at Greenwich. is used for this purpose more than any other meridian. The longitude of a place is, therefore, measured by the are of the equator intereepted between the meridian of the place and that of Greenwich, or. which is the same thing, by the spherical angle at the pole included between these meridians. The ineridian of the National Observatory at Washington, D. C., is $772^{\prime} 48^{\prime \prime}$ west from (ireenwich.

The Tropies are two parallels of latitude. one on the north and the other on the sonth side of the equator, from which each is distant 23 ? $29^{\circ}$. The north one is called the Trepic of Cancer, and the south one the Tropic of Capricorn ; the sun
passes vertically over the former on the 21st of June, and over the latter on 21st of December.

The Aretic and Antarctic Cireles are two parallels of latitude, as distant, respectively, from the north and south poles as the tropies are from the equator, that is, $23^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$; their latitudes, therefore are $66^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$.

The Zones of the earth's surface are five divisions formed ly the tropies and polar eireles. The Torrid Zone lies between the tropies, the Temperate Zones lie between the tropics and polar circles, and the Frigid Zones comprise the regions between the polar circles and the poles.

The extreme elevation of land does not excced
five and a half miles, while the mean clevation of the whole continental land probably falls short of 1,000 feet. The extreme depression of land, or greatest depth of the sea, has also been supposed not materially to exceed five or six miles, with probably a mean depth of ocean corresponding somewhat to the mean clevation of the land. The irregularities of the earth's surface give rise to monntain ranges, plateaux or table-lands, level plains, and long-extended valleys, as also to the flow of springs and rivers, to the formation of lakes and inland seas, and consequently, to the universal system of natural drainage by which the land becomes a fit abode of plants and animals.


PEAK OF TENERIFEL.

## OUTLINES OFPHYSICALGEOGRAPII.

Tue extent of the science, or sciences, which the term Geography comprehends, is so great, that it has become necessary to treat of it in divisions. Physical Ceography treats of the earth as it exists in its natural state, embracing a description of its surface, of the mass of waters forming its oceans, lakes and rivers, of the atmosphere by which it is surrounded, and of those laws which regulate the distribution of organic beings that cover its surface. Although a special subject, it is not a distinct science, but rather a combination of sciences for the purpose of investigating the relations which exist between the various phenomena of material nature. It investigates the laws which were in operation in the formation of the surface of the globe, it treats of the successive changes which it has undergone, and considers the effects of the influences of climate and temperature to which it is now subjected. This department of study has but recently been formed, haring been developed by the general activity and intellectual character of this age. The immense number of facts collected by able observers in various parts of the globe have been carefully compared and combined by the most eminent men of science, and from their slaborate investigations the knowledge requisite for describing the natural state of the earth has been obtained. 'To Baron Humboldt, especially, the scientific world is indebted for the thorough organization of this de-
partment of knowledge. From his works, and from Prof. A. K. Johnston's Atlas of Plyysical Geograply, the materials and maps for this chapter have been chiefly derived. This brauch of knowledge shows that the physical system of the carth is a chain of harmonies intimately connected together, and the result of one grand and comprehensive design, all acting for and in accordance with the general good of the whole. The solid earth, with its diversified surface of hill and valley, rivers and oceans, is the framc-work and support of the system. The atmosphere forms a gorgeous canopy for ever-dropping dews and muisture to refresh the soil. Under these influences, countless regetable forms lise and flourish, and myriads of organic sensitive beings, in size and form from the smallest point up to the huge elephant or intellectual man, inhabit the surface of the earth. Thereby we become acquainted with the living and active operations of nature, and the beautiful and appropriate bearings of her relative dependencies.

Geology investigates the crust of the earth, the materials of which it is composed, the changes to which it has been subjected, and the causes of those changes. By the crust of the earth is meant the external shell or covering of solid matter, accessible to the insestigations of man. Since the time of its formation, this crust has been the theatre of great ehanges, which are in-

25. Prenent surface of the Earth.|.

24 Erratio blocks or boulders.
23. Alluvinl (matter carried down ly rivers).
2?. Dilu viator ] rift (thick beds of eompact clay, containing stones of various sizes, Iy ing above the hard rocks:
21. 1'lioecne (more recent).
2). Miocenc (less reeent).
19. Eocene (dawn of recent).

1s. Chalk.
17. Sandstone.
16. Weald beds (elay).
15. White Lias. $\int$ Limestone
14. Jrown Lias. shales, marl,
13. Black Lias. Sandstones.
12. Virriegated Marl (grits).
11. Shell Limestone.
10. Variegated sandstone.
9. Minestone, or Magnesian Limestone.
5. Lower Red Sandstoue.
7. Sitone, or hard Coal.
b. Curbonif rous Limestnne.
5. Devonian, or Old Rell Samdstone.
4. Silurian.
3. Cambrian.
2. Slate.

1. Massive, shapeless roeks. Cinciss, Popplyyry cte. Granite is the lowest rock.

| (incins, Mienschist, Clay Formation. | Craywacke, Carbonif-1 <br> or 'Transition erolls <br> Formation. Form't'n. | New Lied Sandstone Formation. | Oolitic Formation. | Cretneoull Formation. | Dilurial For mation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary, or Metannerphic <br>  | Lower Sccondary. | Midalle sceondary. | Upper secondary. | Tertiary. | Superticial Accumulations. |

The Tertiary Fossiliferous, or Alluvial Formation eontains the first traces of Man and most of the other "peries of exis ing animal and plants; al o the relics of rifantic birds.

The Secondary Fossiliferous, or Mesozn ic Formation, montains re ics of bir ls, reptiles. fishes, erustucea, plants, ete. The Tertiary P'eriod contains relies of viz.: (21) l'liocene Period, elephant, ox, decr, dolphin, scal, walrus, whale, kangaroo, pigeon, raven, duck, lark, ete.; poplars, willows, elns, chestnuts, etc. (20) Mincene Period,-ape, tapir, rhinoceros, mastodon, hippopotamus, horee, \&゚-. (19) Eucene P'eriod,-Manmalia; bats, woll: fox, raccoon, dornouse, squirrel, serpents: tresh-water tortoises; buzzard, owl, quail, woodeock, pelican, albatross, vulture, ind extinet species of fishes. In the Upper Secondary class the relies of gigantic animals of saurian or lizarl tribe, also gigantic liris: sna-weerls and pines. The Weald beds abound in terrestrial and fresh-water remuin:.

The Primary Fussiliferous. or I'alenzoje Formation, in which the first form of lite, anmal and regetable, have been discovered, contain marine shedls, crustacea, fishes, flowerless marine $p$ tant and flowering hand plants, reptiles, mammalia, trices of birds and tortoises.

In the Carboniferons Form tiom, the remains of huse trees, especially jern-. ubound. which have been conserted into immense coal-beds.
1.! e. Graywack Formetion are sta-needs. and land-plants of simple structure.

The Azoic l'uriod or Formation, in whi han

[^0] signs of life have been diseoverel.
lustr:tifie I, ca!led laneous. (formed by fire.)
dicated by successive series of organic remains, and have been termed geological Epochs or Eras. The materials of which the earth's surface is composed are arranged under two great divisions,igncous and sedimentary rocks.

The igneons rocks are formed by the action of heat under superincumbent pressure, and are composed of an aggregate of crystalline partieles, without any order of stratification. Of these the chief is gramite, which is the lowest of all rocks, and forms the basis on which the others rest ; it auso penetrates the overlying strata in reins of various magnitude, and in many places has been upheaved so as to form the summits of the loftiest mountains. Greenstone or Trap-rocks have been thrown up at different periods, and pervade, more or less all the sccondary strata. Volcanic rocks are of the same material as the preceding, but their forms of structure are varied; they are the products of the most recent of the igncous actions.

Sedimentary rocks are composed of the fragments of older rocks, worn down by the action of the elements and deposited in the ocean, whence, by pressure, heat, and chemical agency, they were re-formed into new masses, with a stratified and more or less slaty structure. The lorest of these rocks is called gneiss, which is succected lyy the slates, (mica, talc, chlorite and clay) ; these contain no organic remains. Then follow the Silurian, Oh Ped Sandstone or Devonian, the Carboniferous or Coal, the New Red Sandstone, (the Lias.) the Oolite, (the Wealden,) and the Chall, or Cretacerus formations or systems; and then the Tertiary, and Diluvial formations. The Alluvial formation is the most recent of the Liluvial, and includes the river dsposits now going on. Above thess is the recent soil, composed of
carthy matter, and decomposed portions of plants and animals.

The order of the succession of the strata which compose the earth's crust is nowhere inverted; although no locality contains the entire series, yet those which are fornd together invariably follow in the same succession. These strata were successively formed in the growth or development of the earth, resulting from the many and vast changes which took place at very carly periods. Each stratum marks a distinct period, and is characterized by its own flora and fauna.

Changes in the cartl's crust are constantly occurring. The general aspect, or the great outline of the form of its surface, has probably remained nearly the same since the subsidence of the deluge ; but this is comparatively a brief period. The changes that are now being made by natural agencies, appear to be of limited extent, affecting chiefly the localitics in which they occur. Of these, perhaps the most important are those produced by earthquakes and voleanoes in different parts of the world ; the formation of reefs and coral islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans; and the results of the constant action of the water upon the land. The atmospliere, the ocean and rivers, are contimually acting upon the solid crust, and wearing it down into the beds of the seas, and it is there reconsolidated into new strata. An internal igneous process is also forcing up, at intervals of time, and also at different localities, masses of crystalline rocks under the raried forms of granites, trap-rocks, porphyries, and lavas, which tond to clevate certain portions of the earth's surface, and thus compensate for the levelling agencies of the ocean and atmosphere. By these successive agencies the dry land of continents and islands is slowly but incessantly being
C H A R T

renoved into the ocean, while new lands are as certainly raised from the ocean-depths; and thus the mass of dry land on the earth's surface is continually changing its position, as well as its bulk and sulperficial surface. These relative changes of land and ocean give rise to changes of local temperatures and climates, and also materially influence the distribution of plants and animals, not only as regards relative equatorial position or parallels of latitude, but also as regards the longitudinal distribution of organic beings.
The great occanic mass of waters is contimuous around the earth, it being only interrupted partially by the intervention of the contiuents. $\Lambda s$ thus interrupted, it consists mainly of three great basins-the Pacilic, Atlantic, and Indian Occans. I't these may be afded two other division., the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans, by which names are respectively distinguished the bodies of water situated within the Arectic and Antaretic Circles. There are. however, no natural limits to these last-named divisions; the Aretic Ocean seems to belong naturally to the basin of the A tlantic, ame the Autaretic is equally commeted with the waters of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Occans. The Pacitic Ocean occupies more than one-third of the carth's surface.
The movements of the ocean are of three kinds, namely: the C'urrents, which are produced ly a varicty of causes : Tides, which result chiefly from the attraction of the moon and sum; and Waves, which are pronlaced by the wind.
The C'unawts of the neran perform a most important part in the economy of nature, and a knowled re of their characteritics is of the ntmost consequence to mavigation, besides being interesting to every branch of physical inctuiry. They are distinguis!ed as constant, periodical, and
variable currents. Con tant currente, are produced by the combined influence of an inergrality of temperature in the waters of the ncean (re -ulting from the uneçual influ nce of the lueating power of the sun's rays in different latitudes), the rotation of the earth, the relative saltness of the water, and the trade-winds. The heat of the torrid zone diminishes the specific gravity of the surface water near the equator; and the waters near the poles move towards the equator in order to restore the equilibrium. This circumstance, combined with the rotation of the earth (which att.acts the water in the direction of that point where the centrifugal force is greatest), causes large streans to deseend from both poles towards the equator.

The constant ocean currents commener near the south pole. under the uame of the Antarctic Drift Current, which, after pouring a stram of cold water along the shores of' Chile and I'eru, flows west (called the Eqnatorial current) through the Pacific Ocean, where it occupies the entire space between the tropies, to the Malay Archipelago. by which, and the shores of Chima, its progress is interrupted. It enters the Indian Ocean, and flows west between the parallels of latitule 10 and 250 S., matil, in long. 6302.5 E., it turns north-west, and pasing the north emt of Madagascar, enters the Mozambifuc Chamel, and fluwing along the sonth-east coast of Africa, enters the Atlantic Uceau by the Cape current. 'The dirertion of the stream is now northward, along the west coa-t of Alriea, until, near thic equator. it is carried due west by the main Equatorial current of the Atlautic, which, cutering the Fulf of Mexien, originates the Gulf stream. 'This reinarkable current of .eatel water extemds aernos the North Atlantic, and is theu turuel soutl w..n]
by the cold currents from the Aretic Ocean ; and in the southern hemisplere, a strean is understood to flow from the Atlantic, south of the Cape Horn current, into the Pacific Occan, in order to commence anew the circuit of the globe. The velocity of these currents varies; the average in some of them is equal to 60 miles in a day. These currents have a vast influence. While they carry the temperature of one zone into that of another, they sometimes promote, and sometimes retard, the distribution of the races of men, and the commercial intercourse of civilized nations.

The Tines are regular alternate risings and fallings of the waters of the ocean, and of the bass, rivers, etc., which communicate freely with it. They are caused by the attraction of the moon and sun, in connection with the diurnal rotation of the earth. The water rises, or flows, by degrees, about 6 hours; it remains stationary about a quarter of an hour ; and it then falls or ebis, during another 6 hours, to rise again after a brief repose. Thus there are two seasons of high and low water, in every lunar day. The heights to which successive tides rise differ greatly in different portions of the globe, and are everywhere variable. In the open orean the tidal ware is only a few feet in height; but, in confinel seas, as in the Bay of Fundy, it sometimes rises to 60 feet.

The accompanying chart shows the progress of the wave of high water, and the hour of high water in Greenwich time, at new and full moon. The figures on the wave lines indicate the time, or the hour, of high water. Thus, commencing with the tidal wave at Van Diemen's Land, (the island lying near the south-cast extremity of Australia : the wave is supposed to be at that point, produc-
ing high water at twelve oclock, midnight; procceding westward, it will, by twelve o'clock, noon, of the ensuing day, have nearly reached the point of the Peninsula of Hindostan, and at one o'clock in the afternoon it is at the Cape of Good Hope. Here it enters the Atlantic, and proceeding northwards, brings high water at the same hours to the western coasts of Africa and the eastern shores of America. The sonthern part of the great original wave, on reaching Cape Horn, proceeds across the Pacific Ocean and along the western coast of America. Jn the representation of its course, the reader will notice that the lines in some paits are crowded together clusely, while in others they are wide apart. This indicates that the tide wave is moring with varions velocity. Across the Sonthern Ocean, it scems to travel nearly 1,000 miles an hour, and through the Atlantic scarcely less ; but near some of the shores, as on the coast of India, on the east of Cape Horn, and in other sections, it travels very, slowly. The high velocitics are invariably found to cxist where the water is deep, while the low velocities occur in shallow water.
The tidal influence of the moon has been calculated to be, on the average, about two and a half times greater than that of the sun, since the efficacy of the moon fluctuates between the extremes 43 and 59 , while that of the sun ranges between 19 and 21. These influences sometimes act in conjunction, and sometimes in opposition; and this alternate mutual reinforcement and opposition results in the formation of what are called the spring and neap tides. The spring-tide is the sum of the solar and lunar tides; the neaptide is their difference. Hence, the highest spring-tide will be to the lowest neap-tide as 59 plus 21 to 43 minus 19, or 80 to 24 , or 10 to 3 .






 LENGTHS OF THE PRINCHAL RIVERS OF 'THE GLOBE.
Eastern Hemispuere.-Yenesei, 2,800 miles; Nile, 2,700; Yang tse Kiang, 2,500; Volga, 2,000: Euphrates, 1,800;
 Tagus, 540 ; Seine, 414 ; Thames, 215 ; Shannon, 214.
Western Memispliere.-Amazon, 4,000; Mississippi, 3,160; Missouri, 3,096; MeKenzie. 2.800: Arkansas, 2,170;
La Plata, 2,500 ; St. Lawrence, 1,800 ; Orinoco, 1,600 ; Rio del Norte, 1,600 ; Tennessee, 1,200 ; Nelson, 1,000; Ohio, 1,000 ; Susquehßnna, 400 ; Potomac, 400 ; Delaware, 310 ; Hudson, 260.

Rivers are groupal intn two elasses, the oceanic and the continental. Oceanic rivers are those which flow directly into the oce:tu, or inko waters commmicating with it; these form the larger class, and eapecially contribute to the commercial interconrse and sacial improvement of maakind. Continental rivers are those which disclarge their waters into lakns, or are lost in swamps or deserts. The chicf rivers of this class are eomprised in the great inland hasin of central $\Lambda$ sia and We-tern Europe. This hasin rommeness near the Gulf of Finlaud and the Black Sea. extemls castward through nearly the whole of Imer Asia to the Yellow Sca, and comprises an extent of more than 3.000 .000 stuare miles. It contains the ha$\sin$ of the Vulga, the principal river of Jinrope. and the C'aspion Siea, the greatest lake in the world, $b$ esid $=$ the numerons rivulets of the steppes, and many extensive lakes. The term riverbasin siguifuc the entire combtry drained by a river and its trilintarics. The size of a river-basin depends, in general, on the extent of the continent or portion of the earth in which it belongs. Enrope, which, next to Anstralia, is the smallest division of the earth. possesses the smallest river-busins; America and Asia the largest. The following statement shows the largest basin in each continent, and its estimatel area. In South America, the Amazn, 2,2is,000 Eng. square miles ; in North America, the Missouri-Nississippi, $1,3.50,000$; in $A$ sia, th. Obi, 924,800 ; in Africa, the Nile, 800.000 ; and in Europe, the Volga, 52 gnon. On the arcompanying map, the world is representeld as divided into its great river-basins, showing, by colors, the different oceans, seas, ctc., into which the flowing waters of the diffrent continents discharge themselves. From this, an idea may at once be formed of the
general inclination or slope of tle diffierent continents. 'Thus, in Asin, the longest rivers flow towarls the north, showing the gradnal slepe of the continent in that direction; whils the slortesit flow towards the south, slowing that the inclination in that direction is more alrupt. In Am rica the chief slopes are inclined foward the (ast ; and the slope toward the west is rapid, turd (omparatively very short. In Furon, a little more than one-fonrth of all the ruming water i. carried to the lblack sea, and one-sixth doo to the Caspian Sca. Of all the important rivers on the globe, by far the larger number reach the ocean in an casterly direction ; those which flow to the south and north are bext in impurtance; while those having a westerly course are f $w$ in uamber, and comparatively insignificant in extent..

Lakes or Inland seas are commonly erouped in two classes, wiz: fresh water and salt water lakes; but this division docs not almit of precision since almost erery degree of saltaess is form l between those must fresh and thnse most salt. Their chief characteristics may be thus stated :1. Those which have no apparent afluent nor outlet; these are generally small, but being fed liy subterrancons springs are more permanent than larger lakes. 2. Those which have an outlet, without any visible affluents. 3. Those which receive aflhents, without having any visible outlets. These are chiefly in Asia, and the most remarkable are the Caspian, the Aral, and the Dearl Sea. 4. Those which have both affluents and an outcet; these, among fresh-water lakes, are the largest and most numerous. The outlet is sometimes subterranenus, as in the case of the Lake of Joux, in Switzerland. Lakes are not subject to tides, and many of them never freeze, owing to their great depth.
A. 2

an ellipse, in which the longest diameter. characterized by the destruction which was produced on its course, extended over : 300 miles; the space over which the shock was perceptibly felt, extended to 2.500 miles : and the area of vibration or the greatest extent over which water was observed to oscillate at the surface, extended to about 4,000 miles. The most destructive shocks of carthquakes are generally over in a moment. The earthquake of Lisbnu, in 1755 . during which 60,600

Volcanic Actiox-Earthquakes and voleanoes stand in intimate connection with one annther; both being produced by means of the same agenes. riz. : the internal heat existing within the cartle's crust. The concussions of the earthy juakes consist in more or less vinlent commotions of particular parts of the surface of the globe, which are sometimes so slight as ouly to be perecived ly those accustomed to the phenomena, but at other times their effects are most destructive, transmitting lasting memoria's to sucecssive generations. These concussions are of a threefold character, consisting of horizontal, vertical, and circular oscillations, which follow one another in rapid succession ; the first are the most common, the latter are the most rare. The progression of eartliguakes occurs most frequently in a l'near direction, undulating with a velocity of from $2 n$ tn thisty in:ts in a minute, and occasionally in circl. ; or cllipses of concussinn, in which the shocks are proparatal from the centre to the circumerence, bat with diminishing foree. The immonse area over which these ennusimus extend is a!mest incredible ; of this, tlee great cartlfirake of Jisbon furuilhes the most remarkable example. That concussion assumed the form of
persons perished, lasted only ahout 6 miuntes; and during the great earthquake of Caraces, in 1812, by which 10,000 pervons periblect. three terrific shocks, each of which lasted from 3 to 4 seconds, followed each other within 50 secourls. While carthquakes have their seat deep in the interior of continents, they also communicate in the most remarkable manner with the sea. During the Lishon earthquake, the sea rose 50 feet above its ordinary level ; ships at sea were affected ly the sliocks, as if they had struck on rooks, and their crews were in some instances thrown down by the viulence of the concus-ions. In Sentland, Loch Ness, Loch Lomond, and other lakes. repeatedly rose aud fell on that drealfu? day. It is fully established that carthequakes have elerated rast tracts of land ahove their former level, and that during the cournssion rarions sulstances have been ejectul from the interior of the earih. In the Oid World, volennic appearances have from the earliest times manifested themselves, chicfly in a line extending from the Azores to the Caspian Sea, and cactward to Lake Baikal, in Central $\Lambda$ sia, ant this may be considered as the centre from which the earthgnake proceect. 'illis is probably the longest and most regular


z.ne of volamic ution on the surlisee of the globe, far surpassing in ext-nt the roleat wie giratle of the Ant is in Soutl: America. The e:urthyuakes ol the New World. howewer, are, as regards frecpuency and extcht, cyial to thase of the Oil Wrorh; the ${ }^{\text {y ocenr chicf- }}$ $y$ aloug its wist cean-ts, and on the northern deglivity of the Mommatns of Tenezuela

Foltanocs are distributed ower every part of the
 and bey far the greatest number of them are on islands or on sca-coasts. They may be arranged into two classes-contral roleames, aml volcanic chains; the former tem being applied to those forming the centres of numerons orifices of eruption, distributed with some recrularity in every direction: and the latter tom, those ranged at short diotaness from earh other, in the sume direetimn like rants unon an extensive fisure. For example the pew of Tenerife is at central voleat (1)- it is the restre of a gro tp to which the rolcanic istes of Palma aml Lameerotal blong : white on the other hami. an exampl. - of a rokanie cham. or series of linear roleanoes sitmated on a contio $\operatorname{ant}$, is presented on a grami scale by the chain of the Andes, that immense natural rampart, estending from south Chile to the north-west coast of America, sometimes as a single range, and

srmetimes into two or threre parallel ranc ec, witad at intervals by narrow tranc-rer-al articulatimps. It is cxtramoly difficult In firm a reliabie estimate of the numbere of artive moleandes pxistins on the fare of the (rlu), at any certan pro rioul of time; for white one traveller considers sume of them as extinct, another affirms that they are in a state of activity. From the best authoritios, it appears that the number of active voluanons is 270. of which 190 are found on the ishands or around the shores of the Pacific Ocean. These are classifiet as either continmotsly active or iutermittent. The latter are fir the most r marlable for $\mathrm{l}_{\text {wow }}$ ful eruptions. Etna, Vesuvins, and Cotopasi have varying intervals of rest, in some instanees amounting to centuries. Of the formor class is Strombeni, in the Iraliteranean. a comparatively low voleano, which has hese minterrupted'y antive from the darn of anth atic histore.

The real canse of voleanic phenomena is as ret, in al ercat monenr: involved in ohseurity. The mineral (amp \&ition fomed from the lava emitted differs-acenrdine to the nature of the materials of wheh the lava is fom d, the dresee of loat it the int rions, thatate at whi ho th a molt n mase is cooled down, and the amount of preseure to whin it has been subjected.

Clunate.-This term denotes the comlition of a ravion or phace, in relaion to the various phenm-
 ena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, etc. As the average annual amount of heat at the earth's surface depends on latitude, the mean temperature of places situated at the same elevation decreases gralually from the equator towards the poles. But besides the consideration of the latitude of any locality, or the degree in which it receives the rays of the sum, there are many other circumstances which greatly affect its temperature, viz: its elevation above the sca-level, its distance from the sa, its prevalent winds, its ammal quantity of ra:n, ilic character of its surface and the direction of its slope, the extent and comrse of its mountains, the nature of its soil, and the extent of cultivation and improvement to which the comntry has been subjected.

The accompanying map exhbits the distribation of heat over the globe, by lines drawn continnousiy throngh all those sections which have the same man annual temperature. These lines are called isothermele, and their deviation from parallelism with the equator plainly illustrates the \& fact that the temperature of any particular place is not determined aloue by its latitude. A remarkable example of this occurs on the west coast of Europe, where the warm water of the Guli stream has the effect of carrying the isothermals many degrees north of the ir normal positiou. On the difference of temperature between the eastern and western coasts of the Old and Nerv Worlds, ant on its similarity in the middle latitudes of the west coasts of America and Lurop, Ilumboldt remarks that, "since the

[^1]surflace of the ocean is not susceptible of being cooled in the same dergree as that of the land, it results that, where eatiterly winds prevail, western c. asts should be warmer than custern coasts, unless modified ley oceanie currente." This is cxemphified in the din'rence of temperature between the western cuasts of North America in middle latitudes, and the eastern coasts of Eurne. Eren in northern latitudes, there exists a very strikiug difference betwe a the amnual mean temperature of the eastern and western coasts of Ameriea.

At Nain, in Labralor, (lat. 5\% $10^{\circ}$,) this temperature is $2.5 \cdot 2$ Fahr., or $6 \cdot 8$ below the freczing periut ; whilst at Sitka, on the north-west coast of Rusian America, it is 444 , or $12 \cdot 4$ aboce the frecezing point. At the former place, the inean temperature of summer hardly reaches 43 - 2 Fahr., while at the latter it is $50 \cdot 8$. Pekin. (hat. $3954^{\prime}$,) on the cast coast of $A$ sia, has a mean annual temperature of 5 ? $\cdot 3$, or more than 9- lower than that of Naples, which is sitnated at little farther north. The mean winter temperature of 1'kin is at least $5 \cdot 4$ below zero : while ia Western lurope, at Paris. (lat. $48^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$,) it is G abore it.

A climate is called an insular or sea climate where the difference of mean temperature is very small, or the winter is too warm and the summer too enol; and a continental climate where the difference of mean temperature is very great, or the winter is too cold and the summer too hot. Sinrope has a true insular climate-a mild winter and a cold summer. Northern and Central $\Lambda$ sia has a true continental climate-a cold winter and a hot summer; white North America bas more of a continental climate in winter and a sea elinate in summer. The hotest locality on the globe is in Central Africa, where the temperature
of July is 90 -Faher; the coidect is in Siberia, where the temporature of January is sto below the freceiner puint of Fahre scale. In the Gind World the cold comes from the wertherat. and in the New World from the north-we-t. Tl.a cond region of Sileria has no corvesp meling region of equal eold in Amarica. If the eqlulse be divided at the meridian of 20 We, we find that the eastern portion, which has the largest mass of land, is colder than the western, and that the difference diminishes as we approach the equator. The temperature of the whole globe increatio so Falur. from January to July; a mean between these monthe gives as the mean temperature of the globe, 58 - Fahr. The mean temperature for the Northern IIemispure is 60 Fahr., an! the mean for the Southern Hemisplinere is 56 Fahr. The great quantity of raia which falls in the Northern Hemisphere is probably one canse of its higher temperature, while, in the Surthern the influence of the sum's rays is expented to a great degree in the melting of masses of ice. or in the evaporation of show.


Winds, or currents of air, owe their origin to any circumstance which has a tenk mey to disturb the equilibrium of the atmorphere, as a cliange in its temperature, or in the amount of aqueous rapor which it contains. Heat is the prineipal agent in diminishing the density of bodies, and hence it is the chicf canse of the currents in the atmoshere; for experience prowes, that wherever two aljoning regions are unequally heated, there is produced an npper current of air, proceeding from the warmer to the culler region, and an mder current in an opjosite direction. The menn difierence of temperature between the regions of the equator and those of the poles, exceeds $822^{\circ}$; and as this inequality is nearly permancut, it 7 noldiuces a constant interchange of air letween those regions. Thus, a cold and dense under current from the poles replaces the rarified air of the equator, which, asconding and forming an "pper crrent, flows towards the north and south, in order to restore the equilibrium of the atmosplare. lience, if the carth were in a rquiescent state, the winds near its surface. in each hemisphere, would be miformly due north and south, respectively ; but the glube revolves on its axis from cast to west, with a velocity increasing from the poles. whre it is nothing, to the equator, where it attains a maximum of about 1,000 miles an hour; si) that in pas:ing from the higher latitules towards the equator, the colld currents of air profresively arrive at regions of incereased rotatory whority; and a they cannot keep pace with this iarreace of motion they uecesarily hang lark. and form curentate flowing in a direction opposite ts that of the rotation of the globe, or from cast ${ }^{t}$, viest : and thus, by the comlinet effects of the earth's rotation, and the difference of temperature at its sur:ace, the northern and southern currents
are deflectal and modificed, so as to become respectively the permanent north-easterly and southeasterly currents, forming the magnificent phenomena of the trade winds.

There are three classes of winds: permanent, periodical, and variable.

The 'Trade Winds prevail within the tropics, extending gencrally from 28 to $30=$ on each side of the equator; but their limits rary cousiderably, as the smin is north or south of that line, and are differcht in the Atlantic and Tudiar ()ceans. It is only orer the wide neean that they can blow minterruptedly. In the Northern Hemisphere, their direction is from the north-east ; and in the Southern IIcmisphere, from the south-east.
Of the Periodical winds, the most remarkable are the Monsouns of the Indian Ocean, which are molifications of the trade winds; they sweep over the Indian Ocean and the whole of IIindostan, clanging their direction every six months, as the suas mores int, the Northern or Southern Ifemispheres: and their region includes the district of the Typhoons, or storms peculliar to the China Sea. To this class belong the land and seabreezes, which blow daily on the coasts of coutineuts and isfands within the tropies, and in some other bealities, are very regular, and are believed to be caused by the unequal heating of the land and sca.

The accompanying map shows the geographical distribution of the winds over the globe. Near the middle of the clart is the "Zone of variable winl: and calnes and storme." which corresponds to the zome of ennstant rain sliown mpon the next chart. North and south of this belt are the zones of N.E. and S.E. trade winds, in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and heyond them, the regions of the S.W. and N.W. prevailing winds.
Liquator it is reversed, or passes from left to right, as shown on the diagram on the above chart. other of a gyratory or rotatory kind. N. of the Equator the rotatory movement is from right to left, while on the S . of the
 -גวұย! S! spu!




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In the temperate climates of buth bemispberes (comprising the regions of the prevailing $S$. $W$. and $N . W$. winds) there is a anstant confliet between the maler currents procecting from the poics, and the downwarl returning currents from the eflutar, in which struggle the ennatorial currents bave the ascendancy; producing in the Northern IIenisphere the prevaling E. W., and in the Southern Hemisphere the N. W. eurre:t= if air. This return current in the upper regions of the atmonphere is apparent from the novements of the clonds in the vicinity of the tronses, and hat heen a-ecrtained, by observation, at oreat elcrations. Numerous obecrations in different parts of Europe and North America have fulls proved the prr ralence of S. W. winds in the Northern Hemishacre. It is well known that there is a great difference between the time reyuired by a sailing ship to perfirm the vorage from Earope to the United States, and the time requiel fur the voyage from the United States to Europe-the former averugiug 10 days, and the latter 23 days.

Tariable winds are named according to these estimated velecity in mils: ger hour, as will be seen by the aceompanting diagram, which alsi show; the calculated amonat of pressure, in pomds, exereised by cach on a squar • foot of surface. Hany portions of the globe are periulically visited hy storms of more or less vinlence. Among the districts where sinms are of very frequent oecurrence, are-the region of the liulf stream in the Athnti. Ocean, the zone of the variable wind between the N. F. and ́. E . trande winds, and the vienity wf Cale Inuru. The regions of the trade winds in the open sen are remarkably free from storms. Hisricanes oecur most fiequently within the tropical regions. and rery seldom beyond the terpice, or, in the ludian Ocean, nearer the erpuator than the parallel of $10 \quad 5^{\prime}$ '. They are mont viol nt 1 ar athe tropies, in the vicinity of continents or islands, and they appoar to visit the same latitules with surprising regularity of reenrence. In the Northern Demisphere, the fucus of the most desolating limricanes on recorel has been the region of the West ladies; and in the Sunthern IIemi-phere, that of the islands of Redriguce and the Mauritins. Their progress varies in different parts of their conls ; the Rodriguez Storm was estimated at from 29? to 230 m. a day at first, diminishing to alout 50 m. a day as it approached the tropics.


HCERICAVL IV TIE WIST IN゚MIIS.


Rain and Sxow.-The life of plants and animals depends as mueh on moisture as on temperature, and their development is greatly modified by the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere. Rain is distributed very unequally over the globe. Generally, it is most abmudant in those latitudes where evaporation is carried on most rapidly ; but there are striking exeeptions to this rule, for in many places, even near the tropies, it sehlom or never rains. In those regions, as Fiumtz remarks, the greatly heated atmosphere does not contain sufficient moisture to admit of preeipitation, even during the greatest decrement of temperature. These rainless districts are of vast extent, and almost devoid of regetation, as the Great Desert of Sahara, that of Cobi, and the arid shores of Peru. On the contrary, there are regions where it constantly rains; these are chiclly in the vicinity of the sea; and the vegetation within them is exceedingly rank and abundant. The zone of greatest precipitation is situated on the north of the equator, and the quantity decreases irregularly, in a direction towards the poles ; becanse heat, which is the origin of vapor and the eause of rain, decreases in the same direetion. The average anuual fall within the tropics is 95 inches, and within the temperate zone $3 \pm$ inches. The amount of rain decreases in ascending from low plains to elerated table-funds;
 but it increases in aseending from plains to the slopes of mountains, especially if these consist of steep and rugged chains. The quantity of rain deereases from the coasts $t$ the inte ior

of continents, becanse a greater amount of vapor rises from the sea than from the land, and because between sea and land there is a greater interchange of heat, and consequently a greater morement in the aerial currents, than between different parts of a continent, especially if it be not mountainons. This law. howerer, is srmetimes modified by the position of comntres in refation to the regions of winds, and the directions of the mountain chains. In the temperate zone of both hemispheres, the western coasts are proportionally more moist than the eastern, becanse they are exposed to westerly currents of air, which,

 A. : 1 II Africa the amoment is 144 inches.


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passing over the ocean, are highly impreguatel with moisture. Within the tropies, on the contrary, the eastern coasts, especially in America,

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proach nearer than the south of Australia, Cape Colony, and Pataronia. The fall of snow iucreases with the decrease of temperature, in proceeding from the equatorial towards the polar regions. As might be expected, it increases in a northerly direction ; but it also increases in a direction from west to east: the farther we proceed, in the Old World, from the Atlantic Ocean, so much more abundant is the fall of snow. The number of days on which snow falls in Europe at particular places is stated as follows, showing the remarkable increase in procseling fr m south to north: Palermo has 2! snowy days in each winter, Rome 12. Florence 13, Nice less than b, Venice $5 \frac{1}{2}$, Milan 10 . l'aris 12, Carlsruhe 26. C'openhagen 3n, and st.「eterisury 1 1.
The diarranm ahove
 shows the different elevations at which snow rests $i_{1}$ the tropeal, temperate, and polar regio The light sbading shows the actual el evation of the line.

The $\mathrm{V}_{\text {fgerable }}$ Kingiom.-The object of the accompanying map is, by diviling the whole earth according to its peculiar flora, iuto certain climates of regetation. to presout, at one view, the distribution of the most usefitl and valuable with and cultivated plants. Each of the plant climates is characterized by certain trees, grains and fruits, the number and rariety of which increases in approaching the equator, and decreases towards the polar regions, where their only representatives are a few mosses and grasses. Rice, which supports the greatest numbers of the human fumily, is chiefly confined to the tropical regions of Asia aud Ameriea. Wheat requires a mean annual temperature of 37 or $39=$ Fabr.

The plants of any particular region are the expouents of its climate ; certain plants will grow spontaneously only within certain districts or zones, the boundaries of which are dependent on the amount of heat aud moisture which such zones receive in the coursc of the year. Hence we fiud that trees, grains, and shrubs range themselves on the globe according to lines of equal summer and equal winter temperature; the lincs of sammer temperature, for example, indicate preeisely the limits of the possible cultivation of annual plants. Nor is a knowledge of the capabilities of a country for producing phants less important with refercuce to its prpulation. For example, the effect of climate is such as to reuder the harvest of Naples five times more productive than that of Normay, while, in conserpuence, the population is twentrfire times more dense, in propertion to its area, in Naples than in Norway.

The gengraphy of plauts, or an incquiry into their distribution. acenrliug to soil and climate, is intimately connectell with the general physics of the globe, and is quite distinct from the science
of descriptive botany. The importance of the former cannot be doubted, when we consider that the character of a country, and the whole face of nature, are dependent on the predominance of certain families of plants in particular districts, and that the abundance of the grasses, forming vast savamahs, or of palms or the pine tribe, produce the most important effects on the social state of a people, their mamers, and the progress of the economical arts. In considering the iufluence of temperature, which is the chief cause of variety in the distribution of plants, it is necessary to attend to these points: first, the mean temperature of the year; second, the extreme temperature, both as regards heat and cold; and third, the distribution of temperature among the difierent months of the year. The last is most important, especially in reference to the heat and duration of the summer months; since many plants, protected from the action of the atmosphere by a corering of snow, are euabled to brave the most rigorotis winters, and pass through all the phases of flowering and fructification, provided the summer be hot enough and of sufficient duration. The lines of ecgual heat do not follow the paralicl of the equator, but have convex and concave summits, which are distributed very reguarly over the globe, forming different systems along' the castern and western sides of the Old and the New TVorld, in the centres of continents, and in the vicinity of the ocean. Temperature determines the exteusion of the regetable king-dom,--the forms of plants generally presenting the same rolations under the same isotherms; and as these lines form curves at unequal distances from the "quator at different points in their course, so the vegetable zones, determined by the temperature, follow their inflections.
organization which it -how at the Eytuator.

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Z O O L ( ) ( I A A \& (1) A R T

Gradation of Animals.-Terrestrial types are snperion to Aquatic; Marine inferior to the Jacnstrine and Eluviatile
ones; those which live on the mainland and bursow noder grombl are inferior to those which live above ground ; the Noeturnal are inferior to the Dinmal types. From this, an infrence respecting their natural positions may be farly deriver from their conditions of life.-Agassiz.

Asimals, like plants, are aldaped to special climatic conditions; like then, also, they are suljereted to invai iable laws. Sarh zone, or regiou of cimat ? is oreupsel by some specirs of animals peculiar to itself, heyond the limits of which they will met rauge if left to their natural irectom. A group of anmals, cmbraritg all the An'cies, both terrestrial and arnatice, inhabiting aty particular region, is called al Finna, in the same way as the group of the phats of that resion is called its Florcu. Un the accompanyins map, the fanas of the two hemis.jheres are distributed in three prineipal divisions viz. : the tropical, tomprate, and aretic famas. cach of which is characterized by pecthiar species of auimals. In sume refpects, the distribution of animals resembles that of phants ; the limits of buth are circumscribed by the interrention of seas, and continuous chains of mountains, yet both are chicfly intluenced by the inequalities of temperature. Animal life is most intimately connected with, and dependent upon, the regetabie kiughom; heat and moisture stimulate the growth of phants, therefere the greater the amount of these atmospheric phenomena, (.1) much more luxuriant is regetation, and so much more aboudant we animal formations. Hence, we find as a general rule, that reurtation is most exuberant and animals are most prolice in the countries moder the tropics, where heat is greatest and moisture must abmantant. As these decrease in a direction from the equator tuwards the potes. so (and perhaps in a similar propurti us do animals decrease, not only in the size of individuals, but also in the number of eperies. (This law is reversed among aquatic an mals of a higher organization, which are found to increase in a direction from the efluator towards the poles.) The torrid zone is di.tinguished mot only by the wreatest variety, but by the n'ze, strength. ant beaty of its animal formations. Recaling from the equator.
 fohar regions, all animals aseume a marly unifurm amb sonthre hue.

From a emparison of the accompanyine map with that preatines, it will appear that the nature of their fomel has an important hearing on the distribution and the gromping of amimals, those of the herliveron kind besur in re or less limited to partientar vere1.1hw zones, while sine the food of carniveruns animals is everywhere present, their rauge is much less confina in this respect.


## Mankind.-The map

 exlibits the distribution of the leading races of man, as existing at the present time. the localities of which are explained by the reference figures and colors. Man

1



is found in every locality over the globe, under every elimate, and at every degree of altitude to which organic life extends. Thus, the geographical distribution of man is different from that of all other organic beings; his constitution renders him more cosmopolite; while, from the superior structure of his physical frame, as well as his mental endowments, he is less subject to the influence of external circumstances than any of the inferior animals. The prevailing kinds of food used by the inhahitants of the several zones are very different. Thus, within the tropics, the principal food of the human family is derived from the vegetable kingdom ; in the temperate zones, both north and south, a mixed animal and regetable diet is used; while north of the arctic cirele, the food of man is derived entirely from the animal kinglom.

From the earliest dawn of history and tradition distinct races of mankind have existed; and, within the period of authentic history, many distinct races have continued unchanged, eves under all the influences of climate, change of locality, ard rarious conditions of civilization. From the various existing races, three primary varieties may be selected, viz: the white and bearded; the tawny and beardless; the black and woollynaired. These correspond to the Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian of Blumenbach,names which, though not unexceptionable, are
sufficient to characterize what may be assumed as the three primary types. Other races, among whicl are conspicuous the Malay, the American, the Papuan, are then arranged as sub-varieties or sub-races, because it seems not improbahle that such sub-varieties have arisen out of combinations and modifications of the three primary types. Thus, these races, Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian, have well-charaeterized and distinetive peculiarities of external form, as well as physical manifestations and peculiarities of language ; these primary trpes have each maintarucd and continue to maintain, a permancnt character and focns of locality; while the sub-rarieties are continually liable to modifications, changes, and extractions, and particularly to a mergence into one or other of the primary forms out of which they had originated.

1. The Cancasian type is divided into two great branches: first, the Indo-European, which comprehends the Georgians, Persians, Hindoos, and other nations of Central and Wertern Asia, and the greater portion of the inhabitants of Europe, with lanovages allied to the Ganscrit : and second, the Semitic or Syro-Arabian, which includes the Syrians, Arabs, and Moderu Egyptians, etc., with languages allied to the ancient Hebrew. This is the most intellectual and civilizel race, anl has generally ruled the other races whenever brought in contact with them. Though the natural
 tion, sotial disturbances, and foreign violence, have contribnted to seatter the human fimily far from the emmmon centre




senses and instincts of this type are less prominently exerciscd, in conserpuence of civilization, yet they appear in the wild Arab, and mometaineer of Winduo K (oosh as iutuse as in the savage tribes of other rares.
2. The Mongolian type frevails through North aul Cintral $A$ siat, where it is fomm in every extreme of climate. It inclates also the Espuimatux of Norih America. It has numerous sub-races, but no romarkable or distinctive branches, if we cacplt the Malays, Jurks, and Fims, who are rather intermistures of other types. Only a purtion of it, viz., among the Chinese and Japamese mations, is distinguished for any considerable degree of culture.
3. The Imerican race is a variety of the Monrolian type; and the ahorigines of both North and South America are, generally speaking, of this one race, though exhibiting considerable diressity of furm, and their various dhalects have a rescmblance to one common langruage.
4. 'The Negro or Ethiopian type is found in its. pure state in Central and Western Ariea. The tribes of Sunth $A$ frica furm a sub-rariety of the Negro, amd are probably antermistme of the Negro and Mongolian types. The I'apuan-Negro race of Polynesia is a Negrosub-variety, somewhat resembling that of the suuth Africans.
5. The Malay race occupies the Peninsula of Malacea, the islands of the fodian Arehipelago. and all ishants of the lacific Uccan, excepting these inhatited ly the I'apuan-Negro tribes. Being thus sattered owr at wide extent of insular locality, without any contral fuens, we accordingly find a great diversity in their forms. The ahorigines of Anstralia, New Zealam, cte., are branches of this race.

The whole human race at present existing is
estimaterl at nime handrei millions (J00.040.000) ; and a gremeral idea of the relative prenmerions of its great leading divisions may be whamed by estimating the Ciucasian type to amount to $350,000.000$, the Monqrolian to $420.1(10),(10) 0$, the Ethiopian to 100,0$) 0,1100$, and the Mahey to $3(1,0000,000$. The estimates for the egrame comtinental divisions of the grober are: Ninth Ameriea, 41,000,000); Sunth Ameriea, Is,0رи,000:
 to $100,000,040$; Asia, 481$), 0001,0100$ (und mbto dly, this is too low an ectimate); arrorry =ate. from these cistimatcs, $891,000,000$; Polynecia. unknown. These estimates do not admit of precis ness, since it is only in civilized countries that actual or 1eilable enumerations of their inlabitants are mad : but these are regarded as elose ajproxirnations to the real mmber.

Upon the accompanying map the grelee is divided, by coluss, aceording to the great lead ung divisions of religious belief. 'The vat regions colored brown, indicate pretty nearly, the countries yet in a state of burburism, occul sed by alic. ferent trilies of leathens ; while those more on le:s civilized are ranged muler the llue piok. green, and yellow culors. Europe it will le robserved, is nceupherl by three leading sect: Ruman Catholies in the sonth-west. Greck Catherlies in the east, and Irotestants in the middle and north. A comparinou of this with the prectuling map will shon that, in general, the Ruman Catholic rompriess the Celtic population, the (irect the Clavonian, and the Prote tant the Tentouic or German. Macaulay, in hiv History uf Vinglahd remarks: - It is a most signifeant circmastanes. that no large society, of which the tonerne is mot 'Tentonic, has ever turned I'rotestant; and that. wherever a laneruage derived from that of Inejent

Rome is sp:wen. the religion of Modern Rome to this day prevails." The latter fact is strikingly exemplified in the countries of Spanish America.

Among nations, the respects in whieh they are most subject to clange are, furm of government, next religion, then langnage. This is exemplified in the history of the different rarieties of the Caucasian species for the last three thousand years. The Celtic varietr. in its different sub-rarietics. during this periol has passed through several stages of political derelopment, the last being representative monarchy without feudal character. They, from being Polytheists have become Cliristians, but without exception have remained allherents to that church which admits the invocation of saints. The language of all the Ceitic tribes in Ttaly, Spain, Portueal, and Franee ba:
been Latinized or Romanized. The T'catonic variety has undergune several changes in the form of its goverumat. the last being a siperior sy:tem of representation; its religion has been changed from Polytheism to Christianity, and in all its pure branches, has ahlherel to Protestantism ; bat its language has uadergane no oilitr change but that of gradual development.

The respects in which uations are least sul, ject to change are, the moral sentiments, next habits, and then intellectual facultics. 'thens the French and Germous have still the same gen ral character which was aseribed to them by the Romans eighteen centuries ago. The development of the intellectual faculties in a nation deperds upen a combination of many apparently accidental circumstances. and varies at different periods.


## TIE IVESTERN IIKMIさPIERE:

Trre nam Anecrica is applicel to that vast douhle continent, an! the istands acljan ut the reto, which extonds from the Aretic Oceall on the north (hand has be th charted to lat. ne 3 30 N.) to ('ippe Hyn, in lat. is. $50^{\prime} 40^{\circ}$ \&., and lice between the lur ritudes 20 and 1 lim $15^{\circ}$ went frem (in eavirlh. It contatume the lotgest contimauberly of lamb on the ghtuee extombing a detane of atout !! (0) miles ina araight line, while its extreme leng th, liga carse line drawn from roint Barruw, un the Aretic Unean, iu lat. ©1 $24^{\prime}$ N.. ahone the Rencly Momitains and the ( ordillera of tha Amke, to the extraty of Cape Horn is abonat $11,(40)$ miles.

Ameria consiste of the two vast peninsular erntinents cal!ed rapectivily North America and 5 uth America. commenel by the 1 thmus of Pamama (or harien). which at its narrowest part is only 24 mi'es wide. its general width being ubout 40 miles. This near approach to entire separation lwenwon the two perinisulas is efficted by the Gulf of Mexico ant the (arilliban Sea, bunal d sunth by the hortliern silures of Emmeth Am rical cxtendine west mare tian fon beyond the mest ca-tern puint of $\therefore$ A. and houn? c d nurth lye the L'nited states.

Ahlusigh difie riug considerally in gineral cuntour, the two great penimulas present some remaslable peints of resembiance. Buth taper tor wan. 1 their smithern extremitic: the form of buth swi.. th have been in a creat measure in tr rnineal by theis d'stinguishiug main of momtains, and both are, to a great ea 'nt, componsed of three great river-山a ins.

The fhysical feature of America are on the must sigantie srate. If refe ary the mont stele-ive mountain-ranges, the longet and brond at phatm, He greatcet river and lakes amb the: in ot mannilicent furcots in the wind

Accordiug to Humblelt, a!l the grat el rattions of America la lune to that has coan of mountains usually de nominatel the Ao ka, which.
 tions, extemle orer a space of more that loctid miles, from the Aretie to nearly the Antar te Circle. This randere is nearly twiee the hength of the Himalaya ranere and is the divite 1: 1. The North Ameriman chain. from Behaing Strait th the sumbers burder of the Mexicans I'latedn. 4,600 miles ; 2. 'The momtain yum uf C'entral Ameriea, from the Penirsula of 'Tehuantepe to Panama. 1.200: 3. The areat coudtill ra of tie Andes, exterding from the Isthmus of Paname to Patagonia. 4.500. On comparing the princiol features of the contin ont of North and Son'h America, we fime a cousiderabde dift rence in the Insition of this great monutain chain in of fime to the sia. In founh Amrina it rums paralled withe an at a small d'stance from, the ena'; while in North America, although the prineial momitnin chain follews the same feal ral direetion. it is at such a distane from the seal as 10 lave space fir amotler chath rumins paralla with it. Nir is the d'fl rence of enustruction le-s remarkable. In siouth America, the Ande are everywl cre rent suld interrup ted by ervices: and although there are plais - ia a portion of the chan

leys, limited by the two branches of the range. In Mexico, on the contrary, the elevated plains are of rast extent ; in that region, it is the ridge of the mountains which forms the platean. and it is the direction of the plateau which determines that of the entire chain. Again, in Peru, the most clevated summits constitute the crest of the Andes. (In a monntain range, the crest is its highest part.) In Mexico, the same summits, less colossal indecd, but still of an eleration of from 16,000 to 16.260 fect, are either dispersed over the plateau, or ranged according to lines which have no relation in parallelism with the direction of the Cordillera. Peru and New Granada present transversal valleys, of which the perpendicular depth is sometimes 4,476 feet. It is the existence of these ralleys which prevents the inhabitants from travelling otherwise than on horseback or on foot. In Mexico, on the contrary, carriages roll from the Capital to Sauta Fé, or 1,500 miles; ond thronghout all this route, the surface is little disturbed by lateral valleys, and its deelivities are uniform and gentle.

America is especially remarkable for its vast plains. In North America, the ceatral space lying between the Rockiy and Alleghany Mountains, and extendiug from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, is mainly one great plain, the prineipal eminence being only that low watershed near the northern boundary of the United States, and the clevation of which is estimated at not more than 1,500 fect above the sea, that divides the sources of the Mackenzie from those of the Missouri River. In South America, the central portion is traversed by level plains, from the Llanos of the Orinoco to the Steppes of Patagonia, a distance of about 2,700 miles.

From the peculiar formation of its mountain
chains, all the greatrivers of America flow to the east, south or north; and notwithstanding the immense developrnent of its western coasts, no river of importance except the Columbia reaches the Pacific Ocean. Thus, the Amazon, the great est river in South America, and in the world flows in an casterly direction to the Atlantic Ocean ; and the Missouri-Mississippi, the greatest river in North America, flows south (being con fiucd on the west by the Rocky Mts. and on the east by the Appalachian), to the Gull of Mexico.
The lakes of the two continents present a remarkable contrast. Those of North America are of wonderful extent, comprising considerably more than half the fresh water on the surface of the glohe, and the beds of the largest are depressed below the level of the ocean. In South America, the lakes are comparatively fow in number, but remarkable for their elevation ; the largest is Lake Titicaca, which has an area of $4,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$., and its surface is $12,846 \mathrm{ft}$. above the ocean.

The islands adjoining America are mainly upon its Atlantic side. The West India Islands comprise three distinct and essentially different gronjs: 1. The Great Antilles, consisting of Cuba, Inayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, are the largest and best, and may be considered as the remains of an extensive mountain system, broken by the irruptions of the Atlantic Ocean. 2. The Little Antilles consist of a series of small but elevated voleanic islands. 3. The Bahamas, the most numerous and least valuable group, are cliefly of coral formation.

The following table exhibits the population of America, according to enumerations in 1850-54. In the United States, the Jndians, numbering about 400,000 , and in "yanala, 13,976 , are omitted, but are included in the other countries.

| NOLTII A.MERICA. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Danish N. A. | 384,1000 | 9,400 |
| Juscian " | 5\%8,529. | 5.1,1000 |
| Freuch " | 17 | 1,500 |
| Canada E.. | 2:9,990. | 860,261 |
| ('anada 15 . | 147,83: | 9.2000 ! |
| New Brumsn © ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ | 27,706 | 19350 ! |
| Nova Scretin | 18,746. | 2760117 |
| Pr. Ed. Is'... ? | 2.140 | 62.65 |
| Newfuci.! ...il | 35,913. | 16.1.600 |
| Herlsun 13. Per. | 2.4, ${ }^{(0,001)}$ | 611.100 |
| Urited Ctat $=$ | $2,963.366$ | -n,1911-6 |
| Mrxico | $831.1!11$ | -1. - 3 3 3 i |
| Ginat maid | $43,3{ }^{\circ} 0$ | 970,150 |
| Hondur: | 39.600 . | $3 \mathrm{Sx}, 0011$ |
| Sansalval r | $9 .: ?$ ! | 3-5:(1)00 |
| Nicaraman | 45.500. | 26:000 |
| Costa Rico | 13.590. | 1011,17.4 |
| Musquito I - | 27,100. | 7.000 |
| Baliza. Brit. | 20.000 | 10.う) |
|  | 2.00 | 501 |
| Argrarata | 7,801.20:3 | $38.724 .32 \%$ |
| Ermilas: Bril. | 20. | 11.1092 |

## THI: WEST NDIE:

| Spanislı $\mathrm{Ul}^{\text {I }}$ I. | 39.907 | 391.f60) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British | 1.1.312. | 820.908 |
| French | 1.112. | 202,718 |
| Dutch | 3 3\%. | 29,7. 4 |
| 1haislı | 120. | 39,61 4 |
| -wedish | 30. | 10,000 |
| )(mminica | 18,991. | 200,000 |
| Muyti | 10,616. | 700.000 |
| A gregate | 35.160. | 3,468,83. |



The aboriginal tril)es of $a^{17}$ Amerita are (ridontly of one common origin. The frame is in feneral symmetrical : stature varit from mildh size to that of six feet and nowar?!. The $y$ an ral form of the slall appwaches the M mgolian in $\therefore$ sape, loat the sumit is rurn romaled tad the shes les angular. 'The che ckbouts are hieh, the forched rather low and depreacel; the noic prominent. sometiacs aguiline ; jiws powerful, minth large. lifs full ; eycs black; hair coarse. black, and rathre scanty. C'ulor of skin orangered in Fouth 1 mrricans, a red copper color in most of the North Amoriean nations, hut a more swarthe hue in C'alifurtians. The Mexicans and South $A$ me rican: have patly dininshed and partly amalgamated wilh the desw ulant of th. Eparish settlers, furming a mixd rare. The North Amorican mations are rapilly becoming extinct.
A. 3

## TIE CONTINENT OF NORTI AMERICA.

Nortin Ayerica is nearly surrounded by the expanse of occuns. Its northern limits along the Aretic Ocean bave not been fully determined, though land has been charted to lat $82{ }^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. $\therefore$ its N. W. extremity it is separated from Asia by Behring Strait, which is 36 m . wide in its marrowest part. Its entire length from the Aretic Ocean to the Isthmus of I'anama may be estimated at abluat $5,000 \mathrm{~m}$.; and its greatest breadth, betweon Cape Canso, Nora Scotia, aml Cape Lookout. Oregon, $3,100 \mathrm{~m}$ : or, according to another reckoning, between Cape St. Louis, Labrador, and Qucen Charlotte's :Ouns $1,3,220 \mathrm{~m}$. Its aggregate area is estimated at about $7,800,000$ sq. m. (Eng. stat.), consistivg of $7.320,000$ in the continent and the coast islands, 384,000 in Greenland, and 85,000 in the West Indies. The length of the coast on the Pacific side, including the Gulf of California, has been computed at 10,500 m . ; that on the Atlautic side at $9,350 \mathrm{~m}$. (from P'anama along the inland sea to Florilia Channel, 4,550 , and from the latter to Hudson's Strait, 4.800) ; and that on the N. E. and N. shores may be assumed at about 3.000 m . ; making a total coast line of nearly $23,000 \mathrm{~m}$. The ontline of the continent is marked by great indentations of the necaul. The largest gulfs or bays are,Baffin's Bay. 5 :0 ma. long loy 3.50 wide; Ifudson's Bay, 1,150 by 600 ; Gulf of St. Lawrence, 450 ly 3.50 : ( y ulf of Mexico, 1.000 by 800; (with this should be mentiomed the Caribbean Sra, $1,600 \mathrm{~m} . \operatorname{loms}$, and of unequal width;) and the Gulf of California, 700 by 110 . Other inlets of great extent are,-1hay of Fundy, Chesapeuke
and Delaware Bays, Bay of Sun Francisco, and the numerous sounds formed by islands.
The form and structure of this continent are characterized by simplicity, that is, in comparisen with the other grand divisions of the globe. Its outline is nearly triangular, and the greater part of its surface is a vast plain, lying hetween two mountain ranges, one on either border, viz. : the Appalachian system on the E., and the N. A. Andes system on the W.
The Appalachian (or Alleghany) systen of mountains consist chiefly of four separate chains or greups, crossing the country in the same geuera! direction, from N. E. to S. W., cxtending from 3.) to 51 N. lat., from Alabama to Labrador. The term "Alleghany" is freguently applice to this whole system, but is more commonly used to designate that part of it lying sonth of New York; but as the system is a connected one, it wond be much better to always use the term "Appalachian " in speaking of it. These parallel chains of mountains are situated on an extensive talle-land; and, in fact, since these chains are not lofty, their mean elevation being about 2,500 ft ., it is more correct to describe this system as a lengthoned platean, crowned with chains of hills. The highest summits are,-Black Mtn., or Mt. Michel, G,7i50 ft., situated 20 m . N. E. of Asheville, N. O. : Mt. Washington, 6.400 ft., Mt. Jefferson, $5,657 \mathrm{ft}$, and scveral others, in Cons Co, N. H. ; Mt. Taharus (or Mt. Marcy), 5,467 fl., in Essex Co., N. Y.; and Mt. Katahdiu, $5,385 \mathrm{ft}$., in Piseataquis Co.. Ne. The several ridges are separated by wide and elevated valleys, remark-

able for their continums lengilh, though intersect(al hy lateral basins. The ridses are distinguisherd from cach other mot only in their esternal features, but also ty their sombeg. Therir prevaling rochs are of the primary formation, ate granite, gneiss. :und mical schist.
The Nurth American Cordillera is the most urnal name for the immense system which emhntaces all the mombains of the continent situated to the west of the Missisisippi and Mackenzie Rivers. extemding between lat. 200 N . and the Aretic Ocent, amd muder difierent names. The main chain is that of the Thely Mts. ; the mext in inportance is calleal the Cobit Range: and the
 hats serwal lucal nams, acerding to their partienlar divisions. 'There are also several branch ranges and transerse rilges comecting the principal chains. The geobgimal structure of this system has not bea fully made known : yet it is genwally stated that the prevailing rucks in the Rocky Mts. are of the primary schistose and silnrian strati, and that the Coast Range has nearly the same character, with the aldition of volcanic moks. Howerer, it appears that the highest parts of the Rocky Mts. visited by Fremont were composed of rocks of granite and gneiss, shooting up into sharp and jarged peaks. The Mexican tableland extembs from the Rocky Mts, on the N. commencing in aboat lat. te? to the momana sy:tem of Cempral America, with a mean clevation of $\overline{\mathrm{T}}, 00 \mathrm{ft}$. 'The sub-stratum of the country is firmed of erestalline and siturian rocks, rieh in pretious metals. The C'entral American sy:tem extends from the lathmos of Tehuantepee to the I-thmus of Pamama, consisting of three groups, and containing mumerous active roleanocs; its

slute ; and at the same time, a grat purt of this chain has been unheaved by volkanic :azore.

In addition to the gentogionl teaty: j1-i mantioned, in comection with the mountain sy-tem: it should les stater that over a wide extent aljoniuing the Appalachian system, gramit. gracios, anl mica schist prevail. These are sucee de loy tic silurian rocks, largely spead over th eomtry, their strata som times extendingover 2.060 miles. 'The grea' Basin of tim Missis sipin cont:.in' abmilance of coal, rivalling, if not exceedms. the va-t deposits of the Appalachian coal-f.td. In the Stuthern states, the upper secondary anl the titiary fimations preatal. Jrma is extomively deprositell in erery divisinn of the co: tiar int. ('If per occurs: in the greatest alsundure wozi Lake Superior. Iral along the Upper Missisippi. in adjoining districts of [ilin is. Iowat and Wismasin. The gold mines of Virginta, Siuth C'arolina. anel Georgia have long been worke with meces: as we!l as those of Mexico, thouch Ler themare completely eclipeed by the mines oi Califurnia. Mexico, now as formerly, is the rinhent of all comatriss in its siver miues.

Risers of great lenrth and vatt menniulde are very numerous. The Missouri River rises by three branches on the declivity of the Tocky Mts., near lat. $45^{\circ}$ N., and within two miles of the soures of the Columbia River. Its getactal course, below the mouth of the Kellow stone, is S. F. : and thronshout its course, it is a rapid. turthid river. constantly angmenting in magnitude. Its length. from its s.urree to it conulhence with the Mississippi is statel at 3.1096 m... at 1 the distanen from this conlwne to the finl! of Mexico at 1.253 m. . making a tutal lenght of 4.349 m . Alowe the point of embltuce, the Misomeri is a much longer amblarmer rer than the Missisipui ;
but the united stream is called the Mississippi in consequence of that river having been first explored. At a distance of 521 m . below the source of the Missmri are its Great Falls, where the stream deseends 35 ft . in 162 m . ; there is no serions olstacle to mavigation between this point and its mouth, or a distance of $2,555 \mathrm{~m}$, exeepting perhaps its shallowness duriug the scason of gratest drought. The length of the Mississippi to its coufluence with the Missouri is ahont $1,900 \mathrm{~m}$. This is narigable 950 m ., to sit. Anthony, where there is a fall of 18 ft ., above whin it is nevigabie fur stcamboats 400 m ., with two interruptions, however, at Sauk Rapids and Little Fall. Below the month of the Ohio the average width of the river varies from one-third to twothirds of a mile; its average depth raries from 30 to 120 ft . ; anl its re.ocity is from 60 to 70 m. a day. The chief rivers of the northern part of the continent are,-Mackenzie, $2,450 \mathrm{~m}$. long; siaskatchawan, 1,910; C'hurchill, Tol) ; and A!bany, 650. The largest flowing into the Pacific are the Columbia and Colorado, each having a course of about $1,200 \mathrm{~m}$. ; and the Rio Grande (del Norte), emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, i. 3 about the same length ; but tie Colmubia has fiur the greatest volume of the three. The length of the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is abour To50 m. ; below Quebee it forms a broad estuary, which, at its entrance into the Gulf at Gaspe Point, is 100 m . wide. Most of the streams which flow into the Atlantic Ocean rise in the Appalachian Mits.; conseguently, none of them have a rery lengthencd course; but as mary of them expand into magnificent lays and harbors, they are of the utmost importance to the commerce and manufactares of the country.

The five great lakes are connerted with each other ly straits, and are situated in four terraces, differing in elevation, of which Lake Superior occupies the highest and Lake Ontario the lowest. Eleration of the surface of these lakes above the level of the sea : Lake Superior, 596 ft ; Michigan and Iluron. 578; Erie, 565; Ontario, 232. Their depth varies considerably, but the mean depth of Huron (which is, in parts, the decpest of all.) and Michigan is stated at 1 ,000 ft. ; Superior, 900 ; Ontarin, 500 ; Erie, 8.1. Thus their beds are the most remarkahle depressions of laud in this part of the globe. Their areas, in English statute sruare miles, have been computed to be as follows: Superior, $42,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. ; Michigan, inciuding Green Bay, 32,000 : Huron and its bays, 25,400 ; Fric, 12,500 ; Ontario, 8,300; makiug a total of $120,200 \mathrm{sq}$. m.

The Niagara Falls are 20 m . from Lake Frie, and 14 m . from Lake Ontario. The river at its commencement near Buffalo, is about threc-fourths of a mile wide, from 20 to 40 ft . deep, and flows with a rapid current for abont three miles, and steadily increases in width. About four miles from its commencement Grand Island divides it into two channels ; the western one is the larger and deeper, and the current of each is comparatively slow. After a course of three miles below the island, the rapids commence; these occupy the whole river for half a mile to the falls, and their descent is 51 ft . The falls are divided by Goat Island, $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~m}$. wide and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. long. The great fall, on the Cauadian side, is about 1.800 ft . broad; that on the American side, 900 ; the descent of the former is 158 ft ; of the latter, 164 . 'Two miles from the falls the river is spanned by a suspension bridge, 800 ft . long, and 230 ft . above its surface.

## BRITISIINORTII AMERIGA.

Bration Ampices comprises all that part of the continent of North America that lies north of the United States, with the exception of the Rinssian Poseessions at the N. W. extremity of the continent. Its southern boundary extents from th:e Pacific Ocean alonor the parallel of 49 to long. 9.5 W., thence through the midlle of the great Lakes, Superior. Huron, Brie, and Ontario, down the St. Lawrence River to the paralled of 45 along that parallel until it reaches 1!e W. boundary of Mane, and thence passes aromd the N. and E. beundaries of that State, terminating Amargil the St. Cruix Riser in the Atlantic Oecan. This vast territory comprises about twofiftis of the whole area of North America. Its prolitical divisions are,-the Provinces of Camada. New Branswick, and Nova Seotia, the Colonies of Prince Edward Island, anl Newfoundland, and the Hudinn's Bay Tervitory.

British North America is mainly a level country. With the excention of the Rucky Mts., it has but ferw elevations, and thes: are, for the most part, of inconsiderable height. Its A tlantic coast has several very great indentatious and mumerons smaller ones; and its Pacific coust is remarkahle for its inlet-, many of which are excellent harbors. 'llie surface of the whole conatry is extrenely diversified with rivers and lakes. Some sections of it are very fertile. but the greater part will never be cultivalted, on accomnt of the climate. Yast forests overspreal the land, and in many sections the lumber business is the leading pursuit. Fur-clal animals of many varicties abound in the woods, and throughout the uninhab-
ited districts, especially in the interior and nonthern regions; these are hunted to oldtesin sulphlion of furs for the markets of the worl.

Givat Britan's claim to these territories was orimitally fonarded on diseovery, was s:bsequently modificed liy the fertunes of war, and more rat upon treaties. In 1197, the 'nasts of North America were first discoverel by John Cah : and his son Selosistian. Cabont was a native (! Venice, residing in Eingland in t!ec refen of Jenry VII. : under a patent granted by that march. he sailed from Bristol, Enyr., for purposes of discovery: and on 2 th June, 1-497, he cume in sight of North America-the const of Lalbrador, as it has been ennjecturet. In the next inmmer. Sebastian Cabot sailed from Eng?and with two ships ; and directing his course by Iceand. rearled Newioundland, which he called Terra ll: Bawcalaos. from the great rquantities of fish, so mamerl loy the matives. by which the surrounding seaw were filled. In 1.51 ?. Sollastian ('abrat atrain sailel fon America, and visited Jon? (now so called firm IIEnry lludeon, who chtered it in 16i0.) In 1:17, the lirst British ship commencal taking cod near Nembimand. In 1524. Terazzann, sent ont ley Franes. I. uf France, surrefal orer 2,000 milks of the esal of Nurth America, inctuding part of that of British America. and he gave the name of New Frame to the entire country alung whichs lee sailed. ('artier, the celebrated Frenels narigatur, on his second rerage to this region, in 1535 , passed N"erwfoundland on St. Lawreneces day, and hence give this name to the river which he soon entered ; he
reached the present site of Mentra! amb wathen in the ricinity. On his return, in 154, lie built a fertress near the present city of Quebee; this was the first European settlement in that part of America, but lasted ouly tiso yeas. In 1608, samnel de Clamplain, with other Frenchmen, formided the prescit torm of Quebee; in 1600, Le ascended the Sorel and discorered Lake CliamFlain. In 160.t, the French had commenced setticments in Nova Scotia, hut they were expelled by the English ; and in 1621 Janes I. of England granted that territory to Sir Wm. Alezander, who, in $16 \Omega 3$, menceesslully attempted to colonize it on an extensive scale. In 1629, the English took Quebee, but in 1632 they restored it to the Frebech. The latter remainal in possession of Canada, then called Nicn France. for 127 years, or matil the ciose of the struggle of 1750-60. In 1630, the French settled jart of New Brunswick. (romwell, in 1654, sent out an armed foree and touk possession of Nova Scotia, then called Acadia, which remained under Great Britain mutil 1667, when it was ceded to France ley the treaty of Breda. In 16:0, Charice II. elmutered the Ifudson's Bay Company. The English frequently attacked the Acediun settlements; they recovered possession in the wars of 1689 and 1710 ; and in 1713 , by the treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain finally arpuired Acadia, comprehending Nora Scotia and New Brunswick. At the same time, Newfom dland was declared to belong wholly to Great Britain, the Freach reserving a right to fish along the coast. Some of the Acadians now settler upon the islanils of Cape Breton and Prince Edward. The latter was taken by the British in 1755, restored by the treaty of Aix-laChapel!c in 1548, and was retaken, together with Cape Bretom, by them in 1758 . In the next
year. the Pritidn army under Ceneral Wole took Qucbec ; in the ensuing year all of Canada was surrendered to Great Britain, which in 1763, by the treaty of Paris, obtaincd all the French possessions in North America. Twenty years aiterwards, by another fertune of war, Great Britain transferred its right of governing the best part of North America to the United States.

## C A N A D A

Extends between lat. 410 4\% and $52 \times \mathrm{N} .$, and long. $6 \frac{1}{-} 10^{\prime}$ and $90=30^{\prime} 16$., embracing a wide and extremely diversified section of country, and comprehending great varicty of climate. In general terms, its whole surace may be considered as a rast phain, sloping sonthward, as is shown by the courses of its rivers. The seetion along its north boundary is a table-ridge of considerable height ; and the streams emanating thence flow southwardly throngh Cauada, while those formed on the north side flow north, throngln Hudson's Bay Territory, into Hudson's Bay.

After the Eritish obtained possession of Camada, it was styled the Province of Quebec, until 1591, when it was divided into the two Proxinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with distinct gorerments and separate legislatures. Owing to varions causes, especially to the troubles in the year 1837, they were re-united by Act of the Imperial Legislature, July 23, 1810, and constituted into ons province-The Trovince of Camala.

At the same time the names of the divisions were changed to Ganada West (Upper Camada), and Canada Fast. Between these the Ottawa River forms the dividing line. These divisions are, in many respects, different, both in their natural features and the condition of their inhab-
itants; aud hence it will be fommi mest suitable to deseribe them separately. Yee there are several peints in which a resemblance is avident. Both divisions are e-sentially agricultural coumtries. Soglaml his ahways desired to make Canaadd, and imk al, a!! her North Arierican colunies, marts for the erusumption of her manufactures. Cunsergentily, Catadias energy has been chielly difeted to agriculture. Whatever properity the Camadian perple enjoy, they owe it emphatially to the soil, the nise they have made of it, and the timber they foumd arw in it. It is tita, that Comadia hat raluable mararal resurreses. but it is only within a shurt periud that public attention has been directed to them, and that capital has been :ppplied to their promuction. Iice forests have loigg been knowa to be superior to thasit of aly other British counly , hut the pronlucts there from have becas sent to the U"nited Kiugurem in payment for manafuctured goods. For actally cugating in manufactipes, Cenada las from nature very great advantages and it is mone than posioble that cre maty years these will be improved.

The Government of ('amada is assimilated to that of the paretit empire. The Governor General is appointed hy the British Ministry: and represunts the dignity and puwer of the crown. He is a'so chicf ruler of the other British N. A. colonics. He hats an Wexentive Council of ten members, who are the heads of the public departments indieated by their titles. The Legishature is made up of two branches. The Legislative Council contains 14 members, appointed by the crown for life ; and by law of leate, will herealter contain 40 other members elected ly the people. The llouse of Assembly contains 130 members, elected for 4 years by the people, the franclise being nearly universal. The purter of the Iegislature is almost un-
 and the general govemment of the I'rovince loy its acts, the Queth runt 'y vith.olline, as she haw the power to du, her amont from a meante. Fict siths are required to be: held inumally, and the Pirliament lasto 4 ye:er, thuugh it moty be prerinusly disended by the Genemor Gimeral.

Tlic remarkable alvabement of Canada in propuation, in wealth, and in civilization, has been owing, in a great decrese, to the encryy amd liberality of its goverument. As a whele, the legishtion of Camada within a few years has been of a very practical character. It has siven cluse attention to all sulbjects of general importanee, and habeen far in adrame of the duman!s of its people.

The intinal imperements of Callada give evi?cuce of its enterprise. By its ship canal. large vessels can pass from the 1 thamtic Uccan th Lake litie. The Welland C'anal, Jetweot Iakis Eric aul Ontario, is 28 m . longe, with 34 locks. 150 ft . long by 201 ft . wide, summunting the cheration of 330 ft . Its business is cmatiatly increasing ; its revenue from tolls amounted to $\$ 138: 967$ in 1899, and to S260.135 in 1853 : ans in the litter year the mumber of laseades thruafh it comprisel $5,1-44$ of sailing vesels, and 1.266 of steamrs. Thie St. Lawrence ('anals, seven in number, and in all 41 m . long. orereme the elevation of 230 fl. between tide-water and Iake Untarto: their lecks are 200 ft . long and 4.5 ft . wide, and are chiffly ned in ascending the river. The Ridean ('anad, making the Ridenu lian end Lake navigable, connects Uitawa River, at Ottowal ('ity: with the Et. Lawrence: at Kimstom. a distance of 1.12 m , and lats 47 locks. The Unjur Ottana is being improved. and a preject to build a ship-canal from it to the Georgian Bay is agitated. It has alko been promused to build a slip-
eanal from Toronto to Lake Ituron, and another to eonnect the St. Lawrenee with Lake Clam: מitin.
The railroads are rapidly increasing in extcut aud number. In 1847, the only line in C'auada was that from Montreal to the St. Johu's, 22 m . ; in the fall of $18.53,225 \mathrm{~m}$. of road were in operation ; and in the summer: of $1856,1,025 \mathrm{~m}$. Aid has been liberally extended by the gevermment to these enterprises ; the advances have been iimited to one-half the amount aetually expended, and for these adranees the whole stock and resources of the railronds are plodged.
The foreign commeree of Cauada has within a recent period increased more rapidly tian its pop-
ulation. The imports are chiefly inm Great Britain and the United Statcs; with the latter country, however, the commerce has been greatly extended since the Reciprocity Treaty of 185.4 . Of the total commerce more than half is conreyed by the way of the St. Lawrence, and tiee importance of this amount should be estimated by the matare of the commodities exchanged rather than by their intrinsic value, since the exports consist lavgely of timber, and require an immense bulk of sh"pping.

Canalian lines of ocem mail stenmers to Liverpool were recently established ; they ron to Qaebee and Montreal in summer, and to Portland Me., in winter.

## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND PARISHES IN

$$
0 A I A D A E A S T
$$

| trabasca. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}J y . & \text { Jerst } y . \\ \text { L. } \\ \text { Leniere }\end{array}\right.$ |  | Chicourim | Dorchester |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| An. Aston. | ivic. Marlow. | N. Y. ${ }^{\text {r }}$, New York. | Compros. | Crbe. Cranbnirn Fn. Frampt |
|  | Pe. Rino. Pince. Rinsboro. | tne La Nurdiere. | $\begin{cases}\text { Alis. } & \text { Adrck. } \\ \text { id } d . & \text { Anckland. }\end{cases}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jt. }}$, J |
| Chr. Cheste | Sc. Spaulding. | 1. V. La Valtr |  | Sin. Stand |
| Ifn. Iorton. <br> My. Matding | Sayy Shenly S. St. Jus | trextcre | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { By. } \\ \text { Cim. } & \text { Bur } \\ \text { Cue }\end{array}$ | He. W |
| sid. stamtold | St. Mar | Map, f N. | Cth. Cli | Fe. Kenuebec |
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| te. Arunde. | Beauharnois, | ITe. Mentarvill | , | INa |
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| Monta | liechasal. | tisca | 1/k. Lingwick | H\%. |
| tin. Harringt | Al. Armagh. |  | M:. Marstown <br> IV $\%$. Westbury | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 11. } & \text { Hinchiubr } \\ \text { On. } & \text { Oimstown }\end{array}$ |
| If. 1 Howard. | Br. Bit. Berther. leammont. | cin. Champla | IV. Whitton. |  |
| (\%\%. | bid. Bucl | Rr. Radnor. | Wu. | Imervilile. |
|  |  |  | Dremmo | An. Augment: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { An. Acton. } \\ & \text { O. Ru. De Ramsay. } \end{aligned}$ | (xerva | mateavgua | Imm. |  |
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| UC | Lis. |  | Kisy. Kingsey. | Ss. |
| A | Berther. | Js. James | C | JoLiet. |
| 1 | Berthier. | S. (i. St. | Tr | lib |
| Gayhurst. | Cn. Brandon. | İm. William. | H'm. Wickhan. | 1. 2. De İamzay. |

J．B．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Jean Paj Megntic．}\end{array}\right.$ ．V．$\{$ tiste Nonvon．
he．Kildare．
Kamocbasza．
ih．Ixwirth Ri九．Kammuraska． （ic．Ond lle．
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L＇Asceumtion．
L．An．L＇Assumption．
L．C＇e La Chenange．
S．S．St．Sulpice．
La I＇ratikie．
S．I＇La Imirie．
S．I．St．Lonis．

## Layal．

 Levis． 1／＇Inlet．A／d．Ashiford．
Bc．Beanne．
1．I．L＇liet．
P．Je．Port Inlie．
N．R．$\{$ st．Rube dex d．As．$\{$ Anuais．

## Lotelinilie．

bs．Bon eecours．
1）．C＇s．Wes Cliaillons．
18．1＇s．Des Plains．
（ic．G．sive．
L．be．Lotbiniere．
Ty．Tilly．
ser．St（roix．
is．$G$ ．st．Giles．
Maskinonge．
C\％Carusel．
fir．lumontier．
（ie．Cimapre．
1hn．Inntombimn．
Lonc．Lanandiate
M．Mi hiche．
s．J．St．Jean．

## Missisqut．

Missisqui．
In．Bulton．
I．e．Brome．
fol．Wunbati．
Then．Farnlam．
l＇i．Potton． St．Armand． Stuhnidge．
Sin．Sutten．

Bia．Motighton．
（＇e．Cillburne．
il． ．Halifax．
1s．Inveruess．
16．helird．
1．eeds．
Nin．Nelion． sumerset．
Td．Thetlord．
Montc．as．
Ciy．Chortsey． kilkemy． Piswdon．
S．Se．St．Sulpice．
H＇d．Wexford
Nontmonencr．
（＇．de \｛ Cote de E．us－
Le．pere．
Gr．（minliner． 1．of odeans．
Iersey．
St．Ame．
Mostmagns．
An．A hburton．
Bes．Benserours．
s．（＇．St．＇luir．
S．J．St．Joeeph． St．Tlimmas． Vincel：t．
Montieal．
Naltervilig．
1．La Salle．
s．Sherington． Nicolet．
Br．Becanconr．
（ $r$ C Counneyer
（ry．Gentilly．
（ii．Godetioi． l，iv：m．
N\％．Nirnllt．
S．$I$ ：St．Francis． Otrawa．
Sie Can．H＇e．t．
A．dudington．
－In．Alwin．
Alf．Imbert．
l3e．Bl：k．
Wi．Beourbette．
13．Bigelow．
E\％．Bidwell．
Bm．Bu．kingham．
B．．lowmu．
Con Cameron．

A．Albertord．
Ail．Aldrield．
An．Aberdeen．
bl．Bristol．
C＇l．Caymood．
（in．Clapham．
Con．Clarendon．
（i）．Chiche－ter．
Er．Einer．
115．Mastings
Ill．Hudderstielh．
fiy．Kirkily．
L．babouchere．
L．rl．Litchfied．
Le．Leslie．
1\％．Mansfield．
Ow．Onslows．
$P t$ ．Ponterfract．
st．Sheen．
S．Stinlope．
Tc．Thorne．
If＇m．Waltham．
Pontriect．
Bl．Bourdlouis．
1．A．Bel Air．
II．Deschamiomit．
f\％．Fashambunt．
lie．Gandirvilie．
ci，l．Gosford．
Gi．Gromdines．
（i．W．（irondines W．
Le．Lacheyretiere．

2．T．
Te．Niuri！！e
$l^{\prime} f$ ．P＇mlunt． Qrebec．
bt．Leilpert．
－II．Kurre bane．
s．（il．st．（ial，reel．
S．I．St．lgure．
im stoneh．m．
T＇y．Tewk－bury．
Ractidate。
Rin．Blourchem：
13．Bonsectum：
Br．15：BourgeVarie！s：
Ru．Richelien．
A．sincl．
s． 0 ．́．Oars．
R！sot：кy．
Rouvilie：
Cy．Chambly．
Mn．Monon．
lit．Ruuville．
Saglesar：。
E＇s．Elpulemen
Lin．Leettringtou．
1．P．$\{$ La Petite
Re．\｛ Rivere．
M．M．MI．Muray：
M．B．Mirray las．
Sherfabd．
Ey．Ely． Citamlay．
Hn．Hilton．
lin．Rindon．
Sd．Shethord．
Ny．Stukely．
Suerdionze：
Ait．Ascutt．
bim．Bromtor．
Oi．Orford．
sim．Shipton．
$\therefore$ © Stolke．
II＇r．Windsor．
Sut lasigis：。
N．$L$ ．New Longucil．
ss．soulanges．
Sr．Ilvacivtae．
s．C．St．Charles．
s．l）．St．Denis．
St．1lyacinthe．
Srasimend．
Inn．Barnston．

Ify．Ilartly
Sil．Stanslead．
St．Joun＇s．
$l y$ De Lery．
Le．Lat ofle．
st J．jnn．
St．Matrict．
C＇n．Cuxton．
Cin．G：ritement．
P．I．．P＇ort dul：c．
S．E．St．Bterma：
S．M．St．Margrownt ᄂ．
Tadoleac．
Temiscouts．
Tentrebonst．
Bd．Beresford．
Ec．Blamvill：．
Ds．Desplains．
（i．Gore．
Te．Terre Doanc．
Two Monstan：－
L．$\{$ Linc des Mille
din．$\{$ Ifles．
Vatdrevil．
Nn．Newton．
B，l．Rigaud．
F\％．Vadudreuil．
Vhacheres．
B．Belocil．
i＇r．C＇untrecour．
（＇．Cournoyer．
Ge．Guill diere．
s．B．St．I31،in．
M．s．Micbael．
Is．Virremaer Wolf：！
i，l．Indewell．
（iy）Giathby．
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sich．Stratford．
11：Weedon．
In．Wol entimb．
H．Wotun．
Yavsis．
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（\％）Coursal．
1）．G．le Guir．
I．e．Lassandicre．
I＇i．l＇ierdeville．
S．Se．st．intoine．
F．s．st．Fratucio．
1\％2．l：anıka．

Cassada East，formerly called Lower Canada，boll character．It has several mountainous rant－ has a diversifiul surface，aid its scenery is of a 1 ce，mustly below Qiobec，which stretch N．E．
and S. W'. nearly parallel with each other, and are called the Grecu Mts., from the forests of pine by which they are corered. On the lower part of the St. Lawrence, both sides of the river are momatainons; on the northern side, the range which extends as far as Quebec presents the most sublime and picturesure beautics; while on the southern side, the range called the Alleghanies commences at Puce, in the County of Gatpe, and about 60 m . below Queboce inrus off and enters the United Statcs. Above Quebee. un the north side of the river and betwen that city and the River St. Mamice, the comitry is not so bold : here the land rises gradually from the batis, and that which was but a short time ago a boturdless Waste of forest has been cleared, and now presents as shecession of towns and villages and cornfields. Above the St. Mawice, and so far as Nontreal, the shore is a little more abrupt, with considerable table-ridges; this section also is thickly settled and highly promerous.

On the sumthern side of the St. Luiwrence, eommencing from the Gulf: (with the County of Gazex, etc., which rather seems to be, geostaphically, a part of the New Brunswick comntry, than a part ol ( Canala last.) there is an extensire region, but little explored, and resorted to on account of the valuable fisheries adjoining it. Through part of it the Itiver Restiguache flows, and in its ricinity the land is well wooded, watered by many streams, and naturally fertile. W"estrard, the surface is said to be hilly, with extensive valleys, and from the Madawaska River to Quebec it is very fertile. Abore Quebece, thure is an cxcellent tract which, as it adrances westward, gradually becomes a highly cultivated and luxuriant plain, and through it flow the Rivers Jamaskia and Pichelien, the latter being
the outlet of Lake Champlain. The sechery is extremely picturesque, interspersed with swelling ridges and lofty momatains.

A large proportion of the secnery throaghent Canada East is of the most magnificent character. Along the St. Lawrence there are frequently prospects which open a view of from fifty to one hundred miles of rivcr, from ten to twenty miles in breadth. These vast landseapes comprise very diverse features-lofty summits, bold headlands, and wide valleys ; donse forests, and lighly cultivatcd fields: pretty settlements stretching up along the mountains, and fertile islands with rich pastures. The River Sagmenay is especially noted for the granden of its seencres. This is a majestic strean, to which about thirty others are tributary, entering the St. Lawrence about 120 m . below Quebec. It is narigable by large vessels for 90 m. , and in some parts it is wonderfally decp; its banks are in many p'aces perpendicular to the river"s edge, and vary in leight from 200 to $3,000 \mathrm{ft}$. Seren miles belew (gucloee are the Falls of Hontmorcnci, with a perpendicular desecut of 230 ft . Tlaree miles below these are the Falls of Chaudiere, with a perpendientar pitch of 120 ft . down a wild chasm.

The climate is severe, jet eminently salubrions. The summer is short and loot, but its weather is steady, and the rapidly-grewin crops are secured beiore the cold season begins ; during its continuance the prevailing wind is the senth-west, which brings with it part of thic warmtli wif the Gulf of Nexico and the Talley of the Mississipi, and sweeps down the Talley of the St. Lawrence. The chief wind in winter is from the north-west, which, coming across the vast extent of frozen country and the mbroken frost regions, is rery cold, but dry and bracing. The brilliant sky,

pure, clastic ahr, and mandompled forcet of Cimat dat bast, though of long dumation. are excendingly exhitirating abd ruder out-dere cexereme areceahke. On thac arival of winter, the farmer kills his lat stock, freezes it, and can at any time dispuse of it as the state of the market surgests. In winter the land is clearel, the firewood brought home, the farm produce sokl, and supplies for the summer oltainel.

The pophatien of C'anada liast in 1 EJl was reported to be ce0?261, while in $18 . t 8$ it was TC8,33\%. In 1851, it was thus clasifiged as to , rigin: Catadian, Prench, 669,5208; Cimadian, not French, 125,500; Irislı, 51,492; Scotch, 14,565; Euglish, 11.200 ; British American Cononial, 1,00.) ; from varions combtries, 4,372; and from the United Slates, 12.4 s . The latter are chictly in the section of Vermont. In 1554, the Indian pepulation was 3.213 .

C'assilication by religitn: Chureh of Pone, 746,566; Church of Eng!and: 4..40. ; Prestojterians, 33.535; Methoulists, 21,1と3; Daptisis,

'The population is widely ard vory cupally diffused, especially along the st. Lawrence. The traveller passing down that river below Qublee, sees no large towns and but few villages. yet, for more than a humbled mitrs, he obse ives that the houses continnously succed each other at abont the same interval, and is reminded of a seattered villarge. Notwithstamling this thick settlement of the shore, there is scuredy ans way-busines: for steamboats, since the little trade that the hatitans carry on with the city is done in small sailing vessels. Few of the farmers raise anything to sell, but on the other hand, they buy little to wear, and less to eat.

From their first settlement the great bolk of
tho !ath in Catada liari have 1 ent heid lyy the fondal tomme, and this has beren a erat draw barls to their improsmont. Thr I'rovine al I'arlia-
 tem and prowited completh ation for the lactative
 can now actuire mal cstato with litte ee-t, and hold it in fee s.mpie; and it is leclioved that thi
 Corber the old systom, how vor, il. " pel lic lave lived contented, and eren bit he, time ?ling iu the same one-story houses that were 11. hame if their errand-parents, and chiltivatiger their litule farme, which they hate not lie a twatale fow abandon ly the glowing acceunts of the more tertile West. Thongh chicfly emphoyed in toilsome agricultural parsuits, they late mut yet generally adopted the lador-saving itaphents of husbundry. 'Thronghont all the mal districis the style of living is execolitey y'i.in. Dach family grows its won wool amd flat, slin= and weaves the domestice cloth, making bearly all the clothing and beduing.
'The hamber bus'uess is vory ext wive cmproying a great amount of capital ant waty perour. The wood most cepported is the white pine. which is shipped to Britain, cte. in the shaphe of mashes deals, latlis, and syuared timber. Ricel fine is also largely exportud. atal ol taturd from th Ottawa country. Blacl: spruce is shipped from Quchee in great quantiics. prine pally for the Irish market. Of the mannactures in this bine the most important in ship buidelue which is chiefly earried on at Qubl c. 'Th in rean in this bratheld hats beon ereat, not aly frem the demand for voseds, but frem the repitatlon of Canadian built vescols io r -ymmotry, e Jidity, and sperd. In Iesor, the tummer built at gachace
was valued at $\$ 2,000,000$. The saw mills of Canada, especially on the Saguenay and Ottawa Rirers, are perlaps the largest in the world.

For engaging in manfactures, Camada Last has rare advantages, in the abundance of waterpower, and in the comparative cheapness and plentifulness of lands that are capable of becoming skilled. The long winter, in which few ont(1)or agricultural employments can be prosecuted with profit, and the character of the industrious French C'anadiaus, afford singular opportunities for the derelopment on new pursuits.

Mining interests have not received general atlention. At the St. Mamice Forges, 3 m . from the 'Town of Three Rivers, smelting works of logg iron ore have been carried on for a eentury.

Quebee, the oldest eity in Canada, and formerly the capital, is situated on the south lank of the St. Lanrence, and is called the Gibraltar of Anerica, from its great natural strength and its furmidalde defences. It consists of iwo parts. Thie Lower Town is built on a narrow space between tlie almost perpendicular rocks and the river, along which it stretches for nearly a mile, and contains the large commercial and other warchouses, stores, ete. In front of it are nsually many great rafts of timber. The Uper Town is on the rocky promontory, 200 it . above, surromuled with walls, and scry strongly fortified. Its citadel, crowning the summit of Cape Diamond. covers, with its numerons works, an area of 40 acres, and ciost many millions of dollars. Pup. in 1816. 14, 480 ; in 1857, $42,152$.

Montreal, on the cast side of the 1sland of Montreal, in the St. Jawrence River, 180 m . above Quelee, is the largest and chicf city in British Amorica. It is most favurably situated for trade, being at the head of the ordinary navigation from
the Atlantic, and connected with the importaut places of Canada, as well as with the United States, by several railroads. The river is here 3 m . wide, and its harbor is secure. The quays are superior to those of any other American city, built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present a fine display of continuous masomry. No unsightly warehouses disflyure the river side. A broad terrace, faced with gray limestone, the parapets of which are summounted with an iron railing, divides the city from the river thronghout its whole extent. The city stands mainly on a low tract of land, about 2 m . wide, between the river and a considerable and very beautiful clevation called Mount Royal. The houses and buildings are generally constructed of gray limestone, imparting a peculiarly substantial appearance to the whole city. The Cathedral is a huge edifice in Gothic style, with two towers 220 ft . high, one of which contains the largest bell in America. Several other public edifices are noteworthy for their architecture and costliness. The tubular iron Victoria Bridge, in course of construction across the river at this place, will be the largest work of the kind cred built ; it will be in all about 2 m. long, aud the contract for its construction is aboat $\$ 6,000,000$. It will rest on 21 piers, with spans, each 220 feet wide, except the centre span, which will te 330 ft . wile. Pop. in 1851, 57,715.
Pop, of other places in 1851: Three Rivers, 4,936 : St. Hyacinthe, 3,313 ; Sherbrooke, 2,998. These are the ouly other towns of any note for population; but they are rising in importance. and there are many minor villages. 'Three Rivers is one of the oldest settlements in Canada, but its business never rose to much importance until within a few years.


# TABLE OF COUNTIES AND PARISHESIN CANADAWEST． 




| Aic．A | Admaile |
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| 711. | Town neend． |
| lim． | Wrisingham． |
| 11\％． | W＇niltam．（N．） |
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| गヵ． | Ilansilion． |
| M $/ 1$. | Murray． |
| I＇\％． | l＇ercy． |
| Sr． | seymour． oxtaito． |
| Bi． | Mrock． |
| Mis． | Mara． |
| Ra． | Rama． |
| Rh． | lieach． |
| I＇g． | l＇ickering． |
| St． | －cotl． |
| İe． | Uxhridge． |
| 15 | Whitby． Oxpurd． |
| Bm． | ］l－pheim． |
| 13．l． | 1itautforl． |
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Peterbuaso.
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|  | Rexprew. |
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| 1\%n. | Wes'meath. IU-sel. |
| C'e. | Cumbrideo. |
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| © ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d. | Cumberlata. |
| it\% | limate! |
|  | Slactoe. |
| - 1 a | Aijilla. |
| E'a. | Ezra. |
| Ps. | Flas. |
| 11. | Immi-fil. |
| M: | 11.t. hadkh. |



Canada West, oi Cpper Canada, is manly a hrel, chanalagn comstry; with gently undulating hills and rich valleys. From the commeneement of its castern boundary en the St. Lawrence, and following along the shores of that river and Lakes Ontario and Erie to the Detroit River, there is no ceration of any consequenee, and byoughont this extent the soil is gencrally rich. The first ridge is that commencing ahost at the homdiny line, and extending letweon the Rivers St. Lawonce and Ottawa. The ridge eommencing at the Bay of Quinté cxtends westerly along Lake Ontario, joins the Burlington and Gucenston heights, and beyond N゙agruru citers thie United States. Af a distance of from 50 to 100 m . north of Lake Ontanio there is a ridge of ligh rocky cominy, running towards the Ottawa, behind which there is a wide and rich valley of great extent, bommed on the north by a table-tand or mombtainous country of still higher elevatim. There are some preculiar features in this comutry, which were ascertained by an enginemer employed on the Ridean Camal. On
looking at the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Onturio, it will be seen that all the rivers on that side of the ridgo, which join them, are short and unimportant, while those which flow into the Ottawa are long and broad, and drain a lurge extent of comntry ; the solution of this was found liy ascertaining that the level of Lake Ontario is al,out 130 Jt. higher than that of the Ottawa River.

C'anada West has three great natural sections. the castorn, central, and western. (1.) The first comprises the triangular tertitory between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa : it contains much excollent hand and a hardy entermizing people, and is destined to :ffturd support to a moch larger population, as it embraces vahable mineral resomeces, and has large tracts arailable for settlement. Its chief town is Bytown, now called (ity of Oftawa, with 10,000 imhabitants. (2.) The central section extends from Lake Onfario on the sonth to Lake Nip,issing on the north, and from the latter, eastward to the Ottawa River. It is
of nearly symare form, ineludes a large territory, is watered liy serefal line stremms, and is destined to contain at very large papulation. It has several mimor divisime, and its principal towns are Toronte and kingston, and with these may be named - Cohner, l'ort Hope, leterthorough, and Belleville, whith are rapidly rising in importance. (3.) The weate:n section eomprises the irregntar
 St. Clair, and Itarme, and the chamels ley whel these are emmeteel. It is ansancing with great rapidity, is attracting the grater share of the immigration, ami is in may reppects the garden of Camada Wist. Its : urface is remarkably level. salacely comathere a hill: and its interior is traversel by a viral river:-the Wielland, (iratiol. Thames, and s.if nham. The prineipal torns are Hamition. Lomdon, and Brantford ; whito St. Catharime, Paris, Galt, Glehph, and Ginkerich are steadily angmuting in population and importance. Thu settiements bordering Lake Huron are rapaliy itereasing.

The suil is grnerally' very firtile, and greatly improves to the westward. Its quality, whon mieultivated, is casily ascertainal by the timber it proluces, the larger and heavier kinds growing on the best soil. In the district between the St. Lawrence amd the Otatra, the predominating soil is brown chay and ham, intermingied with marl; but farther west, aud north of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the soil becomes more clayey and far more prollective. 'The virgin soil is extremely rich, and the deposits of vegertahle matter for ages, improwed by the athes of the fires which semetimes sweep the forcsts, remerers it abmudant! productive for several years with:ont extramcuis: 1 elp.

The climate is more favorathe for ayricultural purposes then that f Canata last ; the wiater is
shorter, and the temperahm: is a sever. The n-ighburing lakes have a very yrat intlurnes in ancliorating the winter's en'l] and melacing the
 mid. though in a considideataly leos darene than that of a troly masitime clitate, and there is a comparative immonity from spming । at and sumuer drons hits.

The pmpulation has increasod mere repialy in Camada IVest than in any vilh r mational divisima



 Europe. Aeeording to the exnsus of lesi, the people were classified as to wrif in, thus: 13 m : in


 ada, of Freuch wigin, 26,417; Ciameay and Holland. 9.955; Brritish Anerican (whemes,
 The mumer of natives of Ircland is that- -hewn to grealy exced these of any ther foreig mountry. The inhalitants of Fremb (anulian orivin are most numerons in the Comatics of E-eex, Present. and Glengarry, and in the C'ity of Ottann. 'The
 prem: of derman aigin. and it is markalion fior great pronerity and very fine farms. In the Commes of IIaddimand. I'erth, York, amil ICelland, the German proulation is also num ran= and equally procjerous. In 1-5.4, the e Indian population was 10, Th63. Clasification as to religion in 1851: Clureh of Eugland. 293190 :
 rians, varions sects, 20 0414 s , of which (hureh of


Baptists, 45,353 ; Lutherans, 12,287 ; all others, 91,873.

The people are principally employed in agricultural business. For sereral years the great staples have been wheat and oats. A part of Canada West is now probably the most productive wheat-growing district in America; yet it is not unlikely that the future production of this crop will be lessened, owing to the natural exhanstion of the soil, and the consequent change to other erops. ln 1851, the erop of wheat was reparted at $12,682.550$ bush., and that of oats at $11,291.567$ bush. ; while the crop of corn was only $1,662,524$, barley 625,452 , buckwheat 579,035 , and rye 318,429 bushcls.
The products of the forest rank next to those of agriculture in importanec, and are equal in value. Timber is yet cyerywhere abundant ; luat the district most noted for the lumber business is the Ottawa Vailey. This district supplics yearly to the European market abore $25,000,000$ cubic feet of timber, 850,000 deals and planks, and an immense amount of staves, etc. It is estimated that at the present rate of consumption the forests now in this region would continue tos supply their annual product for 150 years, without taking into consideration the natural growth during that period. The lumber tride of the Othara annually requires from $25, n 00$ to 30.000 men , and, owing to the increased demand for lumber, is abont to be mach exteuded.

Between Kingston and the River Serern, there are extens:ve and rich deposits of magnetic and specular iron ore. The Diarmora mines are now worked by a weallly company, which also owns in that ricinity extensive beds of marble and lithographic stone. In the same district are gatena and plumbago, besides grindstone and flagging
stone formations, and abundance of clay, producing the red and white brick. Aromed Lake Ontario, the basis rock is limestone on granite, real granite being seldom seen. On Lake Erie the strata are limestone, slate, and sandstone; and at Niagara the stratum of slate is nearly 40 ft . thick. On Lake Ifmron limestene oceurs, with detached bloeks of granite, and other primitive rocks. On the ninth shore of Ialie Sujerior are vast beds of granite and mines of copper.

The lake fisheries are very ratwouln; the trate is comparatively a now one with the C'mad:ans, but is ammally increasing.

The mauffactories, excepting as included under saw mills and grist mills, conisist, as to number, chicfly of the tannerice, carding and fulling mills, woolen factories and fomndries.

The increase of population throughout all Canada West, the rapid growth of its chief towns, and the constant extension of its raihoads, is resulting in a great increase in all branches of manufactures as well as those of trale.

Population of the chief citios and towns in 1851: Toronte, 30,755; Hamilton, 14,112; Kingston, 11,585 ; Bytown, now the City of Ottawa, 7,760 ; London, 7,035 ; Belleville, 4,562 ; Brantford, 3,87t ; Coburg, 3,8i1.

Toronto, now the capital of Canada, is situated at the head of a beantiful and commodions bay, on the N. W. shore of Lake Ontario. The bay is nearly enclosed by land, being separated from the lake by a low peninsula about 6 m . long. The site of the cily is low, but rises gradually from the wate's cilge. It is regularly laid out, and within a few Jears has wonderfilly improved in its general appearance; and the inhabitants are not a little proud of their progress. The chief building material is brick, which is light

colored and of a pleasing tint. The public buildings are comparatively numerous, and of excelleut construction.

Hamilton, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario, is built on an acclivity extenting back to the base of a momtainous eminence. Nany buildings are constructed of frestone and limestone, supplied from great quarrics in the rear of the town. It has superior cormercial adrantages,
and since the completion of the Great Wearm I2. Ii., jts trade has been greatly extemded.

Kingston, near the outlet of Lake (ontario, is the military and naval headgrarters of the I'rov ince, and, after Gucbee and Halifas: is the strongest post in Briticls America. 'Ila goverument establishment:。 toge ther with the shipping interests of Kingstom are its priucipal supperts. It is chiefly built of bluc limestone, which underlies it.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND PARISIIESIN NEW BRLNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD'S, NOTL SCOTLA, AND CIPE BRETON.


## NEWBRUNSWICK,

Situated between Nova Seotia aurl Canada East and bounded west by Maine, has an extreme length, N. and S., of about 230 m. and an area of $27.500 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. It surface consists chiefly of a scries of bold undulations, agreeably diversified with hills and lowlands. There are many continnous ridges of land which are not of great height, but are so marked with stecp acelivities and sharp outline that they present a striking contrast with the alternating ralleys and plains. The greater part of the country is corered with dense forests of white pine, spruce, hackmatack, etc., from which immense guantities of timber are amnually obtained for exportation and ship building. Lumbering is the chief business, and has been steadily increasing for many rears. Hence, agriculture has made but slow progress, and the manufactures, except as connected with lumbering. are limited to articles of primary necessity. The chief and most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of every large farm, hay being in great demand to supply the toams employed in lumbering. In 1851, there were 584 saw mills employing 4,302 persons. In 1852, the timber floated down the St. John River was valued at $\$ 1,945,000$. The fisheries in the Bay of Fundy are very valuab?e, but the fishing vessels employed are chis fly from the United States. The St. Andrews and Quebee R. R. has been opened in part, viz.: $24 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. from the former place ; and is in progress towards Woodstock, which is to be the terminus of the first section. 90 m . from St. Andrew's. This road is intended to form a main trunk line to Canada, entirely through British territory. Other lines of railroad are in profress.

The population in 18.51 was 193,800 , composed of 191,626 whites, 1,028 colored, and 1,116 Indians. The immigrant population amounted to 40,432 persons, of whom 28,766 were Irish. A great portion of the comntry between Shediac and the Miramichi River is principally settled by the descendants of the Acadian Freneh who preserve the habits of their ancestors.

Fredericton, the capital, on the St. John Riser, 85 m . above its mouth, is the chief entrepot of commerce with the interior. 'The river is naturally navigahle 50 this place for small seagoing vessels, and npon the removal of certain obstructions (which work is approaching completiony in the stream above. it may be aseended by steamers of light draught as far as to the Great Falls. Pop). in 1852, 4,458.

St. John is the chief city and seaport. It is built upon a rocky declivity projecting from the mainland into the mouth or bay of the St. John's River, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. from the Bay of Fundy, and has a fine appearance when approached from the sea. Its harbor is safe, and since the water is very deep, and the ordinary rise of the tide is about 21 ft., it is never obstructed by ice. In 1837 the city was nearly destroyed by fire, and it has sulffered greatly since that time from the same cause. The buildings are now mostly constructed of brick or stone, and many of the public structures have an elegant appearance. Pop. in 1852, 22,745. Carleton, a thriving suburb on the west side of the larbor, is incluted within the city corporation.

Chatham, on the Miramichi, is a place of some business importance during the season of navigation, or about half the year. Pop. 3,000.

St. Stephens is a flourishing village, on the St. Croix River, opposite Calais, Me. Lumbering is the main business, with some ship building.

## PRIN(E EDWARD'S ISLANI)

Is situated in a recess on the S . Wr. side of the Gulf of sit. Lawrence, and, separated from New Broriswick on the west and Nova Scotia on the sonth by the narrow strait of Northumberland. It has an irregular erescent shape. Gratest lengtl on a line curving through its rentre. 130 m . : brealth, 4 to 34 m ; area, 2.140 sy. m. Its coast line is deeply indented, presenting a succession of larere bays and projecting headlanls. The large bays, ly penetrating into the land from rpposite directions, form narrow isthmoses, which thus divide the island into three distinet penimsulas: and these matural divisions have been adopted as the basis of the civil divisjon into three counties. The entire surface is of a gently undulating character. Oriminally, the island was covered with a dense forest. of which a considerable part still remains. The whole island ts eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil is chiefly of a light reddish loam, and the prevailing rock is a reddish samlstone, but a large part of the surfiece is allurial, and is free from stone; in most parts the soil is rather light, but well adapted to oats and potatoes. Great quantities of these and other products are raised for exportation to the adjoining provinecs, and to the Unitcd States. some husines is also done in ship building and fishing. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent. The population in 1841 was 47.033; and in 1848, 62,678. Charlotte 'Town, the capital, on Hillskorough River, near the sonthern coast, has one of the best harbors in the adjacent seas; it is well built, on gently rising ground; its chief edifices are the government buildings, barracks, fort, and churches: its nopulation, hy last census, 4:717.

## NOVASCOTIA.

This Province cumprises the l'eninsula of Nora Seotia and the lslaml of Cape Bresten. which torgether have an area of $1 \times .717 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. and a popelation of 276,117 , accurding to the consus of 1851 . Sialbe litand, 85 m. S.S. F. of Cape Canso, is also incloded under the grovernment of Nova Scotia.

Nova sentia proper is a long and emparatively narrow pruinsula, lying nearly paralle] to the mainland of New Brunswick. with which it is emmected by the narrow Isthmus of "hignecto ; extreme length, 280 m . ; do. breadth, 11.5 m. : area, 15.627 sq. m. It: S. F. coast is remarkable for the mumber of its capacious harbors, there heing at least 12 ports capable of receriving ships of the line, and Its of sufficient depth for merchantmen, between I Ialifax and Cape Canso, or 110 m . The coast is low and undulating, in some parts rugged, of a cheerless aspect, and covered with fir forests. 1 broad belt of elevated and hroken land extemis through the peninsula from E. to W. ; it is rurered and uneren. but has an average height of about 500 ft . Throughout Nova Sentia the surface is undulating, and in maur seetions beautifully picturesque. l'unds of small size are sery numerous; in some intances as many as 100 ocrur within the space of $20 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The guality of the suil varies areatly. The most valcablu portion is ulon the upler part of the Bay of Fundy, where denp and rich alluvial deposits are thrown hown by the extraordinary tides of this extensive bay. liy means of dikes, these deposits have been reclaimed from the sa, and these diked marshes are excecdingly productive. From its hilly surface :und copions irrigation, the country is finely adapted to grazing pur-

## BRITISH NORTHAMERICA.

poses. The climate is very temperate eonsidering its latitnde. being greatly affected by the proximity of the Gule stream.

The people are chiefly employed in the fisheries, in the lumber business, in ship building, in working the coal mines, and the various quarries. The manufactures are very limited. The mineral resourecs are very extensive. The northern part oif the peninsula is one great basin of bituminous coal, the strata of which frequently crop out along the shore and in other sections. The internal improvements are few in number. The work on the Furopean and North American R. R. was commeneed at Halifax, 8th June, 1854, and is yet progressing ; its main trunk is to be constrncted to the frontier of New Brunswick.

The population in 1851 was reported to be 221.239 ; it is now chicefly composed of a native race, sprung from the three great families of the United Kingdom.

Halifiax, the eapital and chief port, was founded in 1750 . Its harbor extends inland for 15 m ., and terminates in a leautiful and land-locked basin which afforls anchorage for a thonsand ships. This is the chief station of the British navy in North Ameriea, and is very strongly fortificd. Fort George, the citadel, which has already cost $£ 1,500,000$, and is not yet completed, is one of the strongest single fortresses on this continent, and completely commands the town and harbor. It is surrounded with a deep moat and glacis, and in addition to immense ramparts, bristling with thirty-two-pounders, is encireled by a covered gallery a mile in length. There is also a small but heavy battery on Grorge's Island, a green knoll in the harbor. The town is of crescent shape, stretching along the harbor and around the font of the fortified hill, consisting
mainly of two long streets crossed by a number of stecp short ones; and its extremities extend back towards the country in lines of suburban villas. Pop. 26,000.

Pictou, on the north-anst slore of Nova Scatia, is the principal port in the coal trade, and also exports mueh lumber. The vieinity is mainly settled by Scotch. The town contains about 3,000 inhabitants, who, unlike most of the people in Nova Scotia, are very enterprising. This is the port of the Albion coal mines, 11 m . distant.

New Glasgow is a bustling business place, two miles from the mines, and contains above 1,000 inhabitants.
Liverpool, on the south shore, $75 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{S}$. W. of Halifax, is situatel at the mouth of the Mersey River, (down which a large amount of lumber is floated) and contains about 2,500 inhabitants.

Cape Breton Island has a very irregular shape, is greatly indented with bass, and its surface is exceedingly diversified. Extreme length, N. and S., 120 m . ; do. in breadth, 85 m. ; area, 3,120 sq. m. It has long been celebrated for its fisheries, in which and in the coal milues, the people have their chief employment. The population in 1851 was 54,878 . The chicf port is Sydney, noted for its exportation of the celebrated Syducy coal. Louislurg, on its S. E. coast, so famous in colonial history, is now deserted, bat the ruius of the ancient French fortifieations may still be seen.

Sable Islanl is alout 25 m . long by 1 la wide; and though it is low and sandy, it is generally covered with natural grass and wild peas, sustaining several hundred head of wild horses and many cattle. The few persons upon it are maintained by the government for the purpose of relieving shipwrecked vessels. Mackerel of the finest quality are abundant near its shores.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

Is separated from the mainland ly the Strait of Belleiste, 12 m . wide, and by the Gulf of St. Lawrenee, and fronts with its whole E. and S. shores on the A tlantic Ocean. The outline of its form is ennewhat triangular ; greatest length, N.. and \&., 350 ma ; average breadth, 130 m .; estimated area, $35,913 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its coasts are remarkalby indented by mumerous large bays and inumeralle smaller ones, most of which are commodious and well-sheltered harbors. having complete anchorages, with clear and good channels. The sea-cliffs are, for the most part, bodd and lofty, with deep water close to the shore. The general claracter of the surface is wild and barren. It is estimated that cue-third of the whole area is covered hy lakes, ponds, and marshes. The largest two lakes are each about 5 m . wide ; the one is 60 m . long, the other is 30 m . long ; those of smaller size are absolutely countless, and found in every section, not only in the valleys, but on the highlands, even the hollows of the summits and on the very tops of the hills. There are few large streans, and none that are navigable: but brooks are everywhere formed by the overflow of the pronds. The surface of the interior is more rocky than that of the coasts; but is similar to it in being divided into woods, marshes, and barrens. which so frequently succeed each other that none of these tracts are of great extent.
The population in 1806 was 20.505 ; in 1825, 5., 519 ; and in 18-15, 96,295 . At the last date, the population was thus elassificd : Males, $52,06-4$; females, 44.231 ; Roman Catholies, 46,784 ; Episcopalians, 34,281 ; Dissenters. 15,230. A large proportion of the settlers are natives of Ireland, of Guernsey and Jersey, and their deseendants,
but many are from other parts of the United Kinglom ; and the peop'e have retained the habits of the old comutry to a greater degree than in other British American colonics.

The business of the fishreris employs, directly or indirectly, almost the whole population. The term " fish" is here used to designat- only corlfi-h, that being the great staple ; every other duseription of fish is designated liy itz particular name. The cod-fishery opens at the begiming of June. and lasts till about the midde of October. O: this there are two divisions; the "hank fishery" is presecuted in large open vessels, on the Great Bank, and chiefly between lat. 42 and 46 N .; while the "shore fishery" is that prosecuter in boats or shallops, near the coast. The general state of the whole fishery, as to product, for 50 years, may be considered as stationary ; lunt the price obtaineal for coll las taried remarkally. During 1845-9, the yearly average tutal product was,-949.169 quintals of cod-fish exported, valued at $\$ 2,610,000$, anll 3.990 tuns of cod oil, worth $\$ 525,000$. Similar statement if other products: 6.200 tuns of scal oil, S850,ncro: 508,446 seal skins, $\$ 254.000 ; 4,010$ tierces of salmon, $\$ 60,500$; 14.475 barrels of herring. S.42.500; value of fish and oil consumed by the inhabitants, $\$ 304,500$. The average value of the total annual proluce of the Colony during this period tas $86.352,020$; of which the agricultara! produce was $\$ 1,011$, \%70.

The only noteworthy town is St. John's, the capital, with a pepulation of 20.000 . Its oldfashoned houses, of brick and weather-beaten wood, line the shore for the distance of a mile. climbing a hill which is crowned loy the Cathedral, the Colonial Buildings, the Gorernment House, and two small fortifications.

## UNITEI) STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States of Auerica constitute the chief Repablic in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the great powers of the earth. Their territory consists of the middle and best portions of North America, embracing more than half the land area of the temperate zone in this continent. This cxtembs between 24 19' ahd 490 N. lat., and between $66^{5} 50^{\prime}$ and $124^{3} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long., and is bounded north by British America, east by the North Atlantic Ocean, south by the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico, and west by the North Pacific Ocean. This territory is of comparatively regular outline, forming nearly a parallelogram, of which the average length from cast to west is about 2.400 m ., and the average breadth from north to south is $1,300 \mathrm{~m}$. ; but the extreme length is about $2,500 \mathrm{~m}$., and the extreme width about $1,600 \mathrm{~m}$. The whole length of its shore line (exclusive of bays, sounds, islands, etc., ) is $12,609 \mathrm{~m}$; but if all these be followed and the rivers entered to the lead of tide-water, the total shore line is $33,069 \mathrm{~m}$. The total area is now computed at $2,963,666 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$.

The surface is naturally classified in three chief divisions, which are formed by the two principal mountain ranges, namely : the Alleghany Mts. in the east, and the Rocky Mts. in the west. These three divisions are: (1.) The Atlantic or Alleghany Slope ; 2. The Mississippi Valley ; amd, 3. The Pacific Slope. The first extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Alleghany Mts., and varies in breadth from 80 to 300 m . ; near the Occan it i.s genera! ly bordered by an alluvial sandy belt, but as the surface extends into the interior it
continually rises, and becomes more and more hilly, until it reaches the region of the Alleghanies. (2.) The Mississippi Valley, the largest of the three divisions, is from 800 to $1,600 \mathrm{~m}$. wide, and is especially distinguished for the fertility of its soil ; its east part is considerably diversified, but its west slope is of quite uniform character, rising very gradually to the base of the Rocky Mts. (3.) The P'acific Slope is from 600 to $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$. wide, and is diversified by several parallel mountainous ranges.

Each of these three great divisions of the United States is veined by large rivers, navigable from the ocean by large vessels; and in this respect no portion of the world is more favored. Many of the comparatively slort rivers are also navigable for large ocean steamers. The fiv, great lakes are navigated by steamers of tl highest tomage, as well as by large sailing ve sels, and by means of their conuections afford . inland ship-navigation of $1,600 \mathrm{~m}$.

The richest soils oceur in the Mississippi I ley, especially between the Rivers Ohio and ; souri. The least productive sections are on great plains, on cither side of the Rocky Mts
'Timber is or has been abundant in a. every part; and no country contains a gr number of species of noble forest trees than Some pine trees in Oregon are 20 ft . in dia and 300 ft . high, and some red-wood trces in fornia are 40 fl . in diamoter.

The most useful minerals are widely distribu. and in immense deposits, and those of less ra. are found in sufficient abundance.

The area of the Unital States at the present time（accorling to the computation of the U．S． ＇Topographical Bureau in 1854）is 2，963，666 sq． m ．；and the fulluwing table shows the pro－ gress of its increase ：

| Year．Arear | ¢q．m． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1783．．A Ca of the Union | at the l＇eace．． 820,680 |
| 1803．．I＇urchase of Louis | na Province．．899，579 |
| 1819．．Aerguisition of F | ida．．．．．．．．．．66，900 |
| 45. ．Admission of＇ 3 | 318，000 |
| 1046．．Oregon Treaty | 308，1052 |
| 1848．．Mexicum－War Tro | 522，955 |
| 1854．．Purchase of Mc | Valley ．．．．．27，500 |
| The great gcographical | divisious are ： |
| गivisions． | sq．milce．P＇er cent． |
| Atlantic slope proper | 51－4，416．．．17．358 |
| Northem Lake region | 112，649 ．．．．38801 |
| Gulf region． | 325，538 ．．． 10.954 |
| Mississippi Valley | 1，217，582 ．．． $41 \cdot 0 \times 3$ |
| Pacific slope． | 793，502 $\ldots 26.754$ |
|  |  |

The areas of the other general livisions are ：

| Area incluctul in | s\％．miles． | Pew cent． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tlise States | ．1，464，105． | ．． $49 \cdot 402$ |
| The Terr | 1，499，56 | 50．598 |
| The Free States． | 612.597 | 20.670 |
| The Slave States． | $8: 11,503$. | $28 \cdot 732$ |
| N．of lat． 3630 | 1，970，0\％ | 60．454 |
| S．of lat． $36^{-30^{\circ}}$ | 999，589 | 32．526 |
| E．of the Missi－sippi． | 865，566 | ag |
| W．of the Mississipri． | 2，098．090． | 70.79 .4 |
| W．of the Loocky Mts． | 897，209 | $30 \cdot 290$ |
| E．of the Rocky Mts． | 2，065，9 |  |

The history of the United States is so well known，that in this cennections it is not necessary to montion anything more than the dates of the
most important events．Ahout the y ar 156,5, St．Augustine in Florida was fombled as a per－ manent settlement by the framiards，but this colony had but little or uo share in thesse events which led to the establishment of our liepulbic． The first permanent settlements in the Britials American colomice which sulesqu ntly formed the C＇nited States were berem as follow＇s：In Virginia，at Jamestown，in 1Gu7；New lourk，at Fort Orange，now Athany，in 1614：Massuchm－ setts，at Plymonth，in 1620 ；New Hampshire and Maine，in 1623 ；New Jersey，about 1624； Delaware，about 1627；Comecticint，in 1633； Maryland，in 163．4；Rhode lland．in 1636； North Carolina，in 1663；S＇outh Carolim，in 1670 ；Pemnglamia，in 1682 ；and gengria in 1733．During 1750－63，these Colunics were united in the prosecution of the old Freseh and ludian War，as it is now called ：and from its elose until the commencement of the Revolution－ ary War their general history consists of the account of their contention with the British Gow－ erument．In 1765．alter the pasage of the ＂stamp Act，＂the first Colonial Congress was held，and this resulted in the repeal of that Ift． From 1767，the colonial troubles steadily ineren：－ ed，until 176：3，when the Americans sent back th： Euglish tea ships．On Sept．5．17－4，the Comti－ nontal（ongress assembled at Philadelphia．dis－ ensed the griecrances of the Colonies and declar－ ed their rights．＇The first skirmish between the British tronps and the colonists onecurred at $\mathrm{L} x$ X－ ington．Mass．April 19．15－5，and the mews of this affiar was received througlunt the C＇olonies as the sigual for a general rising．The Comtium－ tal Congress met in the next month aml firmed the league of＂The C＇nited Colonies．＂In thos same month，large reiuforcements of British sol－
diers arrived in Boston, and martial law was proclaimed. On 15 th of June the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. During 17ios, the Americans drove out their colonial governors, and provided defences for their chief towns. In June, 1776, the Cuntinental Congress considered the proposul for declaring the independence of the Colonies; aud on the $2 d$ of July it adopted the Declapation of Indepexdexce, which was fully agreed upon on the 4th of July, and was then publicly read to the people in Philadelphia. In September, following, it was determined that the title of the Union should be The United States. During the remainder of the year there were several battles, etc.. Which resulted unsuccessfully for the Americans, but their glorions achicrements at Trenton and Princeton renewed their courage. For six years the hard struggle was maintained. The army of the Americans was comparatively small. They were embarrassed through want of arms, and cren sufficient food and clothing. But their courage never flinched; and backed by the universal patriotisn of the poople, they at length drove the British troops from the country. The sarrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781 , virtually ended the war. Provisional articles of peace were signed Nov. 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty of peace Sept. 3,1783 , at Versailles. Gen. Washington disbanded the army November, 3x, ensuing, and on the 25 th of the same month the Pritish evacuated New York.
In May, 1787, the Convention of Delegates which formed the present Constitution of the United States assembled at Philadelphia. They appointed Washington as their president, and deliberated for several months. On the 17 th of Septembar they adopted the Constitution, and determined that nine States should ratify it be-
fore its provisions could go into effect. One yoar afterwards Congress asscmbled, and determined that as eleven States had then ratified it, it should go into effect ou the 4th of Marci, 1789. The two other States, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratified it shortly afterwards. On the 6th of April, $1 \% 89$, the first constitutional Congress met in New York, and on the 30th of that month Gen. Washington was inaugurated as the first President. The new government was everywhere received by the people with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of delight. Its beneficial effects were soon felt in the increase of business, in the revival of foreigu commerce and domestic trade, in the development of mannfactures and other national interests, and in the professions of regard from European governments who then sent their ambassadors to the new Repullic.

Succession of Presidents: Washington, 1789 ; Adays, J., 1797; Jefferson, 1801 ; Madison. 1809; Monroe, 1817; Adams, J. Q., 1825 ; Jackson, 1899; Van Buren, 1837; Ilarrison, 1841 ; Tyler, 1841 ; Polk, 1845 ; Taylor, 1849; Fillimore, 1850 ; Pierce, 1853.

Dates of the admission of the new States: Vermont, March 4, 1791 ; Kentucky, June 1, 1792 ; Tennessec, June 1, 1796 ; Ohio, Nov. 29, 1802 ; Louisiana, April 8, 1812 ; Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816 ; Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817 ; Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818 ; Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819 ; Maine, Mar. 15, 1820 ; Missouri, Aug. 10, 1821 ; Arkansas, June 15, 1836 ; Michigan, June 26, 1837 ; Florida, Mar. 3, 18.45 ; Texas, Dec. 29, 18.45 ; Iowa, Dcc. 28, 1846 ; Wisconsin, May 29,1848; California, Scpt. 9, 1850.

Dates of organization of Territories; Oregou, Ang. 14,1848; Minuesota, Mar. 3,1849; Utah and New Mexico, Scpt. 9, 1850 ; Washington, Mar. 2, 1853; Nebraska, and Kansas, May 30, 1854.

The following table is a complete synopsis of the progress of the population of the United States from $1790^{\circ}$ to 1850 , showing particularly the movement of each ciass of the population during each period of ten years :

DECENNIAL MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:
I. $\triangle C T C A L$ POICLLATION.

| Date of Census. | White <br> Persons. | - C'ilorel Persons.-_-_ |  |  | Tital P'opulutior. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | liree. | slure. | Tutal. |  |
| 1790 | 3,172,464. | 59,406. | 697,897 | 757.363. | 3,929,827 |
| 1800 | 4,30-4,489. | 108.395 | 893, 041 | .1,001,436. | 5,305, 925 |
| 1810 | 5,862,1004. | 186,446 | 1,191,364 | 1,37Т,¢10. | 7.239:814 |
| 1820 | 7,861,937. | 238,156 | 1,538,038 | 1,756,194. | $9.935,131$ |
| 1830 | 10,537,378. | 319,599 | 2,009,043. | 2,328.632 | 12.866.020 |
| 1840 | 4,195,695. | 386,303. | 2,487,455. | 2.863,758. | 17,0, 9,453 |
| 1850 | 9,553,068. | 434,495 | . 3,204,313. | 3,638,508. | 23,191,876 |
| If. propolition of classes-per cent. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1790 | $80 \cdot 7278$. | 1.51 .32 | 17.7590 | 19.27こ2. | $100 \cdot 0000$ |
| 1800 | $81 \cdot 1260$. | $2 \cdot 0.429$ | 16.8311 | 18.8.10 | $100 \cdot 0000$ |
| 1810 | 80.9690. | $2 \cdot 753$. | 16.4557 | 19.0310. | $100 \cdot 0000$ |
| 1820 | $81 \cdot 5712$. | 24710 . | 15.9578 | 18.128. | 1600000 |
| 1830) | $81 \cdot 9009$. | $2 \cdot 4840$. | $15 \cdot 6151$ | 18.0991. | $100 \cdot 0000$ |
| 1840 | $83 \cdot 1643$. | $2 \cdot 2631$. | $14 \% 226$ | $16.835 \%$ \%. | $100 \cdot 0000$ |
| 1850 | 84.3100 | 1-8735. | 13.816\%. | 15.6900 | 100.0000 |
| III. Ratio of novement-per cent. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1790-1800 | 35-6828 | 82-2806 | 2 -9617 | 32.2135. | 35.0168 |
| 1800-1810 | 36.1835. | $72 \cdot 0006$ | 33-405.3. | $37 \cdot 54$. | $36 \cdot 447$ |
| 1810-1820 | $3+1169$. | $27 \cdot 7345$. | . 29.0989. | 28.91-43. | 33-1268 |
| . $820-1830$ | $34 \cdot 0303$. | 341973. | . $30 \cdot 6237$. | 31.0973. | $33 \cdot 1908$ |
| 1836-1840 | $34 \cdot 7175$. | 20.8712. | . 23.8129. | 22.9803. | 32.6.08 |
| 1840-1850 | 37.739 .4. | 12.4752. | . 28.8189. | $27 \cdot 06.11$ | $35 \cdot 667 \%$ |
| 1790-1850 | 516.33\%. | 0.6612. | $359 \cdot 1384$. | $380 \cdot 457$ | $490 \cdot 1500$ |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Atlantic } \\ & \text { Slope. } \end{aligned}$ | Missi.sippi Jilley. | Gult E: of Mississippi. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gulf W. of } \\ & \text { Mississippi. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tital } \\ \text { Population. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1790 | 3,508,116 | 205,280. | 16,431. |  | 3.929.82- |
| 1800 | 4,687,225. | 582.619 | 35,581 |  | 5.305.225 |
| 1810 | 5,82, 1,708. | .1,337,946 . | 75.582. | 1,578 | -.230.814 |
| 1820 | 7,013.154. | 2,419,369 | 201.586. | 4.022 | 9.638 .131 |
| 1830 | 8,633,632. | 3.594.47. | 426,512. | 11.399 | 12.866,020 |
| 18.40 | 10,097, 8.5. | -,983,0107. | 96.4,4.48. | 23.513. | 17.069,453 |
| 1850 | 2,29, 295 | 41, 1 ¢ | . 1,414,59 | 288.39 | 23,191,8 |

The population in 1850 of the Pacific Slope was 117,271, and this is included in the total.

The following table exhibits the progress of the white population, from 1820 to 1840 , and the total population by classes in 1850 :

POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.


Agriculture is the predominating interest of the country. The chief crop is that of maize or $\mathrm{ln}_{\mathrm{n}}$ dian corn, which on the whole, is that lost adaptcd to most of the soil and climate, and furnishes the largest amount of nutritive food. The value of the tutal crop of this grain at this period, is estimated at $\$ 360,000,000$, being $600,000,000$ bushels at 60 cents a bushel. Wheat is the next erop in importance, not only on accomt of the general domestic use of it for brearl, but of its value for exportation ; the total crop is now estimated at $165,010,000$ bush., which, at $\$ 1 \% 10$, gives $\S 2 \cdot 6,500,000$, or about two-thirds of the aggregrate of the corn crop. Value of other erops:Cutton, $\$ 136,000,000$; vats, $\$ 68,000,000$; potatoes, $\$ 41,250,0000$; cane sugar, $\$ 35,350,000$; tobacco, $\$ 19.1000,000$; rye, $\$ 14,000,000$; and rice, $\$ 10.000,000$. Yet the crops which are raised chicfly for home consumption are of still greater value, as,-hay and folder, $\$ 160,000.000$; pasturage, $\$ 1.13 .000,000$ : garden products, $\$ 50,-$ 000,000 ; orchard products, $\$ 25,000,000$; leans and peas, $\$ 19,000,000$. These estimates were made by the U. S. Patent Office, for the year 1855, and intenderl as an averare cexlibit.

The mamfactorics according to the census of 1850, then emplavel 014,991 persons. The principal branch is the cotton manufacture, which. in 1850. emplayed 92.286 persons; and the value of the cutton goods made in 18.50 was reported at $\$ 61.869 .184$, while in 1840 it was reported at $\$ 46.350,453$, showing an increase in ten years of over 33 jer cent. The value of the woollen gouds made in 1850 was stated at $\$ 43,207,5.5 .5$, whereas in 18.40 it was $\$ 20,696.999$; hence it appears these products more than dombled during ten years. Of the iron proulnets in 18.50, whirh amounted in all to §u0,1.e,153, Pemsylvania mate nearly one-
half of the pig-iron, about one-fiftly of the iroucastings, and nearly ore-lalf of the wroughtirom. New York's irun-castings sonewhat ex.eed. I P'ensylvania's. The salt product in 18.10 was 6,1 i9.1 it bmil.; do. in 1850, $9,563,8.40$; and at each periud New York produced nearly onc-hallf, and Virginia nearly one-third, of the whole.

The minerals of the United states are of immellise value, but it is almost impossible to make a sationactory statement of their amount on cren of their ammal product. Iron ores and cual min-s occur in many states, lut Pennsylvania is per haps the richest in both of these respects, and its mon- $^{\text {mon }}$ duction is certainly now much greater than that of any other section. Details on this suljeect of minerals will be found in the descriptinns of the states se verally.
Internal improvements have been multiplied with most wonderful rapility. 1. The first extensive turupike was that from l'hiladelphia to Lancaster, $6: 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$., and subsequently extended westward, with branches, to J'ittsburg. Within twenty years succedine, a great many turupikes were made in the several states, and to the present time a large amonut of moncy is ycarly expended in every portion of the Enion, in improving and extending the roalls of this description. 2. The canals of the United States are works of mach importance. ulthough their actnal and comparative value has been greatly leseened ly the general introunction of railroads. The first important work of this kind was the Middleses Canal. 27 m . loner. from Bu-tom to Chelusford, completed in lellos. at a cust of $\$ 528,000$. The Eric Canal, 363 m . longe, was completed in 1:25, at a cost of \$..1-43.790. The Wahash and Eirie Canal, 467 m . $\operatorname{lnn} \mathrm{n}$, was completed in 1853 . The total Iength of the camals within the United States,
in 1856, including a considerable extent of slackwater or improved river narigation, amounted to abont 5,000 miles. 3. The railroads of the United States date from the year 1826-27, when the Quiney R. R., 3 m. long, and the Mauch Chunk R. R., 8 m . long, were bronght into full operation. Though these short lines are now insignifieant, they yet had a great influence in determining the construction of our present great systems of railroads. In 1856, the total length of railroads within the Union amounted to upwards of 23,000 miles, being more than half of all the railroads in the world.
The electric telegraph, which is now so widely extended throughout the United States and the various comntries of Earope, and which will, ere long, encirele the globe, is one of those great inventions for which the whole world is indebted to a citizen of the United States. In 1832, Prof. S. F. B. Morse invented the system of communieation known as Morse's Telegraph ; in May, 1844, its first line of 40 miles, from Baltimore to Washington, proved its value ; and now his system is used in nearly every country of any importance.

There are several other very important inventions which were first made in the United States, or if clsewhere made, were greatly improved in this country.

In the business of ship building the United Statea surpass all other nations. The total tonnage owned in the Union on the 30th June, 1855, was $5,212,001$ tons, of which one-cighth was employed in stcam navigation. And it is almost superfluous here to allude to the well-known fact that the steamboats and steamships of the United States surpass those of Europe in their size, elegance and speed.

The alsolute extent of the foreign commerce
of the United States has of course varied in different years, according to the amount of the produets of the Union, and the demand for the same in forcign countries. Since 1846, under the tariff of that year, the amount or value of the imports during the several years has frequently exceeded that of the exports, though, on the whole, the balance against the United States for the entire period is not remarkably great, excepting in the shipment of specie and bullion. The total exports of this deseription during the eight years. 1847-55, amounted to $\$ 225,531,867$, while the imports of the same were only $\$ 43,397,926$; showing that the enormous sum of $\$ 182,133,941$ of specie and bullion was drained from this country in that brief period. The actual returns for the fiscal year ended June 30 th, 1855 , were $:-1$. Exports,-domestic merchaudize, \$192,751,135; foreign merchandize, $\$ 26,158,368$; specie and bullion, $\$ 56,247,343$; total, $\$ 275,156,846$. 2. Im-ports,-merchandize paying duty, $\$ 221,292,624$; merchandize free of duty, $\$ 36,430,524$; specie and bullion, $\$ 3,659,812$; total, $\$ 261,382,960$, against $\$ 304,562,381$ in the year preceding.

In January 1856, there were 1,273 banks, with aggregate capital of $\$ 335,611,990$, having deposits to the amount of $\$ 237,964,981$, circulation of $\$ 177,157,412$, (considerably less than during the two years previous), loans and discounts amounting to $\$ 696,285,779$, and specie amounting to $\$ 60,072,830$.
The manifested shipment of gold from San Francisco fluring the five years, 1851-55, was §232,754,458, exclusive of the amount taken by passengers. The total coinage of the U. S. Mint and branches from 1792 to 1856 , was about $\$ 500,000,000$, about half of which was in California gold.

## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN

## M $\mathrm{A} I \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{E}$



| Afu. | Moscow. | $J_{n}$. | Jackson. | S. | Paring. | Mt. | Machiasport. | B. | Puston (N. E. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $N$. | New lontland. | $\underline{C} x$ | Kıns. | Be. | Beddington. | $\mathrm{Mn}^{\text {M }}$ | Marion. | C. | nish. |
|  | Norridgewock. | L. | Liberty. | Cs. | Caltis. | M. | Meddybemas |  | llist. |
| Piz. | Pahmyra. | I.e. | Lincoluvile. | Cip | Centreville (S.) | Nd. | Nurthield. | $11 s$. | 11.01 is |
| d. | Pitstield. | Me. | 3 mrue (N.) | C'd. | Cherry field (W) | Pi. | l'embroke. | た\% | Ǩeutebunk |
| Ry. | Ripley. | Alle. | Montville (iV.) | (ic. | Charlotte. | $P$. | Perry. | h't | Kennebu |
|  | St. Albans. | Nt. | Northport. | ca | Columbia. | Pn. | Priaceton. | $K$. | Kittery. |
| Sn. | Skowheran (S.) | P'o. | Palermo. | ('r. | wher (E.) | Rn. | Robbinston | 1.2 | Lebaron |
| Sid. | Smithtield. | $P$ | Prospect. | ('d. | (rauford (E.) | S' | Steubeu. | 1. | limerick |
| $\underset{S}{S}$ | Solon (N.) |  | Searsport. | (' | atler (S.) | Te | Talmadge. | $1 . n$ | mington |
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|  | Walmo. | T | Thorndise. | 1), | ev | Tl | Popsifield. | $N$ | ewheld. |
| An. | Appleran. | Ty. | roy. | $E$ E. | -itport. |  | ancel |  | . Berwic |
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| He. | Hupe. | İe. | Baile y ville. |  | Machias. | 13. | Biduetord ( F ) |  | lork. |

Mane is much the largest of the New England States, comprising about one-half of their argregate area, or $31,766 \mathrm{sc} . \mathrm{m}$. out of 65,038 . Its form is not regular,-its length in N. and S. direction varying from 170 to 2.50 m ., and its brealth E. and W. from 100 to 180 m . In 1850 , only about one-tenth of its surface was improved for agricultural purposes. ete. The greater part is covered with forests. and the northern sections are thinly populated. The most prominent physical features are-the bays, lakes, and rivers. The entire conast is remarkably indented with deep bays, many of which extend far within the continent line, and thus Maine has a greater number of excellent harbors than any other State. The lakes and ponds are exceedingly numerons, and uecur in every section; some of them are of consilerable magnitude, as Moosehead Lake which is 35 m . long and 10 m . wide ; Chesuncook 25 m . long and 3 wide, and many others. The graat rivers, l'enobscot, K emebec, Androscogqin, St. Croix, and St. John, have an immense volume of water, are navigable for a considerable distance from the ocean by large vesscls, and in their
upper courses furnish abundance of water power. The combined area covered by the varions bodies of water within this State is estimated at from one-tenth to one-sixth of the total surface. The number of islands along the coast is very great, amounting, it is said, to over 400 ; these are of every variety of form and size, from the rocky islet to those of $150 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. in extent ; and some of them are fertile and inhabited. On Mt. Desert Island, there is a mountain $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. high.

The surface of Maine has three ehief divisions. The first, bordering the coast from 10 to 30 m . inland is mainly level, and to considerable extent las sandy aud marshy soil. The seconid portion combines the greater part of the State, and is agreeably diversified with an undulating and hilly surface. 'The third division, comprising the northwest and norih sections, is traversed by a series of broken and detached eminences, which appears to be an irregular continuation of the White Mts. The peaks of this chain, if it may be so called, are of diverse height, ranging from 1000 to $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. ; the nighest is Mt. Katahdin, situated east of Lalie Chesuncook, $5,385 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level.

The population in 1790 was 96.540 ; in 1800 . 151,719; in 1810, 228,605; in 1820, 298,335; in 18:30. 399,4.55; in 1840, 501,893; and in $1850,28: 3,169$. The classification in 1850, as 10 nativity, shows that the pepmation of this state in that year was composed in a greater degree than in any other New Fingland State, of its own natives, viz: matives of Maine, 517.117 ; natives of other states, 34.012 ; (total matives U. S. 551,129 ;) forcign born 31,456 ; of unknown origiu, 58.1 ; total 583,169 . In 1850 , there were 67.193 natives of Maine residing in other States. Free colored in 18.50, $1,356,-$ twothirds born in the state.

Agriculture holds the first place in the regular business of the population: but a large proportion of thrse who are classel under this chief employn"nt are also engared during a portion of the year in the lumber husiness, and other pursuits. Exepting the coatt region, and especially the S. E. part of Maise, alio its northern part, there are comparatively few districts in which the cleared land may not be cultivated with success. The chief grain crops now are oats and corn ; in 1850, the former amounted to 2.181 .1037 buthecls. the latter to $1 .-50.056$ : while the wheat erop of that year was only 296,259 bushels, having decreased remarkably since 18.10 , when it was reported at sts.l. 60 bushels. The crops of ree and barley in 1850 were cach about 102,000 . and buckwheat, 151.000 bushels. In wther products, especially putatoes and hay, Maine has a pretty fair ranle; but, on the whole, the agricultural interests are not likely to increase while more money can. as at present, be made from other pursuits.

Lumber is the great staple of Maine. If the nomout and classification of the lumber surveyed
at Bangor alone maly be taken as a correct basis for estimating the proluct of the whole state, it appears that the product consisis as follows: of pine, about me-half or five-tighths; of spruce. about one-third; and the remainder, of lemmock. ete.; but these proportions wary somewhat in different years. The actual survey of lumber at Bangor in 18.5i was $211,669,193$ culbic fert, against 159.591,337 in 18.1.t, and 182.942 .254 in 1853 , and was larger than iu any year since 18.18 . when it went up to $213,000,000$. In the central and north parts of the State, around the Pencobseot and Kennebec. and the tributaries of these great rivers, the vast forests are chicfly uf pine. In the north central portions, cedar swamps nccur. In ail parts, hemlock and spruce are quite abundant, and the maple, beech, birch, and ash species are also represented in every section. The white and the red oak are confinced to the districts near the enast. 'The trees are fellell in winter (for the most part) and are then drager d over the hard and deep snow to the banks of the rivers. where they lie until the Spring. when they are floated dowa to the mills and jlaces of export.

The mamfactures are chicfly in the branches of lumber making and ship, building. Aside fiom these, the clasese of mamufactures ramked in 18.50, in respect to the amonnt of their ammal product, thens: conton grode, $82 . .596,356$ : tan-
 irmu casting. segan.000. "te. The enton manufactorias, 12 in number employed 29.99 females and 781) males total 3.7.39: the woollen, 36 in number, employed :31.t females and 310 males total 62. : the tatmeries, 290 males; the irom casting, 214 males: and these are the only great learling branches reported.
Maine is not remarkable for its minmal produci=

Granite and marble are very extensively quarried. Some of the marble admits of a fine polish, especially the clondel variety found at Thomaston, and that on the west branch of the Penobseot River. Betreen the Kemnebec and St. John Rivers are extensive beds of slate, suited for roofing and other purposes. Iron chiefly occurs in the N. E. part of the State ; lead is fonnd in various sections, thongh in small quantities; and the same may be said of copper pyrites.

The railroads now have a total length of about 500 m . The longest line is the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 149 m., opened Jan. 29th, 1853.

The Cumberland and Oxford ('amal, from Portland to Sebago Pond, $20 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. long, was opened in 1829. By a lock, navigation is extended to Long Pond. 30 m . farther.

Ship building is a laading business in all the large seaport towns. Maiue, for several years past, has built about one-third of all the tomage built in the United States. During the fiscal year, cnding Junc 30 th, 1855, this proportion was somewhat exceed wl, the total tomage built in the United States having been 593.450 , of which 215,905 was protuced in Maine.

The direct foreign commerce of Maine has greatly increased within a few years. During the fiscal year 1852 its commerce with foreign countries consisted of exports valued at $\$ 1,717,818$, and the imports at \$1.094,977: and in 1855, the exports were $\$ 1,851,207$, and the imports, \$2,927,443.

The exports to other States consist chicfly of lumber, granite, marhe, lime, and fish.

Maine has a large interest in the fisheries; its tomage in the cod fishery being about 53,000 , and in the mackerel fishery, 16,000 , annually; but these amounts vary in different years.

Chicf cities and their population in 1850 ; Portland, 20,815; Bangor, 14,432; Augusta, 8,225 ; Bath, $8,020$.

Augusta, the capital of the State, is on the Kemebee River, 43 m . from its month and at the head of its sloop navigation. 'The dwellings are chicfly on an eminence west of the river, and this part of the city is handsomely built. In the south part is the State-House, an excellent granite edifice, which fronts a spacious park. On the cast side of the river is the U. S. Arsenal, and the State Ilospital for the Insanc. By means of a dam, north of the city, great manuficturing facilities have been obtained, and the navigation of the river above it made conrenient for steamboats.
Portland is pleasantly situated on a peninsula, projecting from the west shore of Casco Bay, about 3 m . long, and of varying width. At each extremity of the peninsula its width inereases and its surface rises into considerable clevations, giving the city a beautiful appearance, especially when approached from the sea. The harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast. The present prosperity of the city has in great part resulted from the recent increase and extension of its railroad connections.

Mangor, on the Penobscot, is noted as one ot the greatest lumber marts of the world. Nearly 2,000 vessels are employed in this trade during the season of navigation, which usually continues 8 or 9 months in the year.

Bath, on the Kennebec, is celcbrated for its ship bnilding and the amount of its tomnage. The tomage built in its district exceeds that of any other district in the Union execpt New York and Boston. In the ownership of tomaare, this district ranks as the sixth in the Uuion.

VERMONT \& NEW HAMPSHIRE


## ＇TABLEA OF＇COUN＇TIES AN゙D＇JOWN゙SIIPS IN＇

## NEW H A MPSHIRE AND VERMONT．

N．HAMPSHIRL．

## Beiknap．

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B1．Barus＇ead．
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an．$\quad$ I＇mantown．
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ith．Frewters．
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sh．Eintwich．
Th．Tamworth．
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A．s．Alsteay．
Ci．Chesserlie＇s．
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He，Hinsdale．
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heene．
Mo．Marlboro．
Mw．Marlow．
N n．Nelson．
Rd．Richmon 1.
Re．RInze．
Ry．Roxbury．
S1．Sloddard．
Sa．sullivan．
Surrey．
Ty．Swa ze5．
Ty．Troy．
We．Waipole．
Wd．Wes＇morelard．
Wr．Winchesler．
Coos．
BI．Hartiell．
Bn．Berlin．
Cl．Carroll．
©o Garlisle．
Co．Cimbridige（e．）
C．Clirassile（N．）
Ck．Solebrook．
（：a．Colum＇l．
Dn．Baiton．
De．Mxvillo，
1）r．Bummer．
El．Erroll．
Gim．Gorham．
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Ky．Kilkenly． Laneaster．
Mn．M／Lin．
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01．Oiell．
Rli．Rando！ph．
S＇e．Shelburne．
Sn．Sitewartstown
Sd．Siratford．

| Sk．Stark． |  |
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| S．：． | Success． |

Ate．Alexandria．
Bh．Bath．
İn．Benton．
Bhi．Betlachem．
Br：Bridgewater．
BI．Brintol．
C＇n．Campton（ C. ）
C＇n．Camaan．
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IIr．Iorchester．
Eh．Ellsworth．
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II．Hanover．
Haverhill．
III．Hill．
II：Hohdmoes．．
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We．Waterville．
ITh．Wentworth．
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Amherst．
Am．Autrim．
Bel．Bedford．
13．Bennington．
B．Brookline．
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（i．）．Creculield．
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I．d．Litchfield．
to．Lyndenhoro．

Manchester．
Mn．Ma＊on．
Mc．Nerrimac．
Med．Milford．
Ma．Mount Vernen．
Ne．Nashua．
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P．Pelham．
＇o．Peterboro．
Sin．Gharon．
Tr．Temple．
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IIr．Wiudsor．
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An．Allenstoma．
Ar．Anduver．
Im．Boscawez．
Bu．Buw．
Pid．Bradiord．
（\％）Canterbiry．
Cr．Chichenter． Concord．
Dn．Dumbatton．
Em．Ijssom．
Fin．Franklin．
IIr．Hemaiker．
II．Houkist．
IIn．Hopkinton．
fon．Lodd．
Ny．Newlerry．
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$P d$ ．I＇itt－lichl．
siy．Salishury．
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1\％＂t．Wilmot．
Rockincham．
An．Atkinson．
A．．Auburn（N．）
B．Brentwonl．
C＇a．Candia，
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be．Jinville．
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In．Fat K̄irgston．
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Gid．Greenland．
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Sin．Sandutwn．
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M\％Mridhurs．
M．Middlet．رn．
M．Milton．
Niz．New Dariam．
$R r$ ．Ruchester．
R．Rollin＂aford．
Sh．Simneriverig．
Sid．Straftiod． Sclelvas．
Ah．Acworth．
Cln．Cimrlestuma．
（\％Claremat．
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© © Croydin．
Gin．G sinct．
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L．La gelon．
fro Lem：ster． Newport．
Pil．Plaintield．
Sil．Springtielu．
Se．Stanlanpe．
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P3．Peru．
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## Cilittenden．

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C＇r．Colchester．
Ex．Fi＝ex．
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$J$ ．Jericho．
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| $n$. | R andon. | Fe. | Fairlee. | In. | ra. |  | Fayetville. |  | ood |

New Hampentre has an irregular triangular shape, with an extreme length of about $1: 0$ and breadth of 90 m ., and area of $0,280 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its surface is hilly and mountainous, and rises toward the north. The range of the White Mommains. situated a little nortlo of the centre of the state. is about 20 m . long, and, though separate, is regarded as a continuation of the Alleghanies. The highest peak is MIt. Washingtom, which is also the highest elevation east of the Mississippi, excepting Mt. Mitchel, N. C.; and several other peaks of this group are more than a mile ligh. The sea-
coast is only 18 m . long, but embraces the large and excellent larbor of Portsmouth. The tract of land bordering this sea-shore, and extending from 20 to 30 m . inland, is gently undulating or level. The Merrimac is the ouly large stream of the interior, and this is noted for its water-power.

The population in 1790 was 141,899 ; in 1800 , 183,762; in 1810, 214,360; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,328; in 1840, 284,574; and in 1850, 317,976. No. of natives of New Hampshire, residing in other States, in 1850, 109,070. The proportion of the foreigu-born population was
less in 1850 than in any other New lineland Stute, and amounted to only $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No. of free colpred in 1850, 520 .

Farming and its boanches probally employ a greater part of the population than any othe" of the great divisious of laloor. Exeent along the streams and in valleys, the soil cannot be profitably cultirated without considerable effort. The chief erepns, and their guantitics in 1850, were: Irish putatoes, $\mathrm{t}, 30 \mathrm{~L}, 919$ bush. (heing the greatest yield, in proportion to prpulation, in any State. cxeept Vermont) ; corn. 1,573,650; oats, 973,381 ; wheat, 185.658 ; rye, 183,117: ete. Here, as in the other New Englamd States, and to a greater degree, the farmer is compensated for the unproduetiveness of the soil, by the profits derived from raising live stuck. The untilled fickls will generally afturd valuable pasturage for cattle; and sheep may fatten browsing on the hill that is too rocky and steep for the ploughl.

The lumber business is of considerable importance. There is a dense growth of forest trees on the lower slopes of the mountainous sections, consisting of oak, white pine, fir, hemlock, birch, maple, walnut, ete.; while on the lowlands are the elm, birch, poplar, ash, etc.

The uanufactures have been largely increased within a few years, especially in the production of cotton and woollen goods by large factories. In 1850, the total searly product of all its mannfactures was reported at $\$ 23,164,503$,of which, the cotton manufacture was more than one-third, being $s z, 830,619$; the woollen mannfacture ranked next, its product amounting to §2, $127,7.15$; while that of the tameries wats $\$ 000,421$; iron casting, $\$ 371,700$; and wrought iron, $\mathbb{S}_{2} 2,400$,-showing a vast difference in the importance of these products.

Granite is the predominating rock in the White Mts. In the southorn mountaius, particularly in the Great Momanne and the meighlaroring summits, the roeks are mostly compond of mica slate. Fine-grained granite, excellent for building material, exists in many places. of the ores, thone of irom are the most abmant, some of them being found in every county. I lare bell of maguetic iron ore oeeurs in gnciss near Francoma, and has been mined through a length of '200 lt., and to a depth of 90 ft . Other ores are eopper, lead. tin, zinc, and plumbagu ; but their deposits have not heen fornd to be suffiecently rich and extensive to justify the outlay for properly working them, or, at least, since the market is finlly supplied from other sources.

With railroads New Hampthire is now fully supplied,--since every county except l'arroll is traversed by at least two lines, and the thiekly settical counties by four or more lives. There are 16 prineipal lines of road, having an aggregate length within the state of about 550 m. . which have cost about $\Omega_{n}^{2} 20.000,000$.

In the coasting trade about 6.000 toms are emplosed. The direct furcign commeren is now very limited, whereas it was formenly rery extensive. The foreign supplies now pass chiclly through the port of Boston. New Hamplaire howerer, possesses a considerathe anmont of shipping, and builds and sends forth at large mumber of vessels that are owncd elsewhere. Sume of the bet-bailt ships, both for the mereante and naval service. have heen supplicd from l'ortsinonth.

The vessels helmuging to this State that are regularly or amually employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, have an agyregate capacity of alout 3,000 tons, being aloout one-ninth of the State's total tomage.

Chief towns, and their population in 18.50: Manchester. 13,932; Portsmomth. 9.738; Nashua, iacluding Nashville, 8,942; (oneord, 8,596; 10ver. 8.196: somersworth 4,9!3.

Coucord, the State capital. is on the west bank of the Merrimac. extending abont 2 m . along and 1 m . west of the river. The State IIouse, built of hewn granite, stands within a fine square. By means of locks, the falls in the river here furnish great facilitics for manufacturing, which are well improved. Five miroads liere connect, and these have aided greatly in developing the business of the place, which is steadily increasing, and centres principally in Boston.

Manchester is 18 m . S. S. E. from Concord, and situated on the Merrimac, which has here a deseent of 54 ft . by the Amuskeag Falls. It has heen built up within 20 years by its factories, and is now much the largest city in the State, its ? mpulation in 1856 amoming to 23,000 . The smale polmhation is mech the larger, being in the proportion of 10 to 7 . The manulactures are of varions kinds, but the most extensive branches are those of entton grods. The city is laid out on a regular plan, and has fine public squares; its *astem part is built of brick, the western of wood.

P'ortsmouth, the on!y scaport, is situated at the month of the Piscataqua, which, with the ocean inlet, forms a harbor accessible to the largest ressels. Its capital is employed in manufactures, s'ip building, and navigation, and a large amonat is invested in other cities. The U. S. Nary Yard, on an island near the cast side of the river, has a Hoating balance-dincly that cost $\$ 800,000$, three immpase ship-houses, etc. The " North America," the first ship of the line in the Western Hemis-- phere, was built here during the Revolution. In be city the principal buildings are the state

Arsenal, the market-horses, the churches, and the Atheneum, which has a valuable library.

Nashua is situated 17 m . sonth of Manchester, on the Merrimac, at its confluence with the Nashua River. The latter here falls 65 ft . within two miles, and has a volume in the dryest season of 180 cubic feet per second. The canal supplying the water for the chicf factorics is 3 m . long. and afforls a fall of 36 ft . The division of the city, called Nashrille, on the opposite side of the river, contains about one-third of the total popnlation, and is also noted for its manufactures. In 1853, the cotton works had 49,991 spindles, and cmployed 1,500 operatives.
Dover is built on both sides of the Cocheco River at its lower falls, where its sudden descent of $32 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. creates immense hydraulic power. The principal corporation has 4 cotton mills, and employs 1,500 operatives, working 1,200 looms and 4, 000 spindes.
The Town of Somersworth contains the village of Great Falls, in which are some extensive cotton factories, chiefly belonging to one company.

Claremont is a flourishing town, situated on the Comnecticut River. Its manufactures are principally iron castings, and cotton and woollen goorls.
The Town of Mcredith, adjoining Lake Winnipiseogee contains several villages which have important manufactories.
Kcene, on Ashuelot River, and by railroad, $92 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{N}$. W. of Boston, is generally a very beantifill town, and the village is distinguished by the extent, width, and uniform level of its principal strects. The inhabitants are noted for their enterprisc, and aro extensively engaged in various branches of industry.

Fxeter, 37 m . S. E. of Concord, is the seat of Plillins' Academy, founded in 1781.

## VERMONT．

Vermost has a main lengtla of about 150 m. ． Lont its lerealth varies from 36 to 98 ml ，and it． whele atea is compled at $10: 212$ s．s．m．The nain phesical feature of this region is the range of the Cireens Mountains，which traverse the State centrally from month to south．The highest juals is Mt．Manstidd 20 m ．N． W ．of Montrelier， $4,359 \mathrm{ft}$ ，athere satlevel，bat sereral peaks are about $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$ ．high．The momitains are generally chothed with the evergeves，fir，sproce，and hem－ lock，and henee their name，from whence also the name of the state is litly derivel．On each sile of this range the surface gradually dsecems， though marked by hills and undulations，to the Comertient Riser and Lake（＇hamplain，along which it is but molerately uneven，and frequently c：xteme in long level trants．Streams of small sise are everwhre num rons，and firnish exect－ lent water－power ；and the largest．viz，Otter． Oniun，L．a Moille，and Missisgue，which are from in to 100 m ．long，are navigable only for short distanees near their nouths．The best harbors of Lake Champlain within the State are Burlington． St．Alban＇s，and Vergemes．

The pmpulation in 1790 was 85.416 ；in 1800 ， $154.465^{\circ}$ ；in $1810,217.713$ ；in 1－20，23．5， 6.4 ；in 1830．200．652 ：in 1840， 291,948 ；and in 18.00 ． 31－4，120．From this it appears that the resident population died not much increase in mmber dur－ ing 1830－5 ，but this was owing to the emigria－ tion．＇The uumber of natives of Vermont，who． in 1850 ，were residiens in other Ftates amonated to $145,65 \%$ ．Number of lureign－horn，in 18.010 ， 33,688 ，or $103-1$ per cent．；of free collored． 718 ．

In respect to agriea！ture and grazing interests， Vermont is，in froportion to its pmplation，the
first of the New Fingland ritatis，and comparce favorably with the more fertile wistricts of the Great Wist．The tracts of valloy latud borderim？ the streams are alluwial and very productive： som of its momatall valley：are ald motal tios their lertility，and on the arable mplunls the will is generally luamy and rich．But most of the sur－ fice is best autupted for insturage．In 1－50．Vir－ mont produced nore live stock．butter，elneese，lay potatoce，hops，maple surar and wool，acending to its population，than auy other State in the L＂uion．Its chicl grain eroln are mats and curn of which，in 18.50 ，the amonits mil．of wre ropert． iscly 2.30 －． 3.4 and $2.0 \% 2,396$ lmsho．．white that of wheat was 53.5 .95 .5 and wi berkwheat 209．e19 Dnsll．The value of the live stork of Virmomt greatly exceeds that of any otber New Englami State．（ireat attention is devoted to rarise of horses，which are exported to atl seetions of the country．The culture of she $p$ has dereased． but the breeds are generally of very superior quality and are fine womlted．

In manufactures，Vermont ranks a－the lowent o？ the New England states；yet nearly all beaneln－ are prosecuted to a greater or less cat mot．Of the total manufactures of 1 seto，nearly one－fifth（eapi－ t：3）invested．persons emphored，and aunual prot－ duct）consisted in the woollen m．unifacture．（1）sur hranctues rank aceording to the census in the full w－ ing orme－taming．iron castinge cothon，or math iroucte．int．Johnshury is metal as containis？ the most extemsive manfactory of weighing stal（s in the world．Pairtanks＇）

Vormont＇s mineral resources are wery valmath The eastern shope of the mountains is comp bisel mustly of granite．guciss，clay slate am hom bleme rock．At bellows Falls the Compection is cressed by a bed of grani．i．：ora which，wear

Windsor, Mt. Ascutney is formod. Nong the Connecticut is a contimuons led of clay slate, ame in Caledonia County is an extensire deposite of primitive limestome. On the west side of the momatains the rocks belong to sereral classes of strata or formations, but the body of the mountains is formed of the mica-schist strata, comprising mica slate, granite rock, and crystalline limestone, or white marble, etc. Rutland with its vieinity is especially noted for numerous quarries of the finest marble of white, variegated and dark colors. Io Shoreham and in Swanton, situated at the S. and N. extremities of Lake Champlain. beautiful rarieties of black marble are extensively quarricd. Iron is quite abundant ; the bog ore is foum in all sections, and in Strafford an immense quantity of copperas is made from iron pryites, or the suphuret of iron. The chief slate quarries are at Castleton and near Brattleboro.

The railroads have an aggregate length of abont 430 m ., and connect all the chief towns. Two costly railroad bridges extend aeross the arms of Lake Champlain near the Canada bombary.

The coasting trade and commerce with Camada through Lake (hamplain is of econsiderable imprortance. In 1854 the number of vessels on this Lake belouging to Vermont was 52 , with an aggregate capacity of $6,1+1$ tons.

There are no large cities in Vermont. The polulation, in 1850 , of the principal towns wasBurlington, 6,110 ; Bemington, 3.923 ; Brattleburo. 3,816; Ratland, 3,715; St. Albaus, 3.567. Many other towns have a population of more than 2.000 .

Montpelier was made capital of the state in 1805. The eapitol is a handsome granite edifice, that cost $8130,00:$; ; and the courthunse is also a fine building.

Burlington, situated on a bay of Lake Champlain, near the mouth of Onion River, is regularly laid out, and landsomely built. From its railroad connections, and the large number of manufactories in its vieinity, it has become the centre of a heary inland business and general trade. The University of Vermont, formad in 1791, is located here, and ocenpies a commanding elevation in the east part of the city ; from the dome of its central building a magnifieent riew is obtained of the lake and surrounding country.

Brattleboro is noted as a beautiful town ; in its vicinity is the state's Asylum for the Insane, and two large water cure establishments.

Rutland has of late increased more rapidly in population than any other town in the state, and its business, especially in the efuarying of marble, is constantly augmenting. The sales from the marble quarries in 1855 amounted to at least $\$ 750,000$.

Middlebury is situated on both sides of Otter Creek, at its falls, 35 m . S. S. F. of Purlingtom, and carries on an important manufacturing business. Near the village, there is a quarry of white and variegated marble of very fine quality, which is wrought and exported in large quantities. This is the seat of Middlehury College, fomuled in 1800 .
The 'Town of Bemnington is distinguished for the battle fonght Aug. 16th, 1777. It coutains three considerabhe villages, each having important mamifactures.

Woodstock, situated on hoth sides of the Quechee River, $55 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{S}$. by E. of Montpelicr, is surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts of the State, for which it is the chief centre of trade. The Vermont Medical College is here lueated. It was founded in 1827.


## TABLE OF COUNTIES ANI IOWNSHIPS IN

## MAぶムCHC゚E＇I＇S．

|  | Banstable． | $F$. | Fairhaven． |  | Decrlield． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parustable． | $\stackrel{r}{\text { r }}$ | Fall River | En. | $\underset{\mathrm{Gi}}{\mathrm{Gi}}$ | $P d .$ | $\begin{aligned} & P_{1}^{\prime} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Wuburn． |
| ， | Brewiter． | Fi. $1 f d .$ | Frect wh． <br> Mansficld． |  | ©i |  | prescot． <br> Sunth IIadley． |  | Nsinticeet． |
| ぐm． | （1）－bnis． |  | N．Bedfor | $11 y$ | wley | Sin． | thampton． |  |  |
|  | Ea－tham． | $\cdots$ | Nortum． | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 疗 | Falmouth |  | Riviham | 1．nl |  |  | Testhampton |  |  |
| $1 L_{1}$ ． | Harwich． |  |  | I．t． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0. | lear |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ ． | Provinceto |  | Somerset． | Ne． | tid |  | Mm |  |  |
| S\％ | Sandwich． | Tin． | Santo | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ew sa } \\ & \text { ortlifi } \end{aligned}$ |  | Aetom |  | dham |
| $\stackrel{1}{10}$ | Truro． | $11 \%$ | Westport | Oe． | Orange． | Ad． | Ashlar |  | Dorche： |
| h． | Yaln |  |  | Ric． | Row | Bd． | derd |  | biver． |
|  | Eer | C |  |  |  |  | ＋ric |  | and |
|  |  |  | Edgarton | S | nderlan | \％ | Biplit m．（2） |  | Meditild． |
| 10. | N．Ashtord．（N） |  | istur |  | rimic | Pn | Burlington．（N） |  |  |
| d． | N．Asiburd． |  | S－Ex． |  |  |  | Cambridge． |  | 入eediam |
| Id． | difurd． |  | diver |  | ， |  | lis |  | ， |
| $\stackrel{18 t}{ }$ | Beek | －ty． | Amest |  | amprdes． |  |  |  | adil |
| $(\%$ | le－ |  | Bediord． | Bd． | （11．） | Lt． | Dracut． | Riy | Indury |
| 1 m | Ito |  | everly |  |  |  | Dunstal， |  |  |
| Et． | ligrem＇st |  | Danver |  | Chicko | Ir | minghar |  |  |
| Fa， | Flupita． | Ex． | rasex． | G | anril | Gin | toll． |  |  |
| （in． | （it．Barrin | Ifin． | （icorgetown． | 11. | Hollahd |  | dist |  | Wremha |
| 11. | Haneork | 1 | ciloncestu |  | Long Mextiw． | 17 n | pkint |  |  |
| He． | Hins | 11. | 11．anilto |  | udluw．（N．） | Lı． | Lexil．gto |  | Ly |
| Lh． | lanesbo | 11. | verhi | U1 | Montgomiry． | tin． | colr | Alt． | Alingt |
| 1 f ． | l．e． |  | luswich |  | almer． |  | eto | Ir | Bri |
|  | M， | 1. |  | $\ldots$ | lussch |  | lde |  |  |
| M | Mt．W |  | L，umatield |  |  |  | Sarbor |  | E．Bridgewater |
| N． | N．Mar | 127 | M inches |  |  | $17 \%$ | or |  |  |
| ＇＇s． | Otis． |  |  |  | ales． |  |  |  | Hanove |
| 1 \％ | I＇eru． |  | thuen． |  | Westlield．（15．） | Pl | 人ewton． | If | Hats |
| $p^{1} d$ d | P＇itt：field | 11. | Middletor | $11 \%$ 。 | West spring． |  | Pepprer |  | Hing |
| Rd． | Richmot | N＇y． | Newbury |  | eld． |  | Reading | III． | ， |
| Ni\％． | Sand |  | Newburs |  | Filbraha |  | shirley． |  | ingstr |
| sh． | Shefield． | RIt． |  |  | $\square$ |  | Somervil |  | Middeterrou． |
| sis． | Stockbridge． |  | em． | It． | Amherst |  | S．lecatin |  | N．⿰日rimser |
| T＇m． | Tyringham． | siy | sbury |  | （1） | Sm． | L mehat |  | l＇embruk |
| 11 | Wasbingtur．（E） | ss | Sutugus． | C＇I | urtie |  | stow． |  | ， |
|  | Weat Stock－ | Td． | p－tield | $1$ | （nmmagton． Ewthampton． |  | Tersksliu |  | 1 Primpt． |
|  | loridge． | 11 | Wenham． |  | E．i hampt |  | Town－end |  | ncheste |
|  | Wiudsur． |  | West Nemb |  | （ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 人кй， | （i） | （ireenwic |  | Waltham |  | ． |
|  | T0 | A | Ashtield | （iy． |  |  | rt |  | Stry |
|  | Attle |  | Bernardston． |  | Hatley． |  | West Ca |  |  |
| 13. | 13 | ${ }_{\text {Bll }}$ |  | 11／1： | haticld． <br> Niddletiel |  | ¢ |  | Chel－ea． |
| 1 | arsmont |  |  |  | ampt |  | e－t |  | Cr |
| ． | Easton． | （＇y． | OnWaj | 1. | orwich | 17 n | Westun． |  | Wintler |


|  | ORCEster． | Is． <br> गly． | Douglas． 1）udley． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mn. } \\ & \text { MI. } \end{aligned}$ | Mendon． Nilford． | $R n$ $R u l .$ | Ruyalstun． Rutland． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am． | Aslibumham． | F\％． | F＇itchburg． | My． | Millbury． | Sy． | Shrewsbury． |
| Al． | Athel． | Gir． | gardner． | N． | N．Braintrec． | S ） | Sonthboro． |
| A． | Aubura． | Gin． | Grafion． | No． | Northboro． | $S$ ． | Sunthbridge． |
| Be． | Barre． | IIk． | Hardvick． | N． | Nuthiordge． | Sro． | Spencer． |
| 1n． | Berlin． | 11 l ． | Harrad． | N l ． | N．Brooktield． | Sg． | Sierling． |
| 13. | Black－tone（S．） | 1hn． | Holden． | Om． | Oakham． | Se． | Sturbridge． |
| $B$. | Bolton．（E．） | 11. | Hubbardstion． | Oil． | Oxford． | Stn． | Sutton． |
| Br． | Boylitor． | Lr． | Lancaster（S．） | 1 ． | Paxton． | ＇n． | Templeton． |
| $B$. | Brockield（W） | IN． | l，eicester．（.-$)$ | Pm， | Petersham． | $l \mathrm{ln}$ ． | Upton． |
| C＇n． | Charlton． | I． | Leominster． | ${ }^{\circ} n$ ． | Phillipston． | UP． | Uxbridge |
| Da． | Dana． | LIg． | Lunenburg． | ノ＇ı． | Princeton． | ごい。 | Warren． |

> IJ．Webster．
> Wo．Ifethoro．
> W．W．Boylston．
> IFd．W．Brookfield．
> $I^{\top} r$ ．Westminster．
> Wrn．Winchendon． Wurcester．

Note．－For small towns in the vicinity of Boston，see Map of ＂Yicinity of Buston．＂

Massacmisetts，in proportion to its area ciml population，is the most prosperous and welthy State in the Urion．Its eastern part is of imegn－ lar shape，and its south－east projects into the ocean， by a narrow sandy peniusula，so as almost to in－ close Cape Cod Bay．The central and western parts have a nearly uniform width of 48 m ．T＇otal area， $7,800 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$ ．Most of the surface is uneven and hilly，and in many sections it is rugged and monntainous．The south－easteru division consists mainly of a level samty plain ；the central－eastern las a somewhat umern surface ；and the north－ （astern is still more diversifiel，and frequently rough，rocky and hilly．＇The central division is undulating，with some liills，and gradually rises until it merges with the mountainons division in the west．The isolated peaks－Wrachnsett Nt．， 2.016 ft ．high；Mt．Tom，1，200 ft．，and Mt． 1 Lulyoke， 920 ft．－are considered as detached parts of the range of the White Monntains in New Hampshire．Along the west border of the State， are the Taconie，or Tanglanic Mometains，which are continuations of the Green Mountains of Ver－ mont．Its highest elevations are，satlde Mtn．， 3，5ifst．，and Mt．Wahington，2，624 ft．$A$ branch－ rillge of less extent，and nearly parallel，is called the Ifoosic ridge ；it is atout one－half the height of the former．The best soils are in the valleys of the streams，and especially in the middle and western division of the State ；and the poorest are
in the sonth－eastern countics．Every section is supplicd with beantifnd streans，furnishing excel－ lent water－power．But few of the large stream： are serviceable for navigation，and that chicfly in their lower courses，by small vessels．The sea－ coast is everywhere deeply indented，containing many fine bays and harhors，that of Boston being the best．Some of the coast－sections contain salt－ marshes．The climate is severe in winter，and is marked by sudden changes at other seasons．

The total population in 1790 was 378,717 ；in $1800,423,245$ ；in 1810， 472,040 ；in 1820. 523,287 ；in 1830，610，408；in 1810， 737,699 ； and in $1850,994.514$ ．The number of the free colured in 1850 was 9，064，or abont nine－tenthe of one per cent．of the total．In 1850，the number of those bom in toreign conntries was 160,909 ，or nearly one－sixth of the whole population，being a larger proportion than in any other of the New England States．In the same year，the number of those born in Massadlusetts，and residing in other States．was 199,582 ；the number of those burm in other States，and residing in Massachusetts，was 134.830 ；slowing an excess of 64，752（natives of Massachusetts）given to other States．The ratio of actual increase during 1790－1820，was about 11 per cent．in each 10 years ；but，since 1820 this has been steadily augmenting．In 1855，according to State census，the tutal population was $1,133,123$ ． Agriculture is more carefully and scientifica！ly
conducted than in any other State. The amount of the foul crops, however, are far from being adequate to supply the home consumption ; and it appears that many of the eropps in 1850 were hess than in 10.40. Aecording to the census of 1850). the chief erops and their several anounts were-Irish pulatues, 3,585,384 bush. (in 18.!10, 5, 20.5,662 ) ; corn, 2.3.45,490; oats, 1,165, $1 \cdot 1(6$; rye, 481,021; burle 1122,385 ; buckwheat, 105.895; peas and beans, 43, , 00 ; wheat, 31,211 (in 1810, $157,923)$. Value of orehard products, $\mathrm{S} 463,995$; of produce of market cardens, $S 6000,120$ (thisshowing al large incerease orer 18 !0, when it was $\$ 283.901$ ). Truduct of majhe sugar. 795.22.;
 Since the farm lands are lest suited for the rearing of live stock, much attention is given to this business: althourd this also las greatly declinod since 1840 . 'The dairy products are relatively wery limre.

Massachmeetts is pre-eminent for its manufactures, especially of cotton and woollen goods. The aregrecrate ammal product was reported in $18: 50$ at $\$ 151,137,145$. This return includes the " product of manafactures, mining, and the mechanic arts." The correspouling amount for
 rania was \&155,014,910. If from these, the product of miniug be efparated. it appears that the aggregate jreduct of the mamfactures preper in Massarlumetts is onig secend to that of the same in New York. In the branches of entton and woollen manfactures, howerer. Masachusetts greatly surpaises Now Lork and every other State. 'The total product in the United states in 1850. of thie manafactures of cotton was SG1, S69,18.1, of which in Massachuseth., \$19.712.161; do. do., of wool, $\sin 4,207,545$, of which in Massa-
chusetts, s12,iT0,565. Ifandsemployed-in cottou manufactures, 9.293 males and 19.197 lemales; in woullen, $6,16 \overline{1}$ males annl $4,96,3$ females. Massachusetts is also moted form its irou manufactures. 'Tlw product of wrought iron in 18.50 was 83,905:952 (inchnoing mail factoris, spike and tack), slightly exceedins the correspon ling pror duct of New Yook, and som What more than twoffiflis of that of Pemsylvania. The pronlarts of iron easting manufactures were $\$ 3,23,3,6,335$. ranking in this respect as the fourth state. I'rom dincts of tanucrics, 83.519.123,-in this repect the third state. The census of 1850 also reporkd Hassachusett: as ranking as tho fourth State in the amount of (apital employed in distillerics and inewrics. (hut this was comfued chiefly to the production of rum and p (tuficd spirita) and as exereding all others in the mannfacture of rum. it producing :3.5shi,000 galls.. vat of $0,500,500$ produced in the entire Laion.

The rocks of Mas:achusetts are chiefly of the primary formation. In som places, thes are covered with the older secondary. and a bult of this kind. 10 to 1.5 m . wide extends from Buston S. W.. to lhimble Istand. The primary rocks extend in the east and north to the shore of the ocean. and affort abundance of excell nt baillins material. The gray granite quarries of the Quiney Hills have beem very extensively worke 1 , and are apparently inexhan tible. The Connecticut Valley rests on a bed of rel sanditone.

In Hamphire County: steatite (soapstone) is wied and experted for turiding purperses. The mountains in the western part of the state are compoest of granite, gucis quarte and other silicions rocks, of mica and chay slates, limestome and homblenke. The white marhle in lierkshire County is of exeellent quality. Iroal ores are
found most abundantly in the western counties, but in Plymonth and Bristol Cos., the hog ore is also frequently met with. Lead occurs in Ilampshire Comuty, where it was mined as carly as 1765 ; the chief deposit is at Sonthampton, and is the molybate of lead. or yellow lead. In Sturbridge, in Wrorecster Co.. is a large deposit of plumbago (graphite), where it forms reins in gneiss about one foot wide ; and this is said to be its onls valuable locality in the United States. There are some thin seams of coal in several localities. The other minerals are not found in large or valuable deposits.

Massa hnsetts has more miles of railroad than :my other State in proportion to its area. The first road of this kind built in the Union was the Quincy R.IL.. from the granite quarries to Nepons.t river which wits first nsed in 1827, and the Girst passenger railroal in America, viz: from loston to Worcester, was completed in July, 1835. In Jannary, 1856 , there were 43 lines, which hal a main length of 1,237 ., also 106 m ., of loranches, and 232 m ., of donble track, sidings, etce, and which hat cost to date $\$ 61,708,118$. Lhring 1855 their net income was $83,436,172$. or 557 per cent on cost and \$0.6! per mile rm. A verage number of persons bronght daily, exclusire of Sundays, into Boston, by the 7 lines entering that city,-26,000.

The foreign commerce of Massachnsetts now comprebends about one-tenth of the whole exports of the United S'tates, and about one-sixth of its imports. The actual figures for the fiscal year 1855 , are,-exports of U. S. produce, $\$ 24,412$,923, of foreign produce, $\$ 3,788,002$, total $\$ 28$,190,925 ; total imports, \$45,113,7.4. The exports comprise comparatively few of the mative 1: oducts of the State, but are chicfly grods manu-
factured from the products of other States and foreign conntries.

In the amount of its tomnage, Massachusetts is the scemen State in the Union. The aggregate amount in 1855. was 976.210 tons; total of the United States, $5,212,001$. The collection districts rank thus: Boston, 546,268 tons; New Bedforl, 169,986 ; Barnstable. 80,615 ; (iloncester 34,237 ; Salem. 30.236 ; Nantucket, 23,135; Fall River, 20,533 ; Bristol, 16.494. Amount of steam tonnage, 17.62\%.

In ship building, this State is exceeded only by Maine and New York, and the whole amome of tomnage annually built is at least one-screnth of all lowilt in the Union. The total for 1855 , was 79.670 tons. while 'a 1851 it was 92,570 , and in $1853,83,015$.

In the fisheries, Massachusetts is more depp? engaged than any other division of America. In January 1856, the tomnage belonging to the United States employed in the whale fishery was 199.141, of which $161,8 \pm 0$ tons werc owned in Massachusetts: and the ammal product therefrom brought into this State is in the same, or in a greater proportion. There is much irregularity in the amount of tomage cmployert in the eoll and mackerel fisheries; still, more than half of these branches, (from the United States) is carried on in Massachusetts bottoms. A recent retnrm of the assessors gave the eapital invested in the fishcries gencrally at $\$ 13,619,578$, employing 20,313 persons, and yielding $\$ 9,622$,611 in fish and oil.

The banks of Massachusetts give evilluee of the great weallh, enterprise, and cconomy of the people. By the return of January 1856, it appears that the capital of the Massachusetts (discount) banks 169 in number, was more than onesixth of all the banking capital in the Union,
viz：$\$ 58,187,000010$ of $\$ 335,611.990$ ．At the same time，there were $\overline{5}$ savinges banks，with $148,260^{\circ}$ depositors，whose aggrearate deposits were $\$ 27,296,217$ ，averaging $\$ 181$ to carh depositor．

Massachusetts has more large towns in propor－ tion to its extent aud population than any oilher State．Statement of their pepulatiou：

|  | $\ln 1840$. | In 19．\％． | In 10.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lioston． | 93，383． | 136，881 | 160.518 |
| Lowell | 20，796 | 33，383 | 3－5，5，3 |
| Worcester | 7.197. | 17，0．19 | 22，286 |
| Clarlestown | 11.481. | ．17．216 | 21，712 |
| Gulem | 15，082． | $20,2(6)$ | 20.934 |
| Cambridge | 8.109 | 15．215 | 20，473 |
| New Bedfurd | 12.1785 | 16.143 | 20.389 |
| Chelsea | 2.390. | 0，701 | ．19，150 |
| Rosbury | 9，089 | 18，364 | 18，475 |
| Sawrence |  | 8，2心2． | ． 16.081 |
| Lưon ． | 9，367 | 14，257 | 15．713 |
| Springfiehl． |  | 11，766． | 13．758 |
| ＇Taminton． | 7，64． | 10.141 | 13．750 |
| Tewhuryport | 7，161 | 9，5プロ | 13．35．4 |
| Fall River． | 6，738 | 1.524 | 12.680 |

Boston is mainly situated on a peninsula，mearly 3 m ．in length with average breadth of 1 m ．，and is connectel with its sulurbs by bridges and fer－ ries．Its surface is wery uneven，and in three places rises iuto hills，one of which is 138 ft ． above sea level ；and from this peculiar confor－ mation，the first settlers called it Tremont or＇Tri－ monutain，the city is not laid out upon any regn－ lar p＇at i，and its streets are narrow，but they are well pared and proverbially elean．The fom－ mon is a magnifecnt public park，comprising 50 acres，which is justly the prite of the citizens，amel is nowhere surpassed in America．The most con－ spicuous public edifiee is the State House，which fronts the Commun and crowns the summit of

Beacon IIIll ；it was built in 159．5－4，at a cost of Si33，330，and in a superior sty？（0 ：and fonn its dome， 120 ft ．high，is afforted one of the inest in－ teresting views in the worlt．The Cu－ln，House， built $\mathrm{c}^{\circ}$ granite in the boric order，cost over S $1,000,0(0)$ ：each frout has a portico of cix col－ umbs，each of which is a sincrle piece of stone that cost $\$ 5,000$ ．The Merchants＇Exchange is a spleminl edifice ；its front has four pilasters， tach of which is a single piece of granite， 45 ft ． high and weiching about 55 tons．The Quincy Market，built in 1836 ut a cost of $\$ 150,0!00$ ，is 500 ft ．long and the best buililing of the kind in the Union．Fancuil Jall，the＂．radle of Liber－ tr，＂completed in $17-12$ ．is an edifice of much in－ terest．Several of the lestels are very larger and elegant．The Massuchusetts Gencral Iluspital is a viry large buiding．and has un superiur in America amo ng the institutions of its class．The Church culifues are about 100 in mamber thonerh comparatively lew are remarkable fer the ir arehi－ tecture or adormments，nearly all are chararter－ ized by durability and neatures of eonstrnction， and by proper adaptation to their puriouse．Th＇ Imillinge ned for publie schools are as a clat－$=1$－ prior to those of any large American city． Among the literary institutions of Boston the se are sevmal with vere large libraris．rich cabinets． and other valuable means al intellectual culture． Tlie Lowsell Institute．fiommed on a kracy of Esjob．0no．provides regular courses of free lece－ tures．The impurtance of lonston al a city is not casily compared with wher cities of the C＇nion． lu the item of popmlation，it is not fair to con－ider the resident promlation of the city profer by itself，but with this must be reckonel that of the immediate suburbs：Charlestown．Bast lBoston， Chelsea，Cambrilge．Roxburs，Dorchester，ete．

Lowell, 25 m. N. N. W. from Boston, is celebrated for its cotton manufactories, in which it surpasses every place in the Union. The Merrimac River here descends 30 ft . by the P'íwtucket Falls and the immense hydraulic power thus afforded has been rastly increased by the aid of canals, locks, etc. There are now 52 factories, running 371,838 spindles and 11,407 looms, employing (at these and other departments of the cotton and woollen manfactures) 8,723 females and 4,542 males; the capital invested amounts to about $\$ 15,000,000$. Nearly one-third of the whole population are forcigners, prineipally Irish; the other tro-thirds are mainly from the New England States.

Wurcester. 45 m . W. S. W. from Boston, has a delightful sitnation, and is surrounded loy the most productive agricultural section of the State. 1t has greatly increased its population within a recent period, and is now very prosperons, for which condition it is chiefly indebtel to its railroal facilities. Its manfactures are varions, and their agregate amont is very large. Among the notable institutions are:- the State Lamatic Aylum, established in 1832 ; the American Antifirarian Society, fommed in 1812, having a large and cextremely raluable library; and a Roman Catholic College.

Charlestown contains the Bunker Ifill Monument. This was erected during 1825-43, and consists of a phain granite slaft, 220 ft . high, 31 ft . sq. at the base and 15 ft . sf. at the top, and it is asecmed by a starmay of 300 steps. Near it is the U. S. Nary Yard, estallished in 1798 , containing a granite dry dock that cost \$674,089, a granite rope-walk $1,300 \mathrm{ft}$. long, four large ship houses, very extensive naval sture-houses, etc. The State Prison is beated here.

Salem, 16 m . from Boston, was formerly distinguished for its foreign commerce, especially with the East Indies, but its capital is now chiefly employed in mannfactures, the fisheries, and coasting trade. Next to Plymouth, it is the oldest settlement in New England, laving been settled in 1826. It has several literary institutions, and superior public scliools.

Cambrilge is especially noted as the seat of Harvard University, founded in 1638, the oldest and wealthiest collegiate institution in the Union. Besides the college proper. there are departments of law, medicine, theology, and practical science. The city has a large area, and includes the divisions of East Cambridge and Cambridgeport. In the former is a glass factory producing to the value of $\$ 500.000$ yearly, and in the latter a very extensive car factory. In the west part of the city is the celcbrated Cemetery of MIt. Aubirn.

New Belford 55 m . S. from Boston, is built on an acclivity commanding a beautiful prospect. Next to Boston, it is probably the wealthiest city in the Union in proportion to its population. The: amonit of tonnage owned here and employed in the whale fishery exceeds that of any other port in the United States. The principal mamfactures are those dependent upon the whale fisbery, and, though confined in this respect, they are very extensive.
Roxbury, chartered as a city in 1816 , has much picturesque scenery, contains many elegant dwellings, and is largely engaged in manufactures.

Lawrence, 26 m . N. from Boston, has been built ap since 1845 . It is sitnated on both sides of the Merrimac River, which is erossed by a dam, and thus a fall of 28 ft . is obtained. There are six great entton and five woollen mills which, with some other factories, employ alout 8,000 persons.

Lynn, 11 m . from Boston, contains 150 manufactories of ladics' sloes, employing several thensaud persons, making anumally $4,510,000$ pairs of shoes, valued at $\$ 3,500,000$; besides manufuctories of leather cte.
Springfield, on the Connectient River. 98 m. W. ly $\stackrel{\wedge}{ }$. from Bostom, is a very flourishing city. The mamifictures are chiefly of iron machinery, railroad cars and woollen gronds. The U'. S. Arecmal located here is the most extensive in the Fuion, and was established in 1795 ; its shops employ from 250 to 300 hauds, who make about 15.000 muskets amually ; and within it abont 175,000 stand of arms are constantly stored.

Taunton. 35 in. S. from Buston, contains several very large manufactories. particularly of tacks and other small nails, of locomotives, and of cutton gouls. The second State Lunatic Asylum, openeel in 1 Sit, is an imposing edifice.

Newburypurt, at the month of the Nesrima" River, and 36 m . from Buston, is one of the mot delightful towns in New Eugland. Its manufactures are chicfly of cotton, its roasting trade is active, and its interest in the fisheries large.
Fall River possesses an mofailing water power. which is improred by many extensive establishments. Uprrards of 50,000 spindles are employad in the production of cotton fabries, of which ahout $20,000,000$ yds. are made searly: One iron factory, using stean power, employs also alout 500 persens.

Gloucester is handsomely built, has a five harhor, and enuplops more tonnage in the domestic fisheries than any other fown in the State.

Nantucket has always been notel for its interest in the whale fishery. By the conflagration of July 13, 1846, a large part of the village was destroyed, at a loss of fully Sl $1.000,000$.

I'opulation in 1855 of is towns, having abuve three thousan! iulabitants:-

| 011 . . . . . . 6,936 | Mledforil. . . . . . . 4.60 .5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Adlums . . . . . . . .6.9cu | M 1 way |
| A inestury . . . . . 3,585 | Middle beronth . . 4.329 |
| Andover. . . . . . 4.810 | Milfori |
| Attletorongh . . . 3.451 | Millbury |
| Barnstalile . . . . 1,996 | Namturkit . . . . . 8, 1064 |
| Beverly ........ 5,944 | Natick |
| Blarkstone . . . . .5,3i4 | Suwt |
| Draintre . . . . . 3.45 | Northamp |
| Bridmwater... 3.3c3 | N. Brivemator |
| voline . . . . . 3, -10 | Palmer |
| Cauton ........3.1]s | Pawtuclic |
| Chicopee ........ 7.585 | 1'ittifill |
| ton.... . . 3,630 | I'tymou |
| vers . . . . . . 4.000 | Tw wixe |
| tmouth . . . . . 3,658 | Cu'n ${ }^{\text {y }}$ |
| 7ham . . . . . 5 .6.at | Ram? |
| 3.197 | Roclus: |
| hester . . . . . 8.357 | Ruscipurat |
| thave $1 . .$. . . $4.643^{3}$ | S:llishur |
| Fitchlurere....... 6,486 | Sandwicl |
| Framing? am ....4.676 | Smervilo |
| Clone stur . . . . . 935 | Southbrids |
| Grafton. . . . . fiti9 | Suoth Manver |
| (it. Barringta . . 3.i49 | Etuughton |
| Harwich........3.c99 | C'abridure |
| rtill . . . . . 7.9 .40 | Walthath |
| Il ingham . . . . . - .2.2.i | II |
| Holyoke . . . . . 4.6.339 | Warelam. . . . . 3 |
| Hplinton . . . 3.3.934 | Watertown........3. |
| 1pswich. ......3.121 | We-thorough . . . 3,0 |
| 122 | Westi hi....... 4 |
|  | West Iinxbury 4.4.3 |
| Madden . . . . . . 4.591 | Wermouth. . . . . .,.e.30 |
| Marblehead . . . . 6.933 | Wulurn ... 5 , |
| arlborough | Wrenth |

## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN

## RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.




l.e. Lyme

Ir. Montville.
Nn. North Stonington.
Pn. Preston.
Sm. Salem.
Sn. Stronington.
IId. Waterford.
Tolland.
Ar. Andover.
Bu. Balton
a. Columbia.

Fn Tllingtor
Mr. Hebron.
Md. Manstield.
s. Somers
sd. Stafford.
Tolland.
Uajnu.
Von. Vernon.
$H^{\prime} n$. Willington.
Windham.
Ad. Ashford.
Bn. Brooklyn.
(1). Claplary

Fid. Eastford.
IIn. Hampton.
hy. Killingly.
Plainfteld.

Sterling
'Th. Thompson.
Vn. Voluntown.
Windbam
Wh. Woodstock.

Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union, and its area is only $1,306 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. It is divided into two unequal parts by Narragansett Bay, which extends inland over 30 m ., oceupying onetenth of the whole area. The surface is meven and broken, but the highest elevation is only 300 ft . obove sea-level. Most of the soil is gravelly loam, sometimes slaty, and is moderately fertile. The streams are small, but afford excellent water-
power, which is well improved by bundreds of factories, etc. The elimate is much modified by the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream.
The total population of the State in 1790 was 58,825 ; in $1800,69,122$; in $1810,76,931$; in $1820,83,059$; in 1830, 97,212 ; in 1840, 108,830. and in $1850,147,545$. At the last census, the classes were 143,875 whites, and 3,670 colored.


I'opulation to the square mile, 122:9, being more than any State, except Masaachusetts.

Agriculture proper is a secondary interest. The lands are lest adapted for grazing, and, thronghout thie State, the firmer derotes his attention to this branch rather than to tillage. The island of Thode 1sland is partienlarly noted for its cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. Of the grain crops, that of corn is much the largest, and in 1850 it amounted to 539 ,201 bush.; while that of oats was 215,232 ; of ryc, 26,409 ; barley. 18,875 ; buckwheat, 1,245; and wheat, unly 49.

Manufuctures engross the greater part of the wealth and daily industry of the people. The first cotton mill in the L'uited States was built in this State, and for a loug periol Rhode 1sland has been the first state in the Union in the production of cotton grools, in proportion to its population. In the same way it also ranks as the second State in respect to ita woollen manufactures. The first cloth manufactory operated by water-power eser established in this comntry, was commenced at Pawtucket in 1790. Statistics of 1850 :-The cotton factorics, 158 , had a capital of $\$ 6,675,000$, and consumed yearly $\$ 3,184,579$ worth of raw material ; their annual product was \$6.447.120, and they employed 5,916 females and 4,959 males. The woollen factorics, 45 , had a capital of $\$ 1,013,010$, and consumed yearly §1,463,900, of raw material ; their anmal product was $\$ 2,381,825$, and they employed 987 males and itil females. The total number of manufactories producing to the amount of $\$ 500$ aunually. was 8.53 , thecir capital $\$ 12,923,176$, and their anmual product $\$ 22.093,258$.
The mineral productions are not of much account. Coal has been found in several localitics, and as carly as 1763 it was dug at Newport for
consumption in that sertion. Thare is some iron ore within the siate, and sume d pusits of geord building stone, chictly limestone and serpentine.

The wealth of capitalists is emplosed in a considerable degree in other States. yet chicfly within their own state: and in mo respect is this more notictrable than in regard to the hanks. For these. Rhode Island is especiall! distinguishen. Thic return of Jan. 1, 18.56 , stat d their number at 8i, their capital at $S 19,945, y \%$, and thes loaris. ete., at sen.186,458: of which, in Irovidence alone, the capital of 35 banks amounted to \$13,183,528.

The length of the railroads within Phodre Island now amonuts to 11 ? m.. and thesp comn 're the sitate with all the important cities of the ant joining States. The coasting trake is active, hat the direct forcign enmmerce is very limital In 1855 the total tounage was 51,033 , and F000 tons were in the whale fishery.

Population of chief cities and townships in 1850 :-Providence, 41.513 ; Smithfield, 11,500 ; Ňewport, 9,5̄63; N゙orth Providence, 7,680 ; Warwick, ז..-10 : Cumberlanl, 6,611.

Providence, situated on both sides of Providence River, has a very extensive business, especially in banking, mannfuctures and the coast trade. Its site is uneren and irregular, but the municipal improvements have aliered ite natural ampect. Many of the public buildings are large and costly. The principal edifiese comsist of the Areale, Stonington R. R. Depot. the mew Custom House and the churelies. Brown L'niversity, incorporated in $176 . t$, and removed from Warren to Providence in $1: i=$. occupies the highest ground east of the river, commanding an externsise, varied, and bcantiful prospect. There are other institutions deroted to cducation and litera-
ture that are worthy of remark, and the condition of even the common schools is lighly creditable to the city. The manufuctures are of very caried character, but the most important branches are those of jenelry and iron goods.

Newport is noted as an interesting place, and fashionable resort in summer. Since 1850 its general apparance has been greatly improved.

The Town of Smithfied contains several important manufacturing villages, as Woonsoclet. Slatersville, and Valley Falls; and its limestone quarries are more proftable tha any others in the State.

## CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut has less area than any other State, except Rhode Island and Delaware. In aggregate wealth, and in many other important respects, it is the second of the New England States. Cxclusive of a small scotion in the S. W. part. it has a very regular shape, with a length E. and W. of 88 m ., and breadth of 56 m . ; area, $4,64 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. A great part of the surface is hilly and ruggen, and the remainder is everywhere diversinied with the valleys of streams and the elevations which form them. There are four principal ranges of hills, continuations of the high mountains northwarl. These are-the Honsatonic range, in the N. W.; the Green Nountain and Mount 'Tom ranges, both extending $N$. and $S$. through the central ra"t . the State, and terminating near New Haven ; and a fourth range from Stafford to East IIaven, crossing the Comnecticut River near Middletown. There are other ranges of Bigh hills, as that between Meriden and Middletown. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, IIousatonic, and Thames, and these
are navigable for some disiance iuland. The Comecticnt is navigahle for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to Middletown, $3 \pm \mathrm{m}$. ; for those drawing 8 feet to Hartford, 50 m .; and above Hartford, small steamboats have, in some seasons, run regularly to Springfield, Mass. The Thames is narigable to Norwich, 14 m . ; and the Housatonic to Derby, 14 m. ; each for resels of light draught. The coast-line is nowhere deeply indenter by large bays, though there are many small, bay-like recesses, which are too open for secure harborage. The best harlones are those of New Iunton and Black Rock (Fairfield).

The tutal population in 1790 was 238,141; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 262,042; in 1820, 275,202 ; in 1830, 297,675 ; in 1840, 309,978; and in $1850,370,722$. It appears that the actual increase in the number of the resident population during the 60 years from 1790 to 18.50, was $55 \cdot 7$ per cent; which was proportionally, the least growth of any State in the Union during that period, except Delaware, which hat about the same growth. This result is owing only to the emigration to other States. In 1850, the number of natives of Connecticut then residing in the State, was 292,633 ; do. residing in other States, 154,891 , or over one-third of the total, 447,544 . The foreign born population in 1850, was about one-tenth of the total; that of the free colored one fifiticth.

Agrieulture is skilfully pursued in every section where it is profitable, as well as in many sections where little or no profit is derivel. In the valleys of the chief rivers and other streams, especially in that of the Connecticut River, the soil is generally fertile. The grain crops of 1856 were : corn, 1,935,043 bushels ; oats, $1,258,738$, rye, 600,893 ; buckwheat, 229,297 ; wheat, 41,762.

Potatocs and hay are largely raised; of the former, the crup in 1850 , was $2.689,525$ bushels. Tobacen is unw extensively cultivated; the crop in 18.40 was $471.56,7$, and in $18.50,1,26,5,624 \mathrm{Hs}$. The N. IV. part of the State is best aldapted for gruzing, aml is epecially noted for its neat catle.

In the trial amount of its manufactures Conmeetient ianks, areording to the eensus of 1850 . next after New Yonl:, Pemusyrauia, Massachnsetts, and Ohio. Tarious lranches of mamfacturing industry, are prosecuted to some extent in every town. As a gempral thine the proturtions are fabricated in small gnantitici by individnals or establisloments with comparative ly small amount of capital. Within a reent 1 riod, the number of extensive estalif? imments las beon greatly incresed. New Havru County is the principal manufacturing count ${ }^{+}$in the state ; and the Town of Waterhury has a larger amome invested in manufacturing than any other town. The prinripal branches m nitined in the consus of 1850 , are cotten and wool', $n$ manulactures. Cotton fictories. 128 in mumber. tleen employed a rapital uf $\$ 4,219.100,2, i(18$ nal: $\%$ and $3,4: 8$ females, and their ammal product was $84,2.57 .52$ 2. Won!len factories, 143 in mumber, then employed is capital of $\$ 3,4 i 3.950,2.90$ 万 mates, 2,581 lemales, and their product anually was $86,465,216$.

Connecticut's resources in its mines and quarrics are very great. The State is geologically divided into two large fields ; the first is composed of the mistratified and metamorphic rocks, and the other of those secondary strata which constitute the new red sandstone formation. Vreins of the most inplortant metals have been found in valrious sections, and many of them are worked, especially iron anl copper. In Salishury, in the N. W. corner of the State, there is the most re-
markable and extensive de posit of the brown "hematite" iron ore in the United states; this has been worked for a century. and yields 3.060 tons yeuriy. Throughoat Litehfield County iron is particulurly almondant, its ores atr of sururiur excellence, and comprise several scarce varictics. Copper occurs frequently, but tl crichr- 1 mine is at Bristol. Midelesex County has 11. greateet quarrics. At Portland, the red sand tune quarries constantly cmploy abont 1.000 mon : aus in Itadian. cte, the dificorcut granite quarrics are actively worked.

The aggregate length of the varicus railruads within the state now amounts. accurding to tho report to the Ingislature in Miar 1850, to 590 l-t miles. The total length of these linrss including such purtions as lic without the State, is in2 3-1 m., and har! cost to date, $829,505,662$.

The coasting trad is active. and cmploys more than half of the State's nwn tomage, atide from that owned in other States. It consists principally in the expert of the mameractured gouds, buildin: stone, and the products of the filleries.

The foreign commerece is carricd on th rourly the ports of New York and Boston. There is, homever, some direct trade with foreign comntries, (particularly with the West Indics) and its annount Las been steadily increasing since 18.50 , buth in exports and imports.

In respect to its total tonnage. Connecticut rauks fifth of the Free Slates. The actual amount in 1855 , was 137,180 tons. The amount of tonmage now built annuall? is betwern 9,000 and 10,000 tons. The district of New Lomlon owne about 45000 tons, or onc-third of the whole. Bridgeport and New Haven, lave each about 25,000 tnis, and Midelletown district, 16,296 .

The whale fislery has of late years employed
ahout 25,000 tons, chiefly from New London and Stoningtou. The cod fishery employs about 7,000 tons. The more domestic fisheries, particularly shad. orsters, ete., afford regular business to sereral thousand men. Great quantities of white fish are taken from the somnd to use in fertilizing the land.

Population in 1850 of the chicf townships, ach of which includes the city of the same namo : New Haven, 22.533; Hartford. 17,966; Norwich, 10.265 ; New London. 8.991 : Middletown, 8.141; Bridgeport, 7.560; Waterbury, 5,137.

New Haven stands nu a beautiful plain, at the head of New Haven Bay, environed by an amphitheatre of hills. From the great number of elm trees which line the streets, it is fumiliarly known as the "City of Eins." Near its centre is a beantiful square, in which are the State House and some bcantiful churches; and adjoining this is the square containing the numerous edifices of Yale College. This institution was originally founded at Killingworth in 1700 , remored to Sayhrook in 150t, and to New Haven in 1716. For ?nany years it has had, as now, a greater number of students in its collegiate department than any other Amerirall collcge; and with the college proper are fluurishing departments of medicine, law, theology, and practical science. The city contains some larg. factories, especially of clocks and carriages.

Hartforl, on the west bank of Connecticut River, is extensively engaged in various manufactures, has a larger insestment in merchandize than any other town, and by its railroad connections, it is also a great thoroughfare. This eity contains sereral important institutions, viz: American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, organized in

1817, and the first in tho New World ; Retreat for the Insane, founded in 1822; Trinity College, (Episcopal) founded in 1823 ; Wadsworth $A$ theneum, contaiuing the valuable library of the Connecticut Historical Society, etc.

Norwich, at the head of Thames River, is largely engaged in varions manufactures, having excellent facilities for this business. It is built on a steep acelivity, and presents a delightful appearance as approached from the river.

New London, near the mouth of Thames River is noted for its vessels, and its interest in the fisheries. In the whale fishery it is more largely engaged than auy other port in the Union except New Bedford. Several extensive manufactories have lately commenced operations. The harbor is defended by Forts Trumbull and Griswold.
Middletomn, on the Connecticut River at its great bend, has maunfactures of hardware, castings, screws. pumps. ete. It contains a Methodist college, the Wesleyan University, founded in 1831, and an Episenpal Theological Seminary, the Berkeley Institute, founded in 18j-1.
Bridgeport, 18 m . W. of New Haren, on an arm of the L. I. Sound, is a flomishing place, built up by its being the terminus of the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads which here connect with the N. Y. and N. II. R. R. It also has extensive manufactures of carriages, saddlery. castings, machinery, ete.
Waterbory is delightfully situated in the Nangatuck Valley, 21 m . N. W. of New Haven. It is distinguished for the extent and variety of its manufactures which consist principally of rolled copper and brass, tubing, luass and copper wire, white copper, plated brass, gilt and brass buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, files, castings, ete.


## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN

## N E W YORK．

| $B$. | Albany． <br> Tethlehent | Cra． Co． | Carrollton． Connewatam． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bre． | IBerar． | C＇g． | Coldspring． |
| C＇s． | Coeymans． | Un． | Dayton． |
| Gid． | Guilderland． |  | Ellicottvile． |
| Hx． | Kınx． | $\cdots$ | Farmersville． |
| $\wedge$ ． | New Semland． | $I \cdot$ | Fraukliuville． |
| $R$ ． | Iensselituvile． | Im． | Freedom． |
| $\mathrm{H}^{\text {S }}$ | Watervlitet． | Iil． | Gireat Valley． |
| $11^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | Westerluo． | 11. | Hinsulale． |
|  | Alligasis． | $11 \%$. | llomphrey． Leon． |
| All． | Alford． | L，y． | Little Valley． |
| $-1$. | Almond． | Ln． | Lyndon． |
| －17． | Allen． | 111． | Man－fielil． |
| Aly． | Amity． | M1s． | Machis． |
| Ir． | Andover． | Vn． | Verv 1 lijum． |
|  | Angelica． | Vi． | Napoli． |
| Br ． | Inolivar． | Un． | Olean． |
| $B^{\prime}$ ． | Birdsall． | Oo． | （1）to． |
| Bt． | Belfast． | Pe． | lartville． |
| Bs． | Burns． | $1 / \mathrm{l}$ ． | Perrssburgh． |
| （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | Caneadea． | 1 ． | Persia． |
| C． | Centreville． | 12. | Racdolph． |
| Ce． | Clarksville． | N）． | Scjo． |
| （ ${ }^{\prime}$ ． | C ${ }^{\text {cubar }}$ | Siy． | South Valley． |
| $I \%$ | Friendship． | le． | lorkshire． |
| Gr． | Granger． |  | Caytora． |
| Ge． | （iruve． | ．1s． | Aurelins． |
| If． | Indeperadence． |  | Aubura． |
| Sin． | N（．w II udson． | F． | lirutus． |
| On． | （） －sian． | ＇${ }^{\prime}$ o． | Cato． |
| $R /$ ． | liusbford． | （＇t． | Congreat． |
| N． | Scio． | Fs． | Flemang． |
| If F ． | Willing． | Gia． | （ienioa， |
| W゙も． | Wirt． | lit． | Ira． |
| Wil． | We＇t Almiond． | 1. | lelyard． |
|  | Brouste． | 1－c． | Locke． |
|  | Broume． | Mz． | Mentz． |
| 13. | Barkf r ． | 1. | Muravia． |
|  | Binghamton． | Ns． | Niles． |
| Co． | Chenango． | 0. | Owisico． |
| C＇c． | Colessille． | so． | Scipio． |
| C＇n． | Conklin． | S＇s． | Sempronius． |
| I．c． | Lisle． | Sion． | Sennet． |
| Me． | Maine． | St． | Springpart． |
| Ve． | Nanticoke． | ぶロ． | Sterling． |
| St． | Sanford． | S\％． | Summerhill． |
| Te． | Triangle． | $1 \%$ ． | Venice． |
| 1. | Union． | $1 \%$ ． | Victory． |
| $1 \%$ | Vestu． |  | Cmiverg． |
| $1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{r}$ ． | Windsor． | 13. | Biaflats． |
|  | attaravolds． | C $n$ ． | Catlin． |
| Ad． | Ashford． | Cg． | Cheming． |
| Bn ． | Burton． |  | Elmira． |


| En． <br> N\％． <br> In． <br> V． | Erin． <br> Suathport． <br> Van Eiter． <br> Veteran． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Carenango． |
| \％． | Columbua． |
| （＇y． | Coveritry． |
| （1）． | German． |
| Ci． | （ireen．（S．） |
| Cid． | Guilford． |
| Ln． | linklean． |
| ．17h． | M $\mathrm{D}_{\text {On magh．}}$ |
| Vn． | New Berlin． |
|  | Norwich． |
| ，V7． | N．Nornich． |
| Or． | Otselic． |
| od． | Oxford． |
| $P a$ ． | Pharsalia． |
| $P$ ． | Pitcher． |
| Pre． | Prentor． |
| Ph． | Plymoath． |
| Sn． | Sherburn． |
| Sir． | Smithville． |
| S $\alpha$ ． | Smyrna． |
|  | Clinton． |
| As． | duable． |
| $B k$ ． | Blackbrook． |
| $B n$ ． | Beekm：n． |
| C． | （＇hamplain． |
| C＇y． | Chazy． |
| Ch． | （ Clinton． |
| E\％． | Ellenburgh． |
| Ms： | Mooers． |
| Iu． | Peru． <br> Plattsburg． |
| Sc． | Saranae． |
| S．$F$ ， | ，Schuyler Falls． |
|  | Comumbia． |
| Ar． | Incram． |
| Iz． | Austerlitz． |
| C＇r． | Canaan． |
| Cm． | Chatham． |
| （1\％． | Claverack． |
| （＇t． | Clarmont． |
| （＇c． | Copake． |
| C $\mathrm{c}_{\text {l }}$ ． | （ Gallutin． |
| G\％ | Girmatown． |
| Git． | Ghent． |
| $G$. | fireenport． |
| 11. | Ilill－dale． |
| $1 \%$ ， | Kinderhomk． |
| I．n． | Living．ton． |
| N． | New Lebanon |



IF．Wasbingt n．
Eme．
An．Alden．
At．Amberst．
As．Aurors．
B．IBlack lock．
Bu．Buston．
1；itlalo．
Br．Brandt．
C＇a．Chictawaz．．
C＇．Clarence．
（＇u．Colden．
（＇s．（collims．
Crd．Concord．
En．Eden．
Es．Evano．
Et．Ellicott．
11s．Hambnrg．
III．Hollam〕．
I．r．Lancizter．
Nol．Newstear）．
Sis．Surdinid．
T＇a．Tonawand．
IVs．Wales．
E sex．
（＇d．Che：terfielu．
C＇．P．Crown Puilit． Elizabethown．
Ex．E＊sex．
Jy．Ja5．
If．lieene．
L．s．Lewis．
Mi．Minetra．
Th．Muriah．
N6．Newenmb．
Nin．N．HuIton．
N．A．St．Armaud．
Ni．Schronn．
Fit．Ti onderoga．
IIt．W゙estport．
II\％．Willshorough．
II n ．Wilmington．
Foinklis．
Er．Rangor．
Bl．Felmont．
By，Bumbay．
Bu．Brandon，
Be．Burke．
（ （ Chaseaugay．
（＇c．Constable．
Ih．Dickinson．
Di．Duane．
Fh，Ft，Covingtin．
I．Franklin，

| H. | Harriettstown. | Ra. | Russia. | Na | Nunda. | $P$. | dletcn. | Gm. | Gorham. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malone. | Sy. | Silishmry- | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Portage. | $p^{p}$ | Porter. | $\mu$. | Hopewell. |
| 10. | Muira. |  | Schuyler. |  | Sparta. | nn. | Ryyalton. | M | Manchenter. |
| H\%. | Westville. | SK. |  | sr . | Springwatcr | St. | S | Pr | des. |
|  | Fulton. | H\%. | Warren | U' $^{\text {Ta }}$ | West Sparta. | $W^{\text {W }}$ d. | Wheatiel | $P_{s}$ s, | elps. |
| br. | Bleecker. |  | Wil |  | Yor | 17 n . |  | $R$ | chmo |
| L. | Ephratah. |  |  |  | disor |  |  | So. |  |
|  | Johnstorn. |  | Fferso | Bu. | ookfield | Ac. | Aln |  | . |
| M. | Maylield. | $A$. | Adans. | Cu. | Cazenovia. | Ar. | Aunsville. | Fr. |  |
| $N$. | Northampton. | An. | Alexandria. | Dr . | DeRnyter. | A ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | Angusta ( |  | ang |
| Om. | Oppenheim. | Ap. | Autwerl. | En. | Eaton. | Be. | Bomeville. | Ic. | BloomingGrùve |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ ' | Perth. | Be. | Brownsville. | $F$ : | Fenner. | $B r$. | Bridgewater. | Cr. | Chester. |
| s\%. | Stratford. |  | Cape Vincent. | Gn. | Georgetorrn | C'n. | Camden. |  | ornwall. |
|  | Genesee. | Cn. | Champion. | Hn. | Hamilton. | 1). | Dersfield. | (\%. | rawlord. |
| -1a. | -Alabama. | C. | Clajtou. | $1 . x$. | Lebanol | Fc. | Florence. | lik. | Heerpark. |
| $1 r$. | Alexander. |  | Henderson. | $\begin{aligned} & 1, x . \\ & M_{n} . \end{aligned}$ | Madiso | Fd. | Floyd. |  |  |
|  | Batavia. | 11. | Houndsfield. | Nu. | Nelson | $K$. | Kirkland. |  | mpton |
| Bn. | Bergen. | Ly. | Le las. | St? | Smithfield. | Le. | Lee. | M |  |
| By. | Betbany. | Le. | Lorraine (S.) | $s$ S. | Stockbridge. | M. | Narey. | M | Montgom |
| 1 im . | Byron. | l.e. | $1 . y m e$. | Sin. | Sullivan. |  | Narshal | IT. | Mount Ho |
| Ea. | Elba. | Os. | Orleans. |  | Monrol | Ps. | Paris. |  | ewburg |
| I. y | Leroy. | ${ }^{P}{ }^{\text {Pa }}$ a, | Painelia (IV.) |  |  | $R n$. | men | $N r$. | New Windzer. |
| $P$. | Pavilion. | Rn. | Podman. | Ci. | Chili. |  | Rome. | IV. |  |
| $P_{\text {e }}$. | Pembroke. | Rd. | Rutland | Cn. | Clarkso |  | Sangerfiel |  | ha |
| Sil. | Stafford. |  | Watertown. | (i). | Gates. |  | Ster |  | Orleans. |
|  | Greene. |  | ina. | (ie | Greece. |  |  |  | bio |
| $A$ | Ashland. | Wh. | Worth. | H2 | Henrietta. | In. | erno |  | rre |
| As. | A thens. |  | \%s. | $M_{n}$. | Mrondequor | $V \mathrm{C}$. | Verona. |  | aritor. |
| Co. | Cairo. |  | Brooklyn. | On. | Ogden, |  | ienna. | 6. | Gaines. |
| Ce. | Coxsackie. | Bh | Bushwick. | ${ }^{P}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Parm |  | Westmoreland. | K. | endall. |
| İm. | Durbam. | $F$ | Flatbush. | $P d$ | P |  | hitestown | M. | Murray. |
| cic. | Greenville. | Gd. | Gr | $p$ P. |  |  |  |  | dgewa |
| Hr Jt . | Hunter. Jewett. | Nt. | Lewis. | $\stackrel{P}{\text { Ra. }}$ | Riga. |  |  |  | Yates. |
| L.n. | Lexington. | Cn. | Croghan. |  | chester. | Cso. | Cicero. |  | G60. |
| Ne. | New Baltimore. | l) $k$. | Denurark. |  | Siweden. | Cy. | Clay. |  | bion. |
| ${ }_{\text {Pr }}{ }_{\text {c }}$ | Irattsville. | $D a$. | Diana. | SV. | Siveden. |  | De Witt. |  | Amboy. |
| W. | Windham. | G\%. | circig. | Wd. | Wheatland. |  | Elbridse. | $B n$. | Boyiston. |
|  | hamilos. | IIh. | Harrisburgh. |  |  | Fs . | Fabius. | Br | Constantia |
| Aa. | Arietta. | Ln. | Leyden. |  | Ontgomer | ${ }^{\text {G }}$. | Geddes. | Gi) | ranby. |
| Gn. | Gilman | Le. | Lowville. | 1. | Amsterdan. | $L_{\text {L }}$. | La Fayctte. | 111. | lannibal. |
| He. | Hope. |  | Martinsburgh. | Ce. | Canajoharie. |  | lysander. | IIs. | Hastings. |
|  | Lake Picasant. | $\mathrm{N}^{1}$ | New Bremen. | Cr. | Charlestou. |  | Manlius. |  | Mexico. |
|  | Long Lake. | Oa. | Osceola. | $F$. | Florida. |  | Marcellis. |  | New Hav |
| Me. | Morehouse. | Ply | Pinkney. | G7. | Glen. |  | Onondaga. | $0 l$. | Orwell. |
| Ws. | Wells. |  | Turin. | Mn. | Minden. |  | Otiseo. | Us. | Oswegn |
|  | Hertimer. | 1 V . | atson. | M. | Mohawk. |  | Pompey. |  | Oswego City: |
| Ca. | Columbia. | IV. | Vest Turin. | ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ c. | Palatine. |  | Skaneatles (W) | Po. | lermo. |
| De. | Danube. |  | Livingston. | Rt. | Root. | Sd. | Spaifond. | Ph. | Parish. |
| Fd. | Fairfield. |  | Avon. |  | w York. |  | Syracuse. | Rol. | Redield. |
| Ft. | Frankfort. | C. | Caledonia (N.) |  | w York City. | $T$ | Tully. |  | Sandy Creek |
| Gs. | German Flats. | C. | Conesus. |  |  | In. | Vian Bnren. |  | sandy Creek |
|  | Herkimer. |  | Geneseo. |  | Niagara. |  |  |  | Scriba. |
| 1. | Litchfield(SW) | Gd. | Groveland. | C | Cambria. |  | Ontario. |  | Volney. |
| ${ }_{\text {L. }}^{\text {Li. }}$ | Little Falls. | L.r. | Leicester. | H1\%. | Hartland. | $B 1$. | istol. | He. | West Monroe. |
| vi. | Manheim. | La. | Lima. | 1.n. | Lewiston. | Bd. | Bloomfield | Wt. | Willamstown. |
| Ni. | Newport. | L. | Livonia. |  | Lockport. | Ce. | Canadice. |  |  |
| Ny. O, | Norway. | MIs. | Mount Morris, | Ne. | Newfiane. |  | daigua |  | tsego. |
| Oo. | Ohio. | I). | New Dansville. | $N$. | Niagara. | $F n$. | Farmington. | Bn. | Burlington. |



| White Plains | Gic. Gainesville. |  | Vates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . Yonkers. | di. Genescelialls. | B. |  |
| Yorktown. | Ja. Java. | Bra. | ton. |
| Wroung. | 17. Middlebury. | ${ }^{\text {fm. }}$ | Jernsalen. |
| a. Atticil. | Oe. Orangeville. |  | y. |
| . Castile. | Py. Perry. | V. $x$. | Middlesex. |
| (hen | S. Sheldon. |  |  |
| ( Covingtou. | War-aw. |  |  |
| Ec. Eagit. | Wd.We therfieh |  |  |

Netr Tori surpasses every other State in aggregate population and wealth. The extreme length, E. and W., of its continental part is abont 33.5 m . ; extreme breatth, N゙. and S.. 308 m . Long Island is about 125 m . in length. its greatest breadth is about 20 m ., and its area is about $1,440 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. staten Island is abont 14 m . long. from 4 to 8 m . wide, with area of thont $60 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Xanhattan I.sland has a main length of 13 m ., with main breadth of 2 m ., and area of $213-1 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Total area of the State, $17.000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$.

The chief physical divisions of New York differ widely i: their aspect. The eastern part is traversed by ranges of mountains; the interior hats an uneven surface, and contains several large and deep lakes; and the western part, though frequently uneven, is distinguisised for its broad and rich phains. The Alleghany Mts., enter the $\therefore$ E. part by two distinct ridges from New Tersey and Pennstlvania. The former croses the Imelson River at West Poiut, forming the Highlands of the IIudson, celebrated for their seenery, which combines grandeur with the most pieturesque beauts. At this crossing of the Hulson, the Highlands are from 15 to 20 m . in breadth. while their altitude is seldom $1,500 \mathrm{ft}$. : though. in one inctance, on the cast bauk of the river. near Fishkill, there is an elevation of about $1,700 \mathrm{ft}$. East of the Hudson, this range has a N. E. direction, until it approaches near the Connecticut houndary line, and then extends north, being called the Tammic range, until it merges in
the chain of the Green Mountains. The second branch of the Alleghanies, leading from Pemsylrania, is the range of the Sharrangmk Mts., which also extends in N. E. direction ; this approaches the Hudson, but does not extend across it. The Catskill range also approaches the Hudson loy a similar comse, and extends parallel to the river for 20 m ., but then bends of to the N. W. towards the Mohawk River. The mountaius in the northern part of the state (which are together generally called the Adirondack Mts.) comprise several ranges which have distinct local names; yet they together constitute a branch of the great Appalachian Srstem. In other comnties there are ranges of hills and highlands. In the interior, as in the Connties of Chenango, Cortland, Madison, and Ononiaga, the surface is generally eleratel and moderately uneren, sometimes broken and hilly. The district adjoining the sonth shore of Lake Ontariv, is a low platear, gradually rising to the sonth. for a distance varying from 4 to 8 m., when it is abruptly terminated by a terrace. This terrace, or ridge, forms the Falls of the Genosee at Rochester ; at its western extremity: it is 200 ft . hiph, but as it slopes eastward it descends gently to the gencral level cast of Caynga Lake. Commencing with this terrace at its north front, there is a broad plateau of nearly level country; slightly depressed toward the centre, but rising gently again towards the south, which terminates at the base of a second terrace having a general height of 60 ft . or more above the former. This terrace at its front ridge, forms the Falls of Portage in Alleghany Co., and other interesting features. Beyond this second terrace, the country is level for sercral miles, and then it has a gradual ascent to higher ground. South of this the conntry is hilly, in some parts rising to an elevation
of $2,500 \mathrm{ft}$. above the level of the necan, and from 600 to 1 ,000 It. albove the deeperst ralleys, and yet there are no rauges of momatains. The winle eruthern border of the state mast be conlwidned atb having once been a high and brmad phatean, and that from demulations and breaking up of the strata in sume phaces, together with the action of wases and currents, this irregular and meren surfite wat produced.

The extent of navigatble waters within the bomblaries of this state is greater than that within the limits of any other state. The bay of New York City is one of the very best in the world ; it is about 8 m . loug, anl from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ m . wide, casily :uccessible. proiectly sale, and strongly defended; and it may be entered from the ocean lyy thre pasages-Lomg Istand somm, the Narrows (the chief passuge for large vessels), and Staten Eland Sonnd. Lakes Frios and Ontario are mavicalle for the largest stamers and sailing vesee's. Thr Jutson River is navigalble lor ships to ITwlsun, 117 m ., and fine large steaners to Truy, 115 m . Besides the River s't. Lawrence and Lake Champlain on its borders, there are several large lakes within the state that are narigable ly steamers, as Lake George, 36 m . long, Cayuga, 38 , and Seneca, 35 ; also, the smaller lakes, Ontida, 20 m . long, Skancateles, 16. Crookel, 18, Canandaigua, 15, Chautaugue, 18, and several others. Quite a large number of the rivers within the state have each a course of 150 m ., and yet few of thom are of any value for mavigation, and that by mall boats between their falls.

The total population in 1790 was 310,120 ; in 1800, $550,7.56$; in $1810,959,1049$; in 1820 , 1,372,812; in 1830, $1,918,618$; in 18.10, 2.428,921 ; aud in $1850,3,097,394$. By the last cen-
surs, the clacsincation as to mativity was ne follow: $2.129,651$ were b,rn in the state ; 307,120 it other Etates of the Union; 47.200 in Briti-h America; 84, 20 in Engrland; 313.111 in Jra land; 23,418 in Scotland; $7 . .5-2$ in Tiaks; 118,398 in Gernany ; 12,515 in Irrater : 11.757 in other comutries; :unl 6.261 whoes plates of birlh were unknown ; giving absut 21 prer cent. of foreigu birth. No. of free colond in 18.5 (1),
 (lass numbered 50,027, or a little more than 2 prer cent. During the year 1849-50) ad wa received by $59,8.55$ paupers, of whom 41,580 were forcignt ers, at an expeme of nearly Slf tion cach individhal. In 1 s.50 the number of perembe born ia this state, but then residing in other states, was 547,218 ; and the number of those born in otherr Elatos, but then residing in this state. was $2 \times 4,100$; showing an excess of 259.119 given to other states. On the whole, the iucrease of popwhation in New Yonk State, duriner the 60 re.rs from $1: 90$ to 1850 , was mot only graner iu al. lute numbers than any other of the Frece Staves. but was alsi) a more rapid iuereas: the ratio having been slo.6s per cent., while Maine, which eahilnits the next most rapid growth, increasel its population $50 \cdot 1 \cdot 07$ per cent. during the same $1^{\prime \prime}$ riod. In 1955, according to the stath chasue the State population was 3.470.0.59: mative roters, 516,745; maturadizel voters, 135.106 : 6 alichs, 631.253 ; colured persoms untaxed, 36.123 .

Agriculture employs the greater part of the population. exclusive of the inhabitunts of the cilies and large villages. In gencral to rms, the suils of this State may properly he ralled very fertile. The sections that are least fertile are in the eomenties traverse 1 ly the montains : and yet there are many firtiful valleys in those part:

Great efforts have been made, especially by agricultural socicties, to introduce ererywhere the best modes of culture, with much success. 1 m provements of this class have been particularly made in the ricinity of the City of New York, althongh in that section this result has been directiy orring to the great demands of the populous city. Fur example, the western part of Long Island las soil that is maturally of moderate fertility, but it has been greatly improved, and it is now noted for its market produce. In 1850, the amount of improred land, in farms, was about tro-fifuls of the whole area of the State, and that of the unimprored land, also embraced in farms, was somewhat more than another one-fifth of the whole. No. of farms, 150,621 ; average no. of aeres in each, 113 ; average value. $\$ 3,250$. According to census of 1850 , New York ranks as first of the States in its aggregate production of nats ( $26,552,814$ bush., out of $146,584.179$ in the whole Union), of buckwheat ( $3,183,955$, out of $8,956,812$ ), of barley ( $3,585,059$, out of $5,167.015$ ). of Irish potatoes ( $15.398,368$, out of $65,597,896$ ), of peas and beans, of market-garden products, of orchard products, and of hay, maple-sugar. honey. and hops. Also in the amome of its live stock, (valued at $\$ 73,570,499$, out of $\$ 544,180,516$ in the whole Tnion), in the value of animals slanghtered; in its products of butter and checse. The wheat crop was $13,121,498$ bush., or 13 per cent of the whole U. S. crop, and ranking as the third State in this respect; that of Jndian corn was larger, amounting to $17,858,400$ bush., though only 3 per cent. of the U. S. crop. The product of wool was abont one-fifth of all in the Union, greatly exceeding that of every other State, excepting Ohio, which was a trifle larger.

In manufucturos, New Yonk is very extensively
engaged ; its agyregate productions of this class of industry in 1850, not only exceedel the correaponding product of any other State, lout amounted to nearly one-fourth of all manufactures produced in the United States. From the returns of last census, it appears that of the classes of manufactures specifically mentioned, New York ranks as first of the States, only in manufactures of iron casting and of tameries, and of salt ; indicating that its prolucts, aside from the great classes, are rarious. The product of the tameries was reported in 1850, at $\$ 9,804.000$; of woollen manufactures at $\$ 7,17,0,604$; iron casting, $85,921,980$; wrought iron, $\$ 3,758,745$; coton, $\$ 3.591 .989$. The mannfactures of salt amounted to $\$ 998,315$. out of $\$ 2,222,145$ in all the Trited States. Manufactures of pig iron, $\$ 597,320$. In distilleries and breweries, Ner York employed more capital than any other State, amounting to $\$ ?, 585,900$ out of $\$ 8,507,574$ in the whole Union; and according to the census. its product of beer was about four-sevenths, of rim about two-fifihs, and of whiskey and high wines about two-uinths of all made in the Union.

New Yorle lias bren more completely survered by geologists than any other State. In nearly all the formations, limestone is the prevailing basis rock. The greater portion of the district lying north of the Mohark River and the east of Lake Ontario is of primary formation. Iron is the most abundant mineral, especially in the district mentioned. the north part of the State. Between Lakes Champlain and Ontario, the comntry is rich in magnetic and specular iron ores, particularly in Clinton and Essex Cos. The deposits of magnetic iron ore, the black oxide, in those counties, on the western bank of Lake Champlain, form beds of from 1 to 20 ft. in thickness, almost withont mix.
ture, encased in granite ; and are also found in the monntains of that recrion. These d posit : appar to cexem without interruption into New York from ('awala, and an exploration on them may Le rethat Crown Point N. Y̌.; the ore there extranten is in much estecm. In the S. E. part of the state, prarticularly in Columbia and Dutchcas Cos., there are extensive bels of both magnetic and hematite ores. Lead oceurs in great beds in St. Lammee Co., and to some extent in other sections. The geological formation is ton old for coul. except near the Penn. boundary, where, as in Steuben C 0 ., some little has been found. In several counties there are small veins of zine, copper, cte. There are citarrics of exeellent marble in Westelester, Warren, and other comuties on the Ifudson liiver, and of fine limestone in many parts of the State, esprecially in the western and central counties in which this is the prevailing formation. Giypsum cxtends over the central and western comnties, particularly in Cayaga, Yates, arrd Ontario Cus., thickening as it adrances westward in its belt until its purity and developmont culminate in Ontario Co. The mineral springs of New York are numerous and celebrated for their medicinal value. The Onomlaga salt springs are the innst important in the I"nion, and their product in 18.5 was $6,082,855$ bnsh.

The lumber busincss of this state is a source of much wealth. The forests about the Susprehanna and Delaware, furnish large quantitics of pine for the Philadlphia and Baltinore markets. Albany is notel as one of the greatest markets for lumber in the world, though the greater part of it is not ubtained from New York but from Canadl.. Michigann, and Ohin.

The iuternal improvenents of New York are remarkalle for their extent and enst, and have
most benefirally infuenewn the prop rity of the State and the Únion. Mo $t$ of the canals were constructerl and are now ofwerl by the state, and these have an ageregate lenerth of absut 800 m . The Delaware and Hudsne ('anal was built and is owned ly an incorporaten! company; 83 m . of its length is within Now Yor?s. 'The Bric Canal was con-tructed during $15172.25,361 \mathrm{~m}$. longr, and 40 ft . wide, at a cost of \$7.143.790; at variums periods sections of it have tesm cularged. and this work of improvenont is still in prorese. 'Tlie State"s receipts from the canals have of late yeary varied between $\$ 2,600,000$ and $\$ 3,1000,000$ anmally, and about one-third of this is expandet for the care, repairs, ctre, of the canals. All the railroads have been built by incorparated companies, and without the aid of the Etate. excepting its subseription of sh,000, 100 to the New Yonk and Fric I: R. In 1832, the first two lines of railroard were opened. viz: from Alhany in Schenectadr. 1.5 m ., and from the latter place to Saratoga Springs. The State repert of Jath. 1-56. gives the following statistics:-"Length of track laid, $2.611!\mathrm{m}$ : length of double track. inchoding sidings, 912 k m. : total cust of road.
 total anount of funded and floating den,t, s-s,125.821; capital stock paid in. Sc9.111.515; gross receipts in fiseal year $1-55, \$ 21,502,698$ : do expenses, Sl2, 09 m .173 ." Length of main line of Eric 1R. R., New Yomk City to Dunkirk. 461 m. ; do. N. Y. C'entral R. R... Albany to Buffaln. 298 m . ; do. Hudan River R. R... New York City to Albany. 1.44 m . In the interior, especially in the vicinity of large towns, there are many execllent plank-roarls, which have prubably cust in the aggregate, at lea $t \leqslant 5 .(00,000$.

The total amomut of the if mestic and enazting
trade of this State is not lnown with any exactuess: but this undonbtediy is in a ratio corresponding to the extent of its canals aud railroads, and the amount of its foreign commeree, as compared with other States. At Buffalo, during 1855, the value of property receivect by leric Canal was S87,846, ก37 ; and the compesponding amount delisered at the termin!s at Indson River was about the same. The value of property recesed at Puffilo ley the lakes is now at least $\$ 50,100,100$ ammally. The coasting trade of New York ('iity is not known with any cractness, excepting in the following item. Yessels cngaged in coasting trade are not obligel to make official recorl of their entrance or clearance unles' they have foreign goods on distilled spinits on board, the majority of rescels arriving from demestie ports do not carry these articles; but a larger proportion carry such articles from New York to dumestic ports; and the custom lionse records stave that the number of entrances of this deseription, have averaged about 1.800 , and the number of clearances about 4,780 anmally. for the last five years. The river cummerce of Albans alone in 185.1, emplosed 849 ressels with a tomage of 88.266 tons.
The foreign commerce of New York comprises aloout two-fifths of the exports of all the United states, and somewhat more than three-fifths of the imports; thus averaging over one-hatif of the total foreign commerce of the United States. Thle actual statements for the fical year 1855 are :- Pxporis of New York, \$122.534.640; do. Luited States, \$275,156,846; imports of New York, \$164,7ic,511; do. United States, \$261,382,9"0 ; total fureign commerce of Nicा York, S287 311.157; do. United States, $5330,539.80 \%$. Frem this source more than any other, New York denires its gencral pre-mincuce. Its great me-
tropolis uaturally possesses remarkable adrautages for this branch of industry, but its wonderful prosperity has heen owing mainly to the enterprise of its merchants. New York Citr, as a commercial mart, is now surpassed only by Liverpool and London, and if its prosperity continues it will exceed those cities before the close of this centure.

The tomare of this state is proportionably less than its commeree because many vessels which are cmpoyed in its carrying trale are built and owned in other flates. Jfowerer, New York owns nearly two-screnths of the total tomage and about one-fourth of the steant tomage of tho whole United States. Statement of 185.5 : tonnage of Newr-York State - total, 1,464.221. steam. 157,829; tomage of United Statcs-intal, 5, 212,001, stem, 655,239. Of thie above amount of steum tumnage, 107,692 tons were enrolled or licensed in the pont of New York. and 38,262 in the port of Bufialo, and the remainler, or 11,875 tons, was distributel in several perts.
The building of vessels is very extensively prosecutel. The anomst of tonnage hoilt withia this State, anaualls, during the last four years, has miformly areraged one-fifth of all built in the Union. Nearly all of the great American steamships have been buile in New York City.

New York's interest in the coast fisheries is quite imporfant, but there are no official or reliable returns on this suhject. The number of ves sels in the whale fishery, Jan. 1st., 1856, was 21, with aggregate tomiage of 10,493 tons, slowing a great decrease from former times.

The capital of the hanls in New York State (284) is about one forrth of the total in the Uuion, being $\$ 85,5895,50$, out of $\$ 235,611,900$. No. of banls in Ňit York City, 5 ; amome of
their capital, $\$ 40,502,420$. The savings banks in the State have deporits anmunting to $\$ 36,6016$,122, frum 176,121 depositors, or somewhat more than sevo for each.

N(arly one-third of the whole porulation of the State is contained in the cight chice? cities, the propulation of which was returned iu $18.15, * 50$, and © 5, as follows:-

|  | Iu 1045. | In 18, | In 119.a. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | 374.323 | .515,517 | [29, 10 |
| Brooklyn | 72, 269 | 135,3.7 | 205,2.50 |
| Buffalo | 29,7\%3 | 12.261 | 7.121.4 |
| Albany | 41.139 | 50.763 | 54,33.3 |
| Rochester | 25.265 | 36,403 | 小3, |
| Troy | 21,611 | 29,255 | 33,269 |
| Syracuse |  | 22.211 | 25,107 |
| Uticic. | 12,190 | 15,510 | 22,16 |

-argregate population in 18.7.5, 1,091,029.
Alhany, the capital of the state, is situated on the west bank of the Hudson liver. 1.14 m . from New York City: 1t site gradually rises westwarl from the flat groum bordering the river, and in the distance of a mile aitains an clevation off 220 ft . C"pon this minence are the Capitul, state I Eall, City Hall, with other publ)ic buildings, and the marnilieent C'atholis Cathedral. Thin Capitol is a handsome and substantial bailding. laced with brown freesione fre mo the yuarrica be!ow the Highlands, and wilh marble columns: cte., from Berk hire, Masw, ame cost §l25,000. The State IIall is a splemlid erlifice of white marb, e. containing barious govermment whlices, and the State Library of 56,000 vols. The City Hall is also constructed of white marhle, and is surmomed by a gilded dome. In the lower and business part of the city are the Exehange, a fine grante louilding. containing the prist office, etc., the Duckan House, Stamwix Hall, and other
large hotels. 'Ihere are several liti rary in,titutiens of high reputation: the Unierrsity of AIhany, organized in 1852, of whim the 1 . Mr lical College, fommed in I 439, mav forms one bratals: state Normal Selhonl. etal, liphel in 18.41 ; A!tany Acarlolly; Albay lu-titute; Youne Men's Asociation: Albany Femal. Academy, and other Seminaries. The Judley A-tronomical Ohemen-
 Dudley, has recently been crectril. and is conmected with the Unisersity. Allbany is othe of th.e greatest thoronglifares in the Unim, and espis cially noted for its inm nise busines: in eomertion with the catals. The principal basin, which r ceives the emal lonats, consiste of part of th: river inctudad leiween the shore and a pier, mhich is about one mile loag and so ft. wide. and covered with Enciuns warehom $\Leftrightarrow$. The manfactares are valioll the largest estahilithm nts are the bremeries and iron morls.

Tha (ity of New Youk comprises in its arra the whole of Manhat tan Jalaml though itc demee! y iullabited sections oceupy as yet only the southern pait of the Tstand. Latitul: of (ity Hall, 11 42" $43^{\prime \prime}$ N.; longitude. it $0^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. Betwe 11 this city anl Brorklyn, the Ea-t River. or Strait of L. 1. sumbl, ar rares threefourths of a mile
 and the harbur leclow th ir cemflume expands with a circumf rence of alont 2.510 . This harlon is comp ctod, ly the stail calleal the Narrow: which i: stromels defendel. with an outer bay. which opens directly out into the ox an. The island is traversed centrally thrmaflant marly its whole length hy a rilge. on each site of which the ground slopes gently to the water. The general phan is regular, though in the lower part of the city, the main streets on eilher sid of Brombay
extend parallel to the rivers, and the cross streets do not uniformly intersect at right angles. Broadway is the principal street, especially that main portion of it which occupies the central ridge of the island, aut extends in a perfectly straight line and with uniform breadth for a distance of $2 \frac{1}{4}$ miles, from the Battery to Grace Chureh. This street is mainly occupied loy stores, but it also contains the principal hotels and theatres, besides sereral banks and other prominent buildings. Although a very large proportion of the lonildings in this street are of costly construction, so that there is not a more elegant business thoroughfare of equal extent in the world, yet the general aspect is inpaired by the diversity of architecture ; since almost every block comprises several fronts of marble, sandstone, and brick. The Powery is a wider street, and is traversed by some of the city railroads; it is more plainly built, but it is also a very important business thoroughfare. There are 17 public squares and other areas, which altogether contain 160 acres; thes are san rally ornamented with trees, iron railings, fountains, etc., affordizg pleasant promewades; and are valued, including the City Hall Park, at $\$ 8,815,000$. The new Central Park extends from Fifty-ninth to One hundred and sixth strect, between Fifth and Eighth Aremes, comprising 750 acres, valued, as first taken in its unimproved state, at $\$ 5,169,369$. 'The grandest and most important public work is the Croton Aqueduct, which is $40 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and was constructed during $1837-42$, at a cost of $\$ 9,000,000$; at Croton Piver there is a dam, 40 ft . high and 166 above tide, and from this the water is conveyed in a covered canal of brick and stone through numerous tumels to Ifarlem River, which it crosses on a bridge 1450 ft . loug and 114 ft . above
tide ; the receiving reservoir, situated about 5 m . above the City IIall, covers 38 acres, and las a capacity for $150,000,000$ galls.; the distributing reservoir, on lifth Areme, includes 4 acres, and Las a capacity for $20,000,000$ galls., and its walls are 3 h ft . thick at the base, and $44 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. above the ground ; at the close of 1855 , the length of the large pipes laid under ground for the distribution of the watce through the city was 240 miles; and a new reservoir is abont to be constructed within the Central Park, which will cover 97 acres, and cost, exclusive of the land, at least $\$ 1,000,000$. Gaslight is supplied by two companies: the New York Co., chartered in 1823 , with a capital of $\$ 1,000$,000 , supplics the district south of Grand street, has about 130 miles of mains of tarions sizes, and lights 3,500 mblic lamps; the Manhattan Co.. chartered in 1853, with a capital of $\$ 4.000,000$, supplies the rest of the city, has 190 miles of mains, lights 7,300 street lamps, and furmishes gas to over 17,000 stores and dwellings. The city government owns the ground and buildings used as pullic markets, and with one or two exceptions the appearauce of these buildings is entirely moworthy of a large and wealthy city. The total value of real estate and property owned by the city, and used loy the different departments of the city government, including the parks, aqueduets, ete., is $\$ 42,684,7$ 万o.
The fullowing table presents several statements relative to the city, as compared with the rest of the State, according to the returns of 1855 :-

New, York City. Rest of Slate.
Population ..... 629,810.... 2,840,249
Real Estatc . . . . . $\$ 336,975,866 \ldots$. . . $\$ 720,234,189$
Personal " ..... 135,531,282 .... 143,990,252
Total valuation. . 472,507,148.... 914,224,441
Taxes
5,834,823....
5,833,243

The personal estate assessed in New York City belonging to non-residents was $\$ 14,491,130$, and this is not included in the above. The valuation of incorpurated companies in New York City, deriving :n income from their capital, was $\$$ :7.46.t, it : their tax was $\$ 033,222$ 子. Magnificent edifices are rery numerous. The Merchants' Exchange, occuprine an entire block, is built of Quincy granite, and cost about $\$ 1,800.000$; its front lias a recessed portico, with 18 columns, each of which is a solid block of granite, 38 ft . high, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. in diameter, and weighing over 40 tons; its central rotunda is clab rately constructed of white marble, and lighted by a very lofty d $\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{n}}$, which is in part supported loy 8 Corinthian columns of Italian marb'e, 41 ft . high. The Custom Itouse (on the site of the old Federal IIall, where Gen. Washington was inauguratel the first President.) is built of whis marble, in the Doric ord 1 r, after the model of the Iarthenon, with two gram porticos, cach having 8 massive column: ; its principal hall is circular, surmonted by a dome, supprortal by 16 Corinthian columns, 30 ft . high: tutal cost $\$ 1,175,000$. The City IIall is a large aud han lome celifice, built in combined Ionic and Corinthian orkers, of white marble, except its north side, and smomounted by a capola, which is crowned by a statue of Justice. The ('rystal Palace has a somewhat octagonal form ; cach main diameter is 355 ft . long, the dome is 100 ft . in diamzter and 123 ft . high. In its construction 1.800 tons of iron, 55.000 sq . ft . of glass, am? $750,000 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. of lumber were used ; and its entire flooring covers nearly 6 acres. The hotels of New York are gencrally very large, and noted for their excellence ; while a considerable numher are also remarkable for their splendor, and several of these cost fully $\$ 1,000,000$. The most costly
and con pienons churcla edifices are thute of the Protestant leriserpal dramination ; of these, Trinity Chur ch, Isuiltentirelyof light rel candstone, including the tower and spire, 264 ft . high, cost S100,000, and is the noblest builling of Gorhic architecture in America; Gra.. (lhureh, a ve'y elaborate structure of white marble that corat $\$ 200,000$, produces, from its alvan'2ecous positinn, a more marked effect than alm sit ally oithor edifice in the city; and many uthers are hichly ornamental. Thugh New lork is characterized chiefly by its manufactures and comm ree, yet there are many literary and scientific institutions of the highest grade, aud eatensive librarics. The literary colleqces are: Columbia Collr ge, wi ${ }^{1}$ ch was foun led in 1751, is richly endowed, anl l.-- a valuable library: and the University of the City of New Yurk, which was found din 1831, and necupies one of the moost costly buildings in the city. I'llree flumishing medical collegrs-College of Clyo.cians and Surgeons, foumt in 1.507; Medical Department of the University, founded in 1837 ; and New York Mewical (wllege, founled in 1851-each of which las a spaciums bu:t!ing, calbinets, library, ete., and there are som: minor medical iustitutes. Two thenlorical semi-naries-Episcopal, founded in 1417 , and Presbsterian, founded in 1836-each of which is richly endowed, and has a large and raluable library. The Free Acadrmy cromns the syatem of pullic sehool education; it was establi-he.l in 1818, and has about 600 stulents. Some of the seminaries fur yonug women are very celcbrated, and have each several hundred jupils. The total number of volumes in the various public libraries and institutions, amounted in 1855 to 330.290 ; of which in Astor Library. 80,000 ; in N. Y. Society do. 40,000; Mercantile, 4i,000, ctc. The
edifice of the ". Union" devoted " to Science and Art," foundel by Mr. Peter Cooper, with a gift of $\$ 300,000$. is in progress. There are many large establishments of a public nature, founded by the liberal contributions of benerolent eitizens, such as the seven orphan asylums, six dispensaries, five other asylums, the various hospitals, etc. In the upper part of the city are the Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Drmb, and Ins:me. each liaving large and elegat buidings with heautiful grounds. Extensive institutions for seamen are situated on Staten Island, 6 m . from the Battery. The Alms-house, Penitentiary, an! several other city establishments are located on the istands in the East River.

Brooklyn is now the third city in the Union in point of population. Its site is uneven, generally elevated, and rises towards the east. The section bordering the East IRiver is mainly occupied by large warehouses, etc. ; thence west warl the blocks on the principal thoroughfares are in part occupied by retail stores and in part by dwellinga, while the side streets are lined entirely by houses. Probably there is no great city in the world that contaius more excellent dwellings in proportion to its population than Brook!yn. Many of the citizens are engarged in daily bustiness in New York, and at all lours of the day and night, ferry-boats fllled, with passengers, carriages, and carts, are coustantly plyiug between these eities. The City lIall is a spacious and rery handsome structure, of white marlule, and cost $\$ 200,000$. The Packer Institute las the best and most costly edifice in the Union that is used for a female seminary. The Polytechnic Institute, opened in 1855 . is desighned to be one of the bast colleges in the Union. The charches are very numerous and most of them are of elegant conctraction. The Atlantic Dock is
the most extensive work of the kind in America, embracing an area of 41 acres, and cost over $\$ 1,000,000$; its outer pier, 3000 ft . long, is oceupied by a range of granite store-honses of grain, flour, etc. The U.S. Navy Yard occupies about 40 acres, ant las a dry dock that cost $\$ 1,000,000$. The U. S. Naval IIospital has a magnificent edifice on a commanding eleration. Greenwood is the most extensive and celebrated cemetery in America; its area comprises about 360 acres, diversified in the mosi picturesque manner ; and its natural beanty has been embellished by the elaborate adornments of art.

Buffalo is situated at the castern extremity of Lake Erie, 2 or 3 m . S. of the commencement of Niagara River, and 298 m . W. of Albany by the Central R. R. The site is partly clevated, and partly low and marshy ; it rises gradually from the: lake, and at the distance of 2 m . becomes an extended plain, 50 ft . above the level of the harbor. The streets are broad and straight; of these Main St., is 120 ft . wide, and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. long. The Catholic Cathedral, with St. John's, St. Paul's. and other churehes, are costly structures. The Medical College is the chief literary institution. The most exteusive branches of manufacturing are iron casting, iron working, flouring, and the building of stcam-boats, and canal-boats. The trade of Buffalo is its chicf feature, and in this respeet it is one of the first cities of the Union.

Rochester is situated on both sides of the Genesee River, 7 m . S. of its entrance into Lake Outario, 230 m . W. of Albany. Its site is pleasant, its business streets are snbstantially built, and its honses generally of very neat appearance. Within a course of 3 m . the river deseends 226 ft . with three perpendicular falls of 95,20 , and 75 ft . Excepting in the dry seasons, these are grand and
benatiful falls．The water power thus afforderd has been extensively improvel．especially by the Hour mills．These are the largest of the kind in the Union，and the eapital invested in them is about $\$ 1,000,000$ ．The other great manufactures are of machiners，iron ceastings，ellge tuols，and lamber．Rochester is the seat of the R．Univer－ sity mid Theological Seminary，（buth mader Bap－ tist iufluence，and fommen in 18．50，and of the state＇s Western Honse of Reỉuge．
Troy， 6 m ．N．from Albany，is at the head of steamboat uavigation on the Hudson River．Its site is an allurial p！ain，terminated on the east side by an eminence call ．］MET．［da．In its north part is a rocky summit， 200 ft ．high，called MIt． Olympus．Lixcepting the C rurt House，and sere－ ral churchus，there are few public buildings mota－ ble for their architecture，but the majority are equal to the average of cities of this size．The Rensellacer Institute and Troy Female Seminary are celebrated institutions，and a college is about to he establishect．For its manufactures and gene－ ral enterprise，Troy is distinguished．It contains three iron rolling mills，one of which covers $l_{\text {立 }}$ acres；one of the largest car factorines in the Luion，three ear whel fommdies，an extensive car－axle factory，and two mallcahle iron works； also numerous important machine shons，and fac－ tories of varions kinls．

Syracuse． 1.48 m ．Wr．from Albans，is situat d at the S．end of Onondaga Lake．From its cen－ tral position in the State，and its railroad and canal comections，it has cexcellent advantages for trade．The prineipal buciness streets give evi－ dence of its prosperity．The salt manufactures ol this city and siefinity are the most extensive in the Union；the land containing the springs is owned by the state，but it is leased，froe of rent，
to the manufacturers，when pay（since 18．16）a rluty of one cent．per beshel；some of the welle are 400 ft ．dsep．

Utica， 95 m ．Wh．uf Alfany，stamis on a nearly level site，on the somth bank of the Mohawk River．It is a very flourishing rity，having im－ portant mannfacturcs and extensive trade．It contains the State Immatic Asplum．The sur－ roundine country is highly proluctive and fopp－ lous，and contains ：an unsual number of goorl plank and turnpike rodits．

The following list＂ondurims the other cities． and all townships latsing in 18.55 a population of 6，000 and apwards：
Auburn ．．．．．．．9，46 Nimburg ．．．．．．．12，173

Barre ．．．．．．．．．6，797 Niertown．．．．．．2，0，446
Bath ．．．．．．．．．．6．0：31 Oswegatchic．．．．10，06u
Brookhǎn … 9.696 O．wego …．．．．15，816
Canandaiguir ．．．（5，150 Owego ．．．．．．．．8，328
Castleton ．．．．．．8，252 Oyster Bay ．．．．8，047
Champlain．．．．．6，197 Plattsburg ．．．．．．．6，08n

Chenam？．．．．．13，128 Pomfret ．．．．．．．9，15：
Corning ．．．．．．．6，334 Potzlam．．．．．．．6，631
r＇ortlandt ．．．．．．8，468 Ponglikecpsie．．．12，763
Elmira
Fishkill．
8.186 Qucensbury ．．．．6，435

Flushing．
8.76 .1 Rome

10，7211
（Greenburg
Haverstraw
7.970

6，435 E＇angerties ．．．．．9，31－
6，747 Echencetaly．．．．8，3Е9
Hempsteal．
． 10.172
Hudson．．．．
6，i20
Inuntingtom
1thaca
Johnstown
King：ton
8.142
7.153

Ifenox
Lockp irt
Manlius ．．．．．．．6，22s Yonkers ．．．．．．．．7，50．

Oswego is situated at the mouth of the Oswego liver, on the S. E. slore of Lake Ontario, and is the largust and most flourisling town on that lake in the Stata). Its larbor is maturally good, and has been improred by the goverument. By this advantage, and the railread and canal to Syracuse, its trade has become rery extensive, especially with Canada. This Canalian trade is abont onehalf of the entire commeree of the United States with Canadda, and has been immensely extended unde: the Re iprocity Thaty of $185 \pm$ This port is now one of the greatest wheat markets in - Imerica. The river here fulls 34 ft ., and the water-power has been well improved. Here is the largest starch factory in the world, working up more than 200,000 bushels of corn yearly

Ogdensburgh, on the River St. Lawrence, is a thriving village (in the Torm of Oswegatchie) at the terminus of the Northern R. R. (to Rousc's Point, 118 m .), over which immense quantities of grain and other Canadian and Western produce are transported to Boston and New York, and unerchandise from those and other places.

Auburn, 1it m. W. of Albany, contains one of the Slate Prisons, with usually about 500 inmates, and the Auburn Theolngical Seminary (Presbyterian), founded in 1821.
Genera, in Town of Seneca, at N. end of Eencea Lake, 200 m . W. of Albany, has an extremely pleasant location. It is the seat oif Hobart Free College (Episcopal, first founded in 1823, as Gencea (Collcge), with which is conureted the Melical Collwe, founded in 1835

Canandaigua, 22 m . W. of Genera, at N. end of Canandaigna Lake, is equally distinguished for the beanty of its situation and the elegance of many of its houses.

Lockport, 56 m . W. of Rochester, and 25 m .
N. E. of Buffalo, is situated at the point on the Erie Canal where it descends from the Lake Erie level to the Genesce level, 60 ft.; by 10 combined locks of massive masonry. The abundant water power obtained by this mans is a principal source of the prosperity of the town. Txtensive quarries of limestone and of sandstone flagging are worked constantly, employing severa! hundred men.

In the southern tier of counties, many of tho townships and their rillages have groatly increased in population within five years, or since the completion of the New York and Erie R. R., and the construction of the rarions railroals which connect that great trunk line with the New York Central R. R. In masy of these, the lumber business is a leading employment, and some of them contain large tameries. The most populous townships are: Chenango (containing the village of Binghamton), Elmira, Owego, Pomfret (containing the village of Dunkirk), Ithaca, and Corning.

Poughbeepsie and Newburg, with other large places on the Hudzon River, are noted for their exportation of agricultural produce, in supplying the City of New York, and some of them also have importaut manufactories.

Schenectady, 16 m. N. W. of Albany, was founded as a trading post in 1620, and chartered as a city in 1798. The buildings of Union College are pleasantly sitnatel on an eminence in the cast part of the city ; this institution was founded in 1795 , and was recently endowed witlı $\$ 500,000$ by Dr. Nott, its president.

Rome, on the Mohawk River, 107 m . from Albany, is a flourishing place. This was the site of old Fort Stanwix, built in 1758, rebuilt in the revolutionary war, and then called Fort Schuyler.


## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWN゙SHIPs 1.

## NEW of RK心EY

| Athantic． | Cape May． | Aorth Rergen． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gul．（ialloway． | Its．Dennic． |  |
| II m．II mint riton． | 1 |  |
| Rul．Mnllima． | Ur．Upper | 13 m ．Barthlehen |
| Weymon | MBERL | （＇n．（ lint） |
| ：BMEEN． |  | Ifr． <br> F゙ル。 |
| II ukensuck． | C．Cohansey． | K゙ 1 ． |
| n．Harrington． |  |  |
| 1F：Il hokt | Fd．Fairlicl | licu．Ruritun． |
| ！．Lodi． | $r_{i}$ ．Ereenwi | Retr．Ravitan． <br> Rn．Rearlington． |
| i．$B$ New Barhadue | 1\％\％．Ilopewell． |  |
| V゙．Suhlle liver． | M．R．Mrallive Piscr． |  <br> Merebr． |
| n．Wa－lington |  | Mracer． <br> F．II．Fist ITi |
| Bl＊RLJGTON． | S．C．Stuw | 8．11．Fist たf．シwin |
|  |  | IIn．Ilamilen． |
| （＇ıl．Cliester | $B$ ：Boleville． | III．IIopewelt． |
| （＇r．Chester | \％． | ¢．L，wrencr． |
| I＇m．Exeslim． |  | V．N＇，ttivgramu． |
| I．．E．ll Lit．Sry II r． |  |  |
| M．Montieln． | Lh．living＝ton | ． 1 |
| Ma．Vedfri（S） | Newark City． | Mhinlesem |
| Ifr．New Il．mover． | V．P．N．Provic＇ |  |
| Vn．Northurntor | O：Orange． | Midroe． |
| Pr．I：nhert in <br> Sn．Sunthimpion | Pl／．Plainlit | Su＂Bran |
|  | N\％firhwiy |  |
| IVn．Wrashington． |  | ，Anmi |
| J「h．Wとeithmpton． <br> IVo．Willingshoro． | H7d．Wert | S．D．S．Brumswi i． We．Wondrridue． |
| Camdes | TE |  |
| Camden City． |  | Ac．Atlantic． |
| 1）limware． |  | cehold |
| Ind．Weptford． | H゙h．Wゅolwich． | 1／1．II nvell． |
| （ir．lilun ester． |  | MW，Maxalap |
|  | Hedzov． | M）．Marlomo |
| \％．Vnont． | B．Be | M．I．Mindetawn， |
| 1. | IIn． | W\％Millstone． |
| dres |  | （）n．Ocea |
| ／1w．Win＝lum． | Jersey（its | R／．127 |



Tue greater part of this State is boundel cast hy the Atlantic Ocean．and the entire western boundary is formed by the Delaware River．The extreme length of the State．N．and S．，is 167 m. ， the breadth rarics from 37 to 81 m ，and the whole area has been computed at 8.320 sry． m ． The sonthern and middle divisions are，for the
most part，level ：un 7 sands；but the surface of the northern and northwest sections is men a＇ly di－ versitied，fecquently hilly，and occasiomally moun－ tainons．＇The shores of the Allantic s．of lat． $40^{=}$are continnouslo bordered with long．low saml islancts．The fir－t strip of mamlant．ext matin： parallel to these istamds an 1 of considerable widt！．．．
is likewise low and marshy, and the corresponding section along the Delaware Bay is of the same character. Further inland the surface rises, though rery gradually. and is mainly of sandy soil. Below Raritan Bay is the group of the Nevisink Hills, which are from 300) to 400 ft . hiyh. and serve as a beacon to mariners approaching New York. In the N. E. part, along the Hudson River, are the l'alisades, 20 m . long, and from 200 to 5 co ft . high. A ritge of the Appalachian Mits. extends across the N. $\mathrm{W}^{2}$. part of the State, on the E. side of the Musconcteong River and E. boundary of Sussex Co., comprising Schonley's Mtn., and other elevations. The extreme N. W. part is traversed by the Bhe Ridge of the-same system. The streams of the interior are small, and those discharging into the ocean are narimable only in their lower courses.

The total population in 1790 was 184,139 ; in 1800, 211,949; in 1810, 24.5,555; in 1820, 277,575 ; in 1830, 320,823 ; in 1840, 373,306; and in $1850,489,555$. Its increase in each period of ten years, from 1790 to 1840 , was about 15 per cent. ; but from 1840 to 1850 was 31 per cent. In 1850, the eolored persons numbered 24,046 , or about 5 per cent. of the whole population ; the average proportion of this class during 1790-1820 was about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; but in each ton years from 1820 to 1850 this proportion gradually diminished. In 18:̃0, this elass is reported in the census as embracing 236 slaves, which is an error: Slavery was provisionally abolished in 1784-all ehildren born of a slave after 1804 were free in 1820 ; and the class thus mentioned, though formerly slares, are properly "indented eolored servants." Exclusive of this small mumber, the population in $18 \overline{0} 0$ was thus classified as to nativity:-Born in the State,

385,429; born in other States, 45,012; total native population, 430,441 ; total foreign, 58,364 , or about 12 ere cent. ; of unknown nativity, 514 . At the same time, the number of those born in New Jersey but residing in other States was 133,381. By State census of 1855 the population was 569,499.

Agriculture and its branches employ about one-fourth of the male population orer 15 years of age. The alluvial valleys in the westeru half of the State are the most fertile and best iraproved agricultural districts, and other parts of this division are moderately fertile and generally snited for tillage and pasturage. Some of the sandy sections in the Sonth have been greatly inproved and rendered quite productive. The products of orchards and market gardens in 1850 were relatively the largest of any State. Of the grain crops in 1850, that of corn excceded all the others combined, amounting to 8,559,704 bush., while that of oats was $3,378,003$; wheat, $1,601,190$. ete. Irish potatocs, 3,207,236 bush. ; sweet do., 508,015 ; total, 3,715,251 ; hay, 435,950 tons. The amount and value of live stock, and the production of butter, are relatively large.
The manufactures of New Jersey have long been very extensive, though mainly owing to the nearness of the great markets of New York and Philadelphia. By the returns of 1850 , New Jersey's aggregate product of manufactures. mining, and the mechanic arts, was $\$ 39.713,586$ amually, from 4,108 establishments, each producing to the value of $\$ 500$ and upwards. Its rank in this respeet was the sixth. Annual product of the ehief branches reported ; woollen, $\$ 1,104,446$; cotton, $\$ 1,109,524$; wronght iron, $\$ 1,079,576$; tanning, \$724,466; iron casting, \$686,430; pig iron, $\$ 560,544$. In Newark, in 1855, the aggre-
gate ummal product of manufactures was estima－ tel at $\$ 15,000,000$ ；of which，$\$ 5,000,000$ were about equally divided among four branches－jew－ clry，patent leather，hats，and cluthing．

The mineral deposits within this Btate are very valuable，especially those of iron and zinc．The mines of zinc in Sussex Co．are believed to be the most extensive in the world，and are profita－ bly worked．Iron ores oecur abundatly－mag－ netic and hematite in the N ．，and bor in the S． There are many varieties of the strata of slate， limestone，and sandstrue：and these are exten－ sively quarricid，e．p．cially the hrown amd red samd－ stone，both for home consumption and exportation． Beds of marl are very abundant in the central and western sections．

The railrouls in ．Jan．，1856，had an aggregate length of 528 m ．，and had cost $\$ 21.5 \cdot 4,289$. The first charter for a railroad in this country was granted by the N．J．Legislature in its session of 181．4－15；this was for a roall between Trenton and New Brunswick，but the enterprise was not then prosecuted．The Delaware and Raritan Canal is 43 m ．long，and 75 ft ．wide ；the Morris Canal is 102 m ．long．

The coasting trade is active，and employs nearly all the tonnage．In 185j，the total tonnage was 121.019 ts．，of which 20.289 were in steam nari－ gation ：and during that fiscal year 10.960 ts ．were built．The foreign eommeree is small．fluetuating， since 1850 ．hetween $\$ 2.000$ and $\$ 5,000$ a rear．

Population of cities and chief townships in 1855，by State census：Newark， 53.440 ；ए＇ater－ son，23，960；Jersey City，21．715 ；Camlen，15．－ 000 ；New Brunswick， 12,401 ；Trenton，13．250； Elizabeth City，8，978；Orange，6．578；Burling－ ton，5，873：Hoboken，5，842；Bergen，4，972 ； Hudsou，4，207．

Trenton，on Delaware liiver，at the limal of steamluat navigation， 57 m ．犬．W＇．of N゙w York． hats been the Capital of the Btate since 1：9n． Beevides the State House，it contains the אtite Lunatic Asylum and State I＇chitentiary．＇I＇lar city las excellent water－power，and its manufau－ tures，alreally of great extent，are ineroming．
Newark is on the Passaic liver． 9 m ．W．，if Now York．It is especially noted for it，mana－ factures，which are for the most part prowneed ly establishments of moderate capital，the urh there are several that are very extensive．Fume of the public buildings，especially some of the churches， are elegant and cestly structures．

Paterson is 1.3 m ．N．of Newark，and 17 N． W．of New York，and situated on the Passaic River，immediately below its Falls．The total descent of the river is i2 ft ，of which the perpu－ dieular fall is 50 ft ．There are about twenty cat． ton factories in operation，three exten－ive loci－ motive manufactories，with a variety of other im－ portant estaldishments，and the silk mills are among the most extensive in the Union．

Camden．is situatel directly opposite Philadel－ phia，and has rapidly increased within a few jears．

New Prumswick has a flowrishing trate，and is the seat of Rutgers＇College，foundel in 17.0 ．

Prinecton is a pleasant place， 11 m ．N．E．of Trenton．It is chiefly noted as the sat of the College of New Jersey，which was fommled in 1546 at Flizabethtown，and removed to this place in $175 \%$ ，and also as the seat of the l＇restoyterian Theologieal seminary，foumbed in $1 \sim 12$ ．
Burlington．12 m．S．of Trentun，was foundel in 16 たs，and incorporated as a eity in Iごい：it contains several seminaries of high reputation and many elegant dwellings．

## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN

## PHNNSILYANA.

| Pror | Pe. Pine. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | P. C. Plam Criek. <br> R. D. Red Bank. |
|  | s 13. Sonth 13 |
| Cumberl | S. c. Sugar Creeh |
| Franklin. | IVe. Wayne. |
| $m$. Freedom. | beay |
| Giy. ierman | leaver. |
| Gettrsbar Hamiloul | is $n$. Bir Beaver. |
| Hamitoli. | 13. Bright in. |
| Lattimore. | \%, |
| Liberty. | (in). lireen |
| Menallen. | II:- Hanorer. |
| Mrunt Joy | II'. Il peweli. |
| Mit. Pleasan | L. L. D.rrlingt |
| Reading. | M M trion. |
| Strabauc. | Mrit. Mron. |
| Tyrone. Unim. | T.s. New Sewickly. |
| (nit) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | N. Nth. Sewickly. |
| lleghany | On. Olic. |
| ldwin. | $P$. Patters |
| E. $)$. Enst Deer: | P. Perry (N.L.) |
| $E_{\text {\% }}$. Elizaheth. | Rh\%. Raccoon. |
| F\%. Findey. | S'. D3. South Bea |
| In Franklin. | Briford. |
| 1. Indiaч, | $1 ; 2$. Bedf |
| $J_{13}$ Jefferson. | B ${ }^{\text {c }}$. T. T. Broad Top |
| Lowers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( i in. | ('r. Coleraine. |
| M. Marion. | ( I. Com |
| 31.f. Mifflin. | alle |
| In. Moon. | E. P. E. Provide |
| N. $I$. North Fayite. | ith. Harrison. |
| \%. Oino. | If. Hopmeell. |
| l'eeblea. | I\%\%. liherty (N.) |
| I'ine. | Li/. Lonidonder |
| Pittsburs. Plumb. |  |
| R.i. Plumb. | ry. |
| R2: Ross. |  |
| Sn. Sn | Vr. Napier. |
| Sonth F | Sil Southampton. |
| IJ. S. Uprir St. (1) | S.IT. S. Woodbmy. |
| Versaiilss. | Un |
| \% J. West Deer. | IV. W. Providen |
| lvs. Wilkins. |  |
| ietho:ig. | A\%. Alha |
| Alleghan | Se. Alsace. |
| I3. B. Brady's lomd. | - 19. Amity. |
| Fr. Franklin. | bn. Berne. |
| Kiskiminitog. | Inl. Bethel. |
| Kittaning. | B6. Breckno |
| Min. Madison. | C'n. Caernarvo |
| . North Buffulo. | C'e. Cen |
| P. Perry | Colebrook |



It. District
D. Dunglass.
E. Earl.

Er. Exeter.
Gl. Greeuwich.
Hg. Heidelberg.
II. Hereford.
L. C. Lonver Cumrn.
L. S. Long Swamp.
L. H. Loser Heidelberg.
1I. C. Maiden Creek.
1h. Marion.
13. Maxatawny.
N. II. N. Heidelberg.

Oy. Oley.
P. Penu.

Pe. Pike.
Reading.
Red. Richmond
$R n$. Robeson.
R. Rockland.
R. M. Roseomh Manor
T. Tulpehoceon.
${ }^{\circ} n$. Union.
U. B. Upper Bern.
U. T. Upper Tulpehnecon.
IF. Washington.
I'r. Windsor.
Blatr.
Ay. Alleghany.

1. Antes.
B. Blair.

Cr. Catherine.
Gid. Greenfield.
Fn. Frankstown.
11ollidaysbargh.
Inn. Huston.
Jf. Juniata.
N. W. N. Woodbury.

Si: Snyder.
T:- Tyrone.
IV. Woodbury.

Bradford.
Ay. Albany.
Aa. Armenia.
Am. Asylum.
As. Athens.
Bn. Burlington.
C'n. Cantna.
C'a. Colımbia.
1). Durell.

F'h. I'ranklin.
(ric. Granville.
11. Herrick.
L. R. Le lios:

Lil. Litclitield.
2If: Nomrve.
07. Orwell.

Pe. Pike.
Ril. Pidqebury.
Re. Rome.
Sin. Sheshequin. Smithfield.
S. C. South Creek.

Nd. Spriugtield.
S. 11 . Snringhill.
S. S. Standing Stone.

T'. Towanda.
T'y. Troy.
U. Ulster.

Wh. Warren.
IIs. Wells.
IVm. Windham.
W. Wysox.

Впске.
Br . Bedminster.
Bm. Bensalem.
13. Bristol (S.)
B. Buckingh m. boylesturn.
7). Durham.

Fs. Fylls.
Hh. Nascock.
15. Hillstown.
L. TI. Ltwr. Makeicid.
11. Niddletown.
Md. Nilford.
N. B. New Britain.
N. Newtown.

Nh. Nockamixon.
Nor. Northampton.
$P_{d} d$. Plumstead.
R. Richlond.
R. Roekhill.

Sy. Solebury.
Sin. Southampion.
Sd. Springfield.
Tm. T'inicum.
UT. M. Upr. Makefield.
IIr. Warminster.
ITn. Warrington.
II k. Warwick.
IV. Wrightstown.

Butler.
Bo. Buffalo.
Br. Butler.
C' C . Centre.

Cy. Cherry.
Cd. Clearfield.
c. Cranberry

JI. Donegal.
E. ('. East Connequenessing.
Fu". F'airview.
F'n. Franklin.
Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Middlesex.
M. C. Muddy Creek.
N. B. North Butler.

Pr, Parker.
S. I. Slippery Rock.
fo. Veuango.
IV. Washington.
IV.C. West Conuequenessing.
Cambilia.
Ay. Alleghany.
ca. Cambria.
( $\%$ Carroll.
cil. Clearfield.
Ch. Conemaugb.
Ebensburgh.
Jil. Jacksou.
R.l. Fiichland.
S. H. Summer Hill.

Sa. Susquehanna.
11. Washingt-n.

We. White.
Carbon.
B. Banks.
E. P. East Penn.

Le. Lathsanne.
Z. T. Lower Towa mensing.
21. Maloniug.

1T. C. Minneh Chunk.
P. F. lenn Forest.
U. T. Up. Torvamensing.
Centre.
Bellefoute.
Bs. Boggs.
Fin. Ferguson.
Gr. inegg.
II. H:ives.
H. M. Halt Moon.

Jls. Ilaris.
ild. IIoward.
Hs. Huston.
Ly. liberty.
Mn. Marion.
Ms. Miles.


P Jemn．
Pr．l＇atton．
Pr．Potter．
R2．Rush．
s．s．Snows mo
Af．Spring．
T\％．Taylor．
${ }^{1}$ Unim．
H\％Walker．
17\％．W゙orth．
Cubeteh．
B．Pirmlugham．
C＇n．Charlestuwn．
A．Bul．What Bradtord．
E．Bu，Eart Brands wine．
（．）Ea－t Caln
E．East C＇oventry．
$E$ E．F．E．Fallowitid．
E．M．Wat Marlboro
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En．Dattown．
$1 \therefore I^{\circ}$ Eat V＂incent． E．IV：E．Whitcland． （r．Enst cionhen． 11．B．Honey limolk． fit． Kinn t．
L．B．1．13ritain．
L．y．Londund mry．
I．G．London Grure
L．O．Lower Oxfird
N．G．New（rarden．
Nn．Nerslin．
N．L．New London．
N．North Coreutry
I．P＇enn．
l＇y．l＇eunshury．
1 ＇．East L＇ikeland．
Sy．Sud－burs：
s\％Schuylkill．
S．South Corent y
T．Thernhury．
Th．Tredylliin．
IT．O．Upper Oxf ru
IT．UTsehtand．
1\％k．Warwick．
15．B\％．W．limelford
IF：IV．Mand wine
IV．C．West Cihlu． West Cherter．
11：F．iv．Fallowtield．
15．（i．West finchet：
IV．M．W．Marlluro
I5．N．IV．Kantmeas．
11．No．W．Notting． ham．
II：P．W．Pikeland
IV T．West Town．
II：F：We－t Vincent．
W．W．We－t White lavid．

W゙n．W゙illistuwn． （llabios．
Br．Beaver．
（＇．Clarion．
に\％，lik
fin．Faraingt n．
I．f．limestone．
1／n．Madison．
Mi．Monrue．
P＇t．l＇ant．
Py，Perry．
$P$ ．line．
Pi：Porter．
R．I．lied 13ank
ir．Richland．
T\％．Tuby．
U゙ル．Washingten．
Cleabmeld．
13a．Becaria．
13．l＇ell．
R．ßugga．
Bd．Bratiord．
By．Brady．
lie．Barride．
ct．Chest．
Clearficld．
（＇n．（＇nvington．
／fr．Decatur．
FA．Ferguson．
Fx．Fins．
（if）．Sirand．
G．Groshem．
lin．Ilouston．
fa，Jordan．
R゙s．K゙uthans．
L．e．उ．नाएente．
TIS．il meri．
Ph．Pemn．
Pi．Plke．
W゙d．Wordis d ．
Cusismos．
d．Allimn．
C＇R．Chapman．
（ $k$ ．Colelrow $k$ ．
（．）Crawford．
I）．Dunstald
Gn．Green．
Gi．Grove．
1I．E．Half Eacle．
Ko Kating．
l．bamar．
Luck Haven．
I．n．Lugan．
Lr．Lumber．
P．C＇．l＇ine（＇reck．
Pr．Porter．
11：－Wrat
Wy．Windin．ry．
Cobembla．
n．Beaver．
B．Blorm．


Ce. Centre.
(d. Cumberland.

Dd. Dankard.
F. Frauklin.
(i. Gireene.

Ja. Ja.lison.
J. Jeffersion
3. Monongatela.
M. Moryu.
M. Morris (N.) Ply. Perry.
I.. II. Rith Hill.

IIn. Waslington.
If. Wayne.
Wy. Whiteley.
hextingdon.
B. Barre.
B. Brady.
c's. Cas:.
(\% Clay.
\%. Cromwell.
1). Dablin.
rin. Franklin.

1. Henderson.

1ll. Hopewell.
Huntingdon.
Jn. Jack sun.
Ms, Morrix.
Pa. Penu.
$p_{r}$. Purter.
Sy. Shirley.
St. Springtieid.
7\%. 'Tell.
T\% Todd.
Un. Union.
Wr. Walker.
W. 1. Warciur's Mark

Wt. West.
Isplasi.
A\%. Aran-tromo.
12. L. Blacklick.
B. V. Bruth Valles.
(ce. Ceatre.
C'h. Conemangi.
E. M. Eist Mahoring.
fic. Greene.
Indiada.
My. Mont romery.
N.MIN. Halhoniug.

Re. Pain.
s. mitthurg.
S.IT. s muth Math mind
II. M. West Mah nimg

II". Wheatield.
w. White.
l'g. Young.
 Brookville.
('r. Clover.
Ed. Ellired.
(i). (iaskill.

1'. I'erry.
i). (. Pine Creek.

Pi. Puter.
1g. Young.
Re. Liose.
s. Sayder.
15. Winsalw.

IIn Wa-hington.
If 1 e. Wiuslow.
Jeniata.
3. Beall.

He. Delaware.
Fe. Fajette.
$F$. Fermanarh.
Gicl. Greenwood.
I/k. Lack. Millintorm.
v. Miltord.

Tt. Turbett.
Tiu. Tuscarora.
Irr. Walker.
Lancaster. Bainbridge.
Bt. Bart.
BK. Brecknock.
Cn. Caemarvon.
Co. Coleraine.
Ca. Columbia,
C. Conoy.

De. Drumore.
E. E. East Earl.
$E$. U. East Cocalic ).
E. I. E1st Donegal.
E. II. Eust Henofield
E. W2:t Lampeter.
E.S. S. Flitt Strasburg.

Eh. Elizabeth.
Ét. Ephrata.
F\%. Fulton.

1. Lancinter.
l. B. Little Britain.
L.k. Lower Leacock.

1I. Manheim.
Vr. Manor.
M/. Matick.
Mry. Mount Joy.
$P$. Penn.
Re. Raphoe.
N. Sadsbury.

Sy. Salisbury.
Sg. Strasburg.
CII. Conestoza (S.)

IJ. L. Upper Le:ouck
IV'i. Warwick. Washington.
II.C. We th bocalico.
W.... West Donegal.
II.E. We it Eirl.
IV. West IIempield
IV. J. W. Lampeter.

Lawrence.
B. B. Pig Reaver.
L. Little Beaver.
17. Mahouing.

## N. Neshann cok.

 New Castle.N. $B$ North Beaver.
N. S. North slippers Rock.
$P_{\ell}$. Perry.
P. Pulaski.
S. Shenango.
s. s. S. Slippery loock.

IF. Wayne.
I'n. Wilmington.
Lebanon:
B1. Bethel.
E. H. Eist Hanover.
11. Heidelburg.

Jh. Jackson. 1,ebanon,
Li!. Londonderry.
M. Mill Creek.
N. A. North Auvile.
N. L. North Leb inon.
S. A. S. Anville.
S. Swatara.
S.S. L. South Lebanon.

Un. Tuion.
Lehigh.
A. Alentown.
H. Heidelburg.
I. II. Lwr. Ma rungie.
L. Low Hill.

Ln. Lynn.
N. WT. N. Whitehall.
S. Salisburgb.
S. $h$. Suath Hinover.
U. MI. Up. Masungie.
U. Md. Up'r Milford.

U S. Upper Saucon.
Wg. Weivenburg.
IV. Whitehall.

Litzerne.
An. Abingdon.
Bn. Bentou.
By. Blakeley.
Bl. Buck.
Br. Butler.
Ce. Carbondale.
Cn. Covington.
D.s. Dallas.

Im. Denison.
Dr. Dorrance.
Er. Exeter.
$F \cdot M$. Fair Hount.
I. Firanklin.

Gid. Greentield.
Hr. IIanover.
111. Hazle.
H. Hollenbrch.

Hu. Huntingdon.
J. Jackson.
K. Kingston.
L. Lackawana.

Le. Lake,
frn. Lehman.
Nc. Nescopeck.
N\%. Newport.
Nn. Newton.
$P$ Pell.
Pr. Pitiston.
$P$. Plymonth.
Pe. Providence.
R.s. Russ.

Sm. Sulem.
st. Scott.
s L. S.garloaf.
Un, Union.
W. B. Wilkesbarre.

Lycoming.
Ay. Anthony.
Ag. Aruntrong.
Bn. Brown.
C'e. Cascade.
Cr. Clinton.
C. Coganhouse.

C's. Cammings.
Fd. Fairfield.
Fn. Franklin.
In. Hephurn.
Jn. Jackson.
Ls. Lewis.
Le. Limestime.
L. Loyalsock.

Lg. Lycoming.
Mn. Miflin.
Mid. Moreland.
My. Muly.
N. V. Nippenose.

Pn. Penh.
P. C. Pianket Creek.
P. Porter.
S. Shrawsbury.

Sit. Sisqueharna.
Wh. Wathingt.n.
IV. Watson. Williamsport.
IIf. Wolf.
McKean.
Bt. Bradford.
('3. Ceres.
Cn. Corydon.
Ed. Eldred.
$\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{r}$. Hamiltou.
Hn. Hamilin.
Kg. Keating.
L. $F$. Lafineite.

Ly. Liberty.
Nh. Nortich.
Sin. Shippen.
St. Sergeant.
Mercer.
C. S. Cool Spring.
le. Delaware.
I. Lackawannock. Ir. Upper Hanove.
$F$. C'. French Creek. Uir. Up. Dublin (N)

Ge. Greene.
Hy. Hickory.
Mercer.
P'g. Pymatuning.
Sm. Salem.
Nc. Sandy Creek
S. L. Sandy Lake.

Sn. Sharun.
Sil. Spriagfield.
II. S. West Salem.
$1 \mathrm{~F} n$. Wilmington.
II. C. Wolf Creek.

Mifflin.
Ah. Armagh.
Br. Brown.
Ir. Decatur.
Im. Derry.
Ge. Grabville.
Lewistown.
Mo. Menno.
Or. Oliver.
Un. Union.
We. Wayne.
Monroe.
C. II. Chestnut Hill.

Ch. Coolbonghs.
In. Hamilton.
Ju. Jaekson.
M. S. Mid. Smithfielh.

Pe. Paradise.
Po. Pocono.
P/k. Polk.
$P$. Price.
Rs. Ross.
sd. Smithfield. Stroudsburg.
Sil. Stroud.
Tt. Tobyhanna.
Montgomery.
An. Abington.
C. Cheltenham.
D.s. Donglass.

Fu. Franconia
$F \%$ Frederick.
Gd. Croynedd.
Hhl. Hatfield.
IIm. Horsham.
L/k. Limerick.
I. M. Lower Merion.

Pe. Lr. Providence.
Lil. Lower Sulford.
No. Marlboro.
Mil. Moreland.
Vr. Now Hanover. Norristown.
Pl. Perkiomen.
Ph. Plymouth.
Pe. Pottsgrove.
s:l. Springfield.
Tg. Towataensing.

For example: in 185.4, the Reading R. I. transportall $1,989,854$ tons of coal and 325,392 tons of other freight ; in the same sear, the sechuylkill Camal transported 907,35. tons of coal and 311,14. tons of other freight.
The coa ting, lake, and river trade is of eorresponding extent. The value of the merchandise arriving at and departing from littsharg by the Ohio liver is estimated to arerage $\leqslant 20,000,000$ ammally. At Erie, the value of exports and imports in 1851, was $84,206,483$. The coasting trade of Philadelphia is ammally increasing. Of this, the largest branch is the exportation of coal, which engages abont one-third of the tounage entering at that port. The actual shipment of coal in 185.t, from I lhiladelphia, was $1,952,512$ tons, consisting of $1,411,631$ from Port Richmond. and 571.081 from the Schuylkill wharves; and about 470,000 tuns remained in Pliladelphia for home consumption.
The direct foreign commeree of l'ennsylvania at this perion bears a less proportion to that of the entire country than formerly. For several years the amulal amount of the imports from firseign countries las heell from two to three times greater than the amount of exports. In the fiscal year 1851 , the total exports were $\$ 10,104.416$, and the imports : $21,359,306$.

In respect to its tomage, Pennsylvania ranks as the fourth State in the Union, and abont threefourths of this is owned in the district of Philadelphia. Thee total amount of tomage owned in this State, in 1855, was 397.567 tons, of which in district of Philadelphia, 294,806; do. Pitt*hurgr, 03.691 ; do. Erice, (Prespue 1sle) 9.220 . Of the tonnage employed in steam narigation in 185.5, 81.196 tons were enrolled or licensed at Pittshrg, and 26,252 at Philadelphia.

This state also ranks as the fourth in rerarl to the building of wesels; amount of tonnare bnilt in $18.55,41,115$, or about onc-thirtecnth of all built in the Union. liittsburg is particularly moted for the building of stemmoats, anl for many years past, there have been about 50 passenger stemborats huilt at that phace thuring each year, at a mist of albout $\$ 1,500,000$, besiles many freirht and towboats.

The reported comlition of the lanks in l'ennsylvania slows that there is a less froportion of the wealth of the prople invested in thes institutinns than is nsual in other ofd and weal thy states. A ceordiur to the return of Jan., 14.56, there are 64 hanks. with a capital of $\$ 10,864,525$ (the same as in Jan., 15.5.), ame their diposits at that date were $\$ 23.793,336$, against $§ 21,076,46 \pm$ in Jan., 1855.

Penns.rlvania contains two great cities, live citi's with population of from 10.000 to 20.0 fon. many large and flourishing boroughs, and a large number of populous town or townships. Philadelphia was formerly the first city in America, in point of population, and is now the second. Ju 185.4, the city proper was consolidated with its immediate suburls within the County of IMhiladelphia, and thes the boundaries of the city are now co-extensive with those of the county. The following statement exhilits the pnpulation of Philadelphia City and Comnty from 1930 to 1-50:

| Philadelphia. | I¢ 1030. | In 1540. | In 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cits l'roper... | . 93.665 | 93,66.\% | .121,3:6 |
| Rest of County | . 73.660 | 164,322. | 2-9.3-6 |
|  |  |  |  |

Cittsburg and its suburbs were reported in . Tan.. 18.53. aceording to a local census of that date, to contain 110,241 , inhalitants. The progress of
that city during 1830-50 and of its large suburbs is thus stated:

The next statement exhibits the population of the other cities at the corresponding periods:
Reading . . . . . . . . . . 5,856 . . . . . 8,410 . . . .15,743
Lancaster.......... $7,504 \ldots . . .8,417 \ldots$. . . 12,369
Harrisburg .........——......5,980 .... 7,834
Population of the principal boronghs in 1850 : Poltsville, 7,515; Easton, 7,250; York, 6,863; Norristomn, 6,024; Erie, 5,858; Carbondale, 4,945; C'arlisle, 4,581 ; Columbia, 4,140.

Harrisburg has an excellent situation on the east bank of the Surcuehama, 106 m . W. from Philadelphia. It was founded in 1785 , and made Capital of the State in 1812. 'The Capitol and other gorernment buildings are located on an eminence in the north part of the city ; aud these are built of brick in handsome style.

Philadelphia oeernines the neek of land between the Dulaware aul Schuylkill Rivers; but its densely inlahbited portion is alont 6 m . abore their confuence. Latitule of IIigh School Observatory, $390.57^{\prime \prime} 9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$.; longitude $75010^{\prime}$ $37^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$. The site of the city is generally level, but rises to the north, where it beeomes uncren and hilly. Its plan, especially in the old part, is as rerular as possible. all the prineipal streets crossing at right angles, and this plan prevails, with some variations, thronghout the more recentlysettled suburbs. There are five pullic squares or parks within the city, each containing from 5 to 7 acres, neatly enclow, beantifnly laid out, and planted with a great raxicty of trecs. The Dela-
ware is the larger of the bordering rivers, and it is near or towards that side of the city that the greater part of the business quarter is lucated. The main focus of the mercantile business is at the Merchants' Exchange, which is sitnated at the intersection of W'alnut, Third, and Doek streets. The fashionable quarter is south of Market St., and west of Seventh St., and this region, especially Walnat St., is fillerl with elegant and costly residences, which are indicative of wealth and refinement. Nany of the public buildings are remarkable for their beautiful architecture. Mosi of these are constructer of white marble, and this material is also extensively used for bauls, stores, churches, etc., and in the fronts of houses Freestone has been usel to a considerable extent within a few years in the construction of sp? endid buildingz: as in the Girard House, Catholic Cathedral, St. Mark's Church, and several banks, honses, ete. The most interesting edifice is the State Honse, ereeted in 1729-3t, containing Independence Hall, where Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence ; it is a brick building of vencrable aspect, plain exterior, and solid coustruction. Long may it stond! The C'nstom House, formerly the Unitcd States Bank, cost abont $\$ 500,000$; it is built on a raised platform. 161 ft . long, by 87 wite, in the Doric order of architecture, after the model of the Parthenon, and its prineipal fronts have 8 fluted columes, 27 ft . high and $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The clifice of the United States Mint cost about $\$ 200,000$; it has a front of 120 ft ., in the centre of which is a grand portien, 62 ft . long, supported by 6 Ionic columus. 'The Merchants' Fxchange, Pennsylvania Bank, and Girard Bank, are elogant and very cosily structures, and there are many other buikiings notewerthy for their architecture. There
are four regnlar theatres, besides other estallishments deroted to public eutertaiments. The Musical Fund Hall, which seats 2,500 persous, is one of the best concert rooms in America. The first-class hotels have long been celebrated for the excellence of fure, and generally more attention is given to internal comfort than to external display in theee establi. liments ; but those recently erected will compare with any in the Union in the splendur of their appointments. Many of the warchouses, stores, etc., are remarkable for their size and : :aam^ntal fronts, a large proportion of which: : of narble, sandstone, irom, and granite, in difin at styles of architecture. The momer of plac ; or morship is about 285 , and the majurity of thes are of plain asd neat construction. The largest and most costly is the Catholic ('athedral, built of red sandstons, in the form of a cros* ; its primepal front has 4 Corinthian columns, 60 ft . high, and 6 ft . in diameter ; with a torver at each angle 110 ft . hight, the whole to le crowned with a dome 210 ft . from the ground. St. Mark's (lhurch (Episcopal) is luilt of a light red sandstone, 150 ft . long hy 91 wide, with lofts stone tower and steeple of exquisite proportions. Benevolent and charitable institutions are very uumerous, and probably un city in the word exceeds Pliladelphia in this respect. Elucational. literary, and secentific institntions are exceedingly mumerons. In the promotion of medieal science Philadulphia is the first city in America, and its various medical schools are yenrly attunded by anout 1,450 students. Seweral of the libraries are very extensive, as the Philadelphia (and Loganiau) Library with 65,000 vols. ; Amcr. Philos. Society, 20,000 ; Mercantile, 15,000 ; Athemeum, 12,500 ; Apprentices, 15,000 ; Historical, 2,000 : whic'. with whers, make an aggregate of over

240,000 volumes. The pullice echoils are eencrally of higis character; they are graded, and conducted on au miform plan. The Girard Colloge is an asylum and school for orphans, whe an admitted between the ares of 6 aml 10 . and sapprorted until between the ages of 1.4 and 18 , whern they are loound out to some us.ful ocenpation. There are about 300 pupils, and 250 of thesp are from the eity, while the remaining 50 ) are from other parts of the State. The entire estahl 'lument enst $\$ 1,933,82178$, and was ereeted unl-r the direction of the city authoritics, at the expruse of the funkls bequeathed hy Stephen (firard. The principal luilding is the most enotly in the Union, execpt the U. S'. Ciapitol at Warlhington. The old cits proper and districts south of it are supplicel with water from the Scluylkill River, by immense works at Fairmount ; the northern districts of Spring Garden and Northern Liberties, by worka from the same river. about a mile above the former; and the district of Kensington by works on the Delaware River. The manufacturingr statistica of Philadelphia, according to the cersu: of 1850, were: capital invc th l. §33.-737.911: persons caplopyed, 43.206 male, and 15.503 fe-male-59.099 ; annual product, sct,114.112 : and no particular statements are given. It is, however, well known that evere branch of manufactures is prosecuted to some extent. Coal is obtainel at so cheap a rate, that steam can be applicd as a motive power at a very little cost. and this is very generally usel. Probahly the most important mamfactures are thum of machiners, locomotives. harlware, jewelre. cordage. an! refined sugar, and in the branches comectel with printing. Thle trade of the city is ste adily increasing. Many of the saborban villages, withont the limits of the county, are large and the urishin's, an l
contain extensive factories that are owned in the city. On thie Delaware River, about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of the State House, is the U. S. Nary-Yard, occupsing an area of 12 acres, and containing very large ship-houses, in which some of the finest vessels in the nary lave been built ; among others, the " Pennsylvania," the largest man-of-war, monnting 120 guns. At this yard is a sectional floating dock that cost $\$ 813,742$. Nearly opposite, on the Schnylkill River, is the U. S. Naval Asylum, a large establislment, built of white marble, surrounded by beautiful grounds, haring an area of 25 acres; it contains about 150 pensioners.

Pittsburg is situated at the coufluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, which here form the Ohio, 353 m . W. from Pliladelphia by railroad, and 303 N. E. from Cincinnati. It ocenpies the triangular plain enclosed by these rivers, and sereral elevations which terminate the plain on the cast. This area, hovever, has not been sufficient for the rapidly-iucreasing population, and several large and flourishing suburbs have been formed on the opposite shores. The main plan of the city is regular ; along both rivers the strects cross at right angles. The lunildings thronghout the city are mainly of brick, many of the private honses are very elegant, and some of the public edifices are deserving of remark. The Court House is a massive stone structure that cost 5200,000 ; it is 165 ft . long hy 100 deep, with ornamental portico, and dome 148 it . from the ground. The Cnstom Honse is a large building of freestone that cost $\$ 115,000$, and contains the post office. The Monongahela House is a mammoth hotel, six stories high, and corcring one square. The chief place of amasement is the Pitteborg Theatre, which has a very handsome front. Sercral of the churches are notable for
their cost and architecture. The manufactures of Pittsburg are already of vast extent, and there is no apparent limit to their increase. The entire vicinity abounds with coal, iron, limestone, wood, etc., and is rery rich in agricultural resources. Coal is casily mined in the hills, directly adjoining and opposite the city, and is sent down at very little cost. The most extensive manufactories are the iron foundries and iron works, and these are so mumerous that Pittsiurg has been called the "Birmingham of America." There are three bridges ou piers, and one wire suspension bridge, extending between Pittsburg and its chicf suburb, Alleghany City. The latter contains the State's Western Penitentiary, and the Presb. Western Theol. Seminary, established in 1828.

Reading is on the Sclmylkill River, 58 miles N. W. from Philadel,hia. It is compactly built, contains numerous steam factories, foundries, etc., and carries on an active trade. The machine shops of the railroad company alone employ several hundred men.

Lancaster is by railroad 68 m . W. from Philadelphia, and is surrounded by the most populous and wealthy agricultural district of the State. It was the scat of the State Government from 1799 to 1812. Within a recent period its business has been much increased and its appearance greatly improved. It is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College, organized in 1853 on the basis of Franklin College, which was founded in this place in 1787.

Pottsville is $93 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{N}$. W. of Philadelphia on the Schrylkill River, just above its passage through Sharp Mtn. It is noted for its picturesque situation, its rapid growth, and its immense trade in coal. The coal is conveyed to this place from the numerous mines in this vicinity by

branch railroads－the greater part of it is sent （1）market by railroal，and the other part by the Shaylkill Navigation．＇The town is well built and chielly of brick．

Easton is on the Delaware River， 50 m ．N．of Philadelphia and 75 m ．W．wh New York．The Delaware here receives［ehigh liver and Bush－ kill C＇reek，which afford mach water－power．The Delaware，Lehigh，and Morris（＇anals here unite，
by which，with the railrond cumeetions，there are ample facilities for trals．Lafayotte Colloge， foumend in 13：32，is the principal ornament of the town．

York， 26 in．S．S．E．of Harri－łure，i：a wealthy borough，surrounded by a papulows and hishly cultivated farming recrion ；it is neatly built．and contains many clegrant honses aud public build－ ingz．

## S＇ITEOFDEL」W」RE．

Delatrate is the least of the States in area， except Rhole Lisland ；is least in population，except Florida ；and is the least in wealth．Itsterritory is 92 m ．long，from 10 to 36 miles．wide．and con－ tains 2,120 sq．miles．Its north part has an unlulating surlace，grod soil，anl attractive app－ pearance；the soath part is low and hevel，with light soil．The total population in 1790 was 59，006；in 1820 it was $72,7+9$ ；and in 1850 ， 91,532 ，showing less increase than any state during 1790－1850．The enlored population in 1850 was 20,263 ，（of which the slaves were 2,290, ，and from 1790 to 1850 this class amounted to between one－fifth and one－furith of the total population． The chiof crop is corn，（in 18．50，3．145，542 busli．） and more of this is produced than of all other food crops．The manufactures are chicily in the north part；in 1850 there were 531，with aggregate capital of S2．978．945．The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is $13 \frac{\mathrm{l}}{\mathrm{m}}$ ．long．The railroan from Philadelphia to Baltimore passes through the north part of the State，and lesides this there are short lines from Neweastle to Wilmington and Frenclitown，Stl．The tomare of the State is
mainly in the coasting trade，and in 1855 it amomed to 18.55 tons ；but the foreigh com－ merce is of no aceount．The Delaware Bar，form－ ing the Eastern boundary of the state，is about （6．）miles loug，and is 18 wide between the C＇ape： May and Leulopen．As there are no safe natu－ ral harbors on its coast，an artificial one，called the Delaware Breakwater，has been built within Cape Itenlopen hy the United States Govern－ ment ；it consists of a stone drke， 3.600 ft ．Jong． and another， $1,500 \mathrm{ft}$ ．long．

Dover is the capital of the state，and contains an elegant State House，with other buildiugs： pop．of the homberl in 1850，4．207．Wriluington is the chief town ：it is sitmates between Brandy－ wine and Clristiama Creeks，and presents a pic－ turesfue appearance：it has excellent facilities for manufacturing，and is noted for its flouring and gum－powder mills．Pop．in 14．53，16．153．

Neweastle situated on the Delaware River． 5 miles S．S．W．of Wilmington，coutains an Arsemal．（＇ourt 1Iouse，Jail，a public library，an Aculemr ant a large steam curine and locomotive factory．Pop．of the lumdred in 1850 1．20？

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

Marimaxd las a rery irregular outline ; its length E. and W. raries from 100 to 230 m .; its breadth Ň. and S. from 10 to 175 m . ; and its whole area is computer at $11,121 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its surface is maturally dividod into three distinct regions. The first comprises the east part of the state, and is divided by Chespeake Bay into unequal sections, called the Eastorn Shore and Westem Shore, which are much alike in their gencral features oillow ant level surface and sandy suil. The siem? extends between the head of t:le-water and the momtainoms district, and is characterized by hills of moldate elevation, aml a beit of stratifici rocks, from 20 to 30 m . wide. The third dirision consists of the mountainnus district, which comprises the N.W. part of the Statc. Chasapake Bay extends about 156 m . within the State, with main breadth of 15 m . ; and is throughout navigable for large skips. Its branch bays are very numerous, and oi various l'mensions, thongh many of them are very sparious. The streams of the interior are numerous and of small size.

The total population of Maryland in 1790 was 319,728; in 1800 it was 341,519 ; in 1810, 380,546 ; in 1820, 407,350; in 1830, 447,040; in 1840, 470,019 ; and in 1850, 583,031. At the last date, the classes were-whites, 417.943 , or 71 2-3 per cent. : free colored, 74,723 , or $124-5$ per cent. : and slaves. 90,368 , or $15 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The relative proportion of the free colorel has constantly increased from 1790 , ant that of the slaves as constantly decreased; luut the proportion of these classes combined has not changed to any great
extent; although it has slowly decreased since 1 s10. The increase of the resident white population between each census has locen irregular: 'during 1810-50 it was much larger than duriug any previons decade, amomenting to 31 1-3 per cent. The increase of the total population lias been correspondingly irregular. Classification in 1850, as to nativity of the whites: - Bown in the State, $326,0.10$, or 78 per cent. ; in otlier portions of the Union, 4.9, 610, or 9 3-1 par cent. ; in foreign countries, 51,011. or 12 1-5 per cent. ; of tomknown nativity, 282. Of the free colored, 98 1-6 per cent. were born in the State. Of the foreign-loorn, 27.124 were from Germany and Prussia; 19,557 from Ireland ; 3.46 from England; 1.093 from Scotland ; 507 from France, ete.

In agriculture, the chief product is corm: its crop in 18.50 was $10.719,8.58$ bush., while that of wheat was $4,494.684$, and that of oats was 2,242,151. Th the cultivation of tohacco, Maryland rauks as the sceond of the states in proportion to its population, and third in the alsolute amount of product. The crop reportal in 1840 was $24,816,012 \mathrm{lbs}$; that in 1850 was $21,407,497$, and at the latter cencus thore were 1,526 planti:tions that raised each $3, \mathrm{enol} \mathrm{lb}$ : and orer.

In its annual product of manufactures Maryland is first of the Southern fintes, though the amount of its capital therein is reportel as less than that of Tirginia. The chief branch returned in 1850 was the cotton mannfacture, which comprised 24 establishments, with $\$ 2,236$.nno capital and an amual product of $\$ 2.120,504$. The tamerice, 116 . had yearly product of $\$ 1,103,139$. The production
of fron is very extensive: that of pig iron in 1850 was returned at $\$ 1.056,400$; wrought iron, S771,431 ; and iron casting, $\$ 685,000$. Women manufactures, siv9.5,140.
The minnral weallt of this state is mainly in its rich deposits of iron ore and almost inexbaustible beds of coal. Buth of these are mainly in the mountanous district. There are several gnarries of excellent marble, and many of limestone and red sandsiune. Valnable drposits of copper oceur in Frederiek and Carroll Countics.
The internal improvements within this State are highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. These were begun by the state government at an early pcriod, and on a more extensive seale than the public interests demanded, and thus the public treasury has been burdened with a very heary debt. The Chesaprake and Uhio Canal was commenced in 1828 : lefore 1839 upwards of $\$ 7,000$,no0 lad been cxpanded upon it ; but not until 1851 was it completed as far as Cumberland, 191 m . The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was also commenced in $1 \$ 28$, and was one of the first railroads brought into wee in the Union; it was completed in 1853 to Whecling. 349 m ., at a cost of about $\$ 18,000,000$ a large proportion of which was expended in overcomiug great natural obstruetions. In January, 1850, the total length of the railroads within Maryland was 580 m .
The coasting trade of Baltimore and other Maryland seaports is of much importanee, and though its comlition is not accurately linown, it is believed to exceed the interest in foreign commerce. The latter has much inereased since 1850 , especially in the amount of exports; in fiscal year 1855 the exports were $\$ 10,395,98.4$, and the imports were $8 . .58,949$. In its aggregate tomage, Maryland ranks as first of the Southern States;
total in 1855, 734,805 tons, of which 183.108 tons belonged to thie district of Laltimore. In shiplsuilding, Maryland hold= th: wame rank. The stean-tomarge of Baltimore in 18.5.) was 16,340 tons.
The domestic fisheries are valuable, since Chesapeake Bay and its inlets ab,yuml with excellent fish, oysters, terrapius, ote.
Population of the chief cities and towns in 1850 : Baltinnore, $16900 . \mathrm{it}$ : Cumberland, 0,073 ; Frederick, 6,028; Hager:torn, 3,-75; Annaph li: 3,011.
Amapolis was mado the capital of the State in 1685. It is situated on the west side of Severn River, 3 m . from Cliesapaake Bay; it is regularly laid out, and has a very pleasent appearance from its public bnildings and elegant dwellings. The most interesting cdifice is the State Ilouse, in which Washington resigned his commission to the Continental Congress. This is the seat of St. John's College, founded in 1 irs. and of the United States Naval Academy, foundu in 1845.

Baltimore has a larger population than any other city in the Sonthern States. It is built around an expanse or bay of Patapsco Inlet, about 13 m . from Chesapeake Bay, and its site includes sereral hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. The streets are regular and spacious. and the buildings chiefly of brick. The Court Honse is a bandsome brick edifice that cost $\$ 150.000$. The Exchange, oceupied in part by the Custom IIouse, Post Office, cte.. is a very large bilding. surmounted by a great dome, and cost with its lot about $\$ 600,000$. The Marrland Institute and two railroad depots, hesiles other buildings, are notable for their size and costliness. Of the clurches, the most imposing edifice is the Catholic Cathedral. which is a massive granite
structure ; but there are sereral others remarkable for their architecture. The chief scientific and literary institutions are the Medieal Department of the University of Maryland, Washington Medial College. St. Marys 'Theological Seminary, Athenaum, Baltinore Library, and Maryland Historical suciety. There are several extensive hotels, unsurpasser in accommodations. The Washington Mrnument, $212 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high, is constructed of white marble, and cost $\$ 200,000$. Battle Monument, $52_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high, commemorates those who fell in defending the city against the British, September 12th, 1814. This is a very important commercial city, resulting from its natural position and the adrantages acquired by the railroads which conncet it with the interior. The great staples of trade are flour and tobacco, and next to these are the articles of corn, oats, coal, leather, cotton, cte. The amount of manufacturing busiu:ess correspon.ls to the wealth and population of
the eity; and the eapital thus invested in 1850 was $\$ 0,541,922$, or nearly one-half of the manufacturing capital of the State. Jones' Falls and Patapsco River afford great water-power, which is extensively employed in flouring mills; and there are over 60 of these mills within 20 m . of the eity. The Winans' locomotive manufactory is one of the largest in the Union.

Cumberland, on the Potomac River, and by railroad 179 m . from Baltimore, is the business centre of the immense mining region of Alleghany County. Irom its centre several short railroads extend to the coal mines.

Frederick, 62 m . W. of Baltimore, is the second eity in the State in point of wealth, is handsomely built, and contains flourishing manufactorics.
Hagerstown, 88 m . W. of Baltimore, is a place of considerable trade. Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, 35 m . N. E. of Baltimore, is a flourishing village.

## DISTRICTOF COLUMBIA.

The Constitution of the United States provided for a seat of the General Goverument, and that Congress might exercise exclusive legislation over such district. In I790 Congress aceepted the cessions made hy Maryland and Virginia, and established the District of Columbia, loeating it upon the banks of the Potomac River. The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by General Washington on the 18th September, 1793. Congress began its first session in the District on the 17th November, 1800. In August, 1814, during the second war with Great Britain, some British forces burned the Capitol, President's House, and
many other louildings. In 1828, the rebuilding of the Capitol was completed. In 1846, that portion of the District lying sonth of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia.
The area of the Distriet is 60 square miles. Its population in 1850 was 51,687 , consisting of 40,001 in the City of Washington, 8,366 in the City of Georgetown, and 3,320 in the rest of the District. Population by classes-whites, 37,941 ; free colored, 10,059 ; slaves, 3,687 .

The City of Washington is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River, between two small tributaries. Its site is diversified and in part
bordered by hills of moderate eleration．＇The streets rim from north to sonth and from east to west，and are from 70 to 110 ft ．wids．Theso are erossed diaroinally by avenmes，whicla are from 1：30 to 160 ft ．wide，and are manel from the 15 states existing wis the city was lath oms．Mo－t of the national edifiest are constructed of white marble in elecrant and costly style．＇The Capitol，com－ pleted in 1828 ，cost $81,800.000$ ，and is now being enlarged to more than double its original sizn， involving an outlay of three or four millions of dollars．There are many magnificent paintings and sculptures，illustrating the mational history．in and abont this grand edifiee ；and the surromeling grounds，comprising 30 acme，are handsomely laid out and omanmed．＇The building of the Depart－ ment of the Interior，generally called the Patent Office，covers an entire syuare，and rank：next to the Capitol in extent and elegance．The＇Treasury Department ocenpies a noble structure， $3 \cdot 10$ feet long and 170 wide，and this is to be enlarged by wings ：its entire front is an imposing colomade． after the architecture of the temple of Minerva Polias at Athens．The（ieneral Post Office is a very large and beantiful edifice in the Corinthian order．The President＇s Honse，sitnated in the westem part of the city，is built of lreestone． painted white， 170 ft ．front by 86 ft ．deep．The National Observatory，situates on Camp Hill． about two miles from the Capitol，Was founded in 18．12．and with comparatively small means it ha＊ becorae one of the in ast celebrated institutions of
the kind in the world．T＇lue sinith unian It－titu－ tion was establi－lued in 1816 ，on th：b gumet al James Smithson，of Vinglanl，who graw in the U．S．Govermment，in trost，the amonnt of $\leqslant .515,169$ ． ＂fore the incerase and eliffesion of knowlenlar． amonis men；＂its ellifice is 150 ft ．long by 1 fu wide，built of red samlstone in the Norman len－ manesqua style．and embellishel with lofty tower－ The Wiahington Momment is a colo＝al struc． ture ，not yet completell ：itz lesign consi－ts of a grand circular colomaded building，250 ft．in diameter，and 100 ft ．high，from which rises a shaft 60 ft ．sguare at the ba＝e and 500 ft ．high making a total elevation of $6,00 \mathrm{ft}$ ．In Lafurette Sguare there is a bronze eynestrian statue of Gen．Jackson．one－third larger than life．The U．S．Nary Yard，on the Eistern Branch of the Iotomac，covers about 20 acrea，and employs snyeral hundred persons．Th2 U．S．Ilospital for the Insane has a large and rery eostly building with extensive grounds．The Congressional Cemetery contains the mortal remains of many members of Congress and of officers of the $\Lambda$ Irmy． Nary，and other Departments．

The City of Georgetomn is beautifully sitmated on a range of hills．In former days it was a place of great commercial enterprise，but at present the business is limited and is chiofly in manufactures． The（ienrgetown Col＇we and the Aealemy of Visitation（hoth Roman Catholic）are celebrated institutions，and there are several other semi－ naries of high reputation．

## STATEOF VIRGINIA.

Pirginis is the largest of the States bordering the Atlantic Occan. Comparet with the other Southern States, it is the first in aggregate population and in aggregate wealth. Average length of the State, E. and W., 352 m . ; breadth, 215 ml ; area. $61,352 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. There are four great natural divisions. The Tide-Water district, Jordering the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay. is generally level, its highest clerations being not more than 60 ft . above the tide-level. The Piedmont (foot of the mountain) district is a more elevated tract than the former and more varied in surface. The Valley district is crossed by the several ridges of the great Appalachian system of mountains, is distinguished by bold seenery and several grand natural works, and includes extensive valleys of fertile land. The Trans-Alleghany district, lying west of the mountains, is mostly hilly and broken, or ocerpied with outlying spurs of the mountains ; it is a productive agriculural section, and rich in minerals. The belt of the momatain ridges is from 80 to 100 m . in width. The chief clevations are not so high as in New Hampshire or North Carolina; the highest is White Top, in Grayson County, about $6,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level ; and next to this are the Peaks of Otter, between Pedford and Botetourt Counties, about $4,260 \mathrm{ft}$. The principal navigable rivers. besiles the Potomace and Ohio, which border the State, are James, York, Rappahannock, and Great Kanawha; and there are other streams navigable for a considerable distance by small vessels. The sea-coast proper is of short extent, but this is compensated for by the great advan-
tages of Chesapeake Bay and its inlets, which in receiving rivers from the interior are long bays. The Hampton Roads and Norfolk Harbor are exceedingly spacious and deep. There are many localities of great interest on accomut of their grand seenery and matural wonders. Mineral springs of great medicinal value are very numerous in the Valley district, and copions salt springs in Kanawha and alljoining counties. The White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County are among the most celebrated. Nine miles from these is Hawk's Nest, on New River, where there is a perpendicular cliff of $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above the stream. The Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, in Rockbridge County, is a fissure about 90 ft . wide; the height of the under side of the arch above the water is 200 ft ., and of the upper side 240 . Wier's Care, 17 m . N. E. of Staunton, extends about half a mile beneath the earth, and is arched with sparkling stalactites. There are other caves of similar character, though of less extent.

In respect to its total population, Virginia ranked as first of the United States until 1820 ; by census of 1850 it is the fourth. In 1790 the total of all classes amounted to 748,308 ; in 1800, 880,200 ; in 1810, 974,622 ; in 1820, 1,065,379 ; in 1830, 1.211,405; in 1840, 1,239,797; and in 1850, 1,421,661. The classes in 1850 werewhites, 894,800 ; free colored, 54,333 ; slaves, 472,528. At each census, from 1790 to 1810 , the proportion of the whites was about the same, varying only from $50 \frac{1}{2}$ to $593-4$ per cent., but in 1850 it had increased to nearly 63 per cent. The proportion of the free colored in 1850 was about


but this is compensated for by the great advan- proportion of the free colored in 1850 was about
3.8 per cent., and that of the slaves, 33$\}$ per cent. of the whites, in 18.50, 813.811 were matives of the State, or about 91 per cent. ; 57,582 were born in other states, or $62-9$ per cent. ; and the foreignborn were only 22.953 , or about $2 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent. of all the whites. 'Tlle tetal mumber of the white and free enlored persons who were horn in Virginia, ath in 18.50 were living in other States. wats 388,059 , showing the excess of 334,828 (white and free colored) given to other States.

For arricultural purposes, the soil and climate of Virginia are naturally favorable to the highest success, but owing to an injudicious system of culture, a great pretion of the laud has been wellnirh destroyel. Tobacco has long been the great staple, and in its production this State has always exceeded every other; in 1850 its crop was $56,803.227 \mathrm{lls}$., or $252-9$ per cent. of the total crop of the Union : and in $18: 10$ the crop was still larger, having amounted to $75,347,106 \mathrm{lbs}$. In 1850 there were 5,817 tobacco phantatious. each of which raised $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. and upwards. The light, rich mould, resting on the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia, is, or was, exactly suited to the cultivation of tobacco, and the climate is equally allapted to its successful growth. This plant is not now considered to be excessively exhaustive, but shonld be cultivated in judicions rotation. The great grain crops are corn, wheat, and oats. 'The corn erol reported in 1850 was $35,25.4,319$ busho, (slightly exereding the same crop of $18 \pm 0$,) amounting to about 6 per cent. of all raised in the Uuion. The wheat crop was proportionally much larger, amounting to $11,212.616$ bush.., or about one-ninth of all raised in the Union. The potato erop consistel of $1,813,634$ busis. of swect potatocs, and $1,316,933$ lrish-total, $3,130,567$, (in 1810, 2.914.660). In producing flax, Virginia is
the second of the States, and the amount returuend in 18.50 was $1,000,450$ thes. The cotton crop of 1850 was about one-sx-hun:lredth of all racoul in the Union. and amounted to 3.217 bates of 4010 lbs. ginned, while that of 1810 was $3,491,483 \mathrm{lls}$. gathered.

In its manufactures, Virginia employed in 18.50 a greater amount of capital ( $818,119.993$ ) than any other Southern State. The chicf class. according to the censins, was the cotton manufacture. which embraced 27 establishments, with a capital of $\$ 1,90 x, 900$, employing 2,963 persons, and having a yearly product of s1.156.384. The salt mounfactorics were reported to have a capital of $\$ 1,269.901$ and yearly product of $\$ 700.4615$; the amount of salt made was $3.1 \% 9,890$ bush., being: fully one-third of all produced in the Lnion. Other products were thas stated: Wrought irou. $\$ 1,098,252$; iron casting, $\$ 674,416$; pig iron. $\$ 521.924$; tanning, $\$ 891.877$ woolen gonds: 841,013 . Since 1850 , there has been a large inerease in the manufacturing industry of this State.

The mineral wealth of Virginia is very great. especially in iron and coal. of which there are intexhaustible quantitics. The hematite ores of iron aro found in abundance through the monntainon: districts, as well as specular and magnetic ores. The Appalachian Mts., thronghont their extent from New loork to Alahama, are characterized by a rast coal-feld, and henen a laree share of this is within Virginia. In Fivetern Virginia. eapecially around lichmond, there are large fields of bituminons cmal. Gold has been sotained for a long period from rarious mountain districts. particularly from liluvauna, Buckingham, and Spottsylvania C'ounties. The amount from these mines coined by the U. S. Mint and branches.
from 1792 to the present time, is about $\$ 1,500,000$. The deposits of copper ores have not until lately receivel muela attention, but there are sereral sections in Fauquier, Carroll, and Floyd Counties, where this branch of mining has been found very profitable.
The first internal improvements of Virginia were commenced with the expectation of securing the trade of the Ohio Valley. The James River and Kanawha Canal was begun in 1831, was completed from Richmond to Buchanan, $196 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$., in 1851, at a cost of $\$ 10,714,306$, and is yet in progress. It is probable, however, that this canal will not be carried over the crest of the Alleghanies, but that railroals will accomplish the same general object. The total length of the various railroarls within Tirginia is now about $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$., and nearly an equal extent is under construction.
The coasting trade of this State is much more extensive than its foreign commeree. The chief articles of export are tobacco, corn, wheat, flour, coal. wood. oysters, etc. At Richmond the amount of property delivered ammally is about $\$ 10.000,000$, of which about three-fourths are by the James River and Kanawha Canal. The amount of tobacco inspected is about 50,000 hogisheads annually.

The direct forcign commerce is comparatively small, since the greater part is carried on through the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The real foreign commerce of the State, during the fiscal year 185.15 , consisted of S4.379.928 of exports, and $\$ 865,445$ of imports.

In its aggregate tomage, Firginia is the thirel of the Southern States. A bont one-twelfth is emplofed in steam narigation. The amount of tonnage built in 1855, was 4,603 tons.

The domestic fisheries are of considerable im-
portance, though of more limited amount, than is generally supposed. The chief export of this production consists of oysters.

Considering the size and population of this State, there are comparatively few large towns. The people are chiefly devoted to agricnlture. The great seats of commerce of the Uuion lie further mnith, and the seaports of Virginia, instead of being depots from which are distribnted to the consumers the products of the State, are merely points en ronte to the great northern markets. If this state of affairs was changed, Norfolk could not fail to lecome an important commercial town, and other seaboard towns would soon be noted not only for their trade, but as places where the products of the State were consumed by their own inhabitants.

Population of the cities and chief towns in 1850: Richmond, 32,238; Norfolk, 14,326; Portsmouth, 8,122; Petersburg, 14,010 ; Alexandria, 8,73土; Whecling, 11,391; Lynchburg, 8,071; Fredericksburg. 4,861.

Richmond has been the capital of the State since 1780 . It is situaterl at the lower falls of James River, and is built on several hills, presenting a commanding and beantiful appearance. The Capitol is the most conspicuous edifice ; it stands alone, and is firmly placed on open and elevated ground, in the centre of the town ; it was built soon after the Revolution, is a cheap, though a handsome stuccoed building, and is surrounded by grounds improved with much taste ; it contains Houdon's statue of Washington, and its public square has lately been adorned with statues of Tefferson and Jenre. The other principal buildings are the City Hall, State Penitentiary, Court Honse, Armory, Custom House, and the churches. Few cities in the Union have
greater facilities for manufacturing. An immensic water-power is derived from the Falls of Junes liver, which, from the eonmencement of the rapids, a few miles above the city, descends abont 100 ft . to the tide level. There are several very extensive flour mills, cotton factorics, aud rolling mills, besides many tobacco factories.

Norfulk is the chief naval station of the United states, and has a harbor of unsurpassed advantages. It has a level site, and is somewhat irregularly laid out. It has a number of fine private residences, and the polite seciety is highly cultivated, receiving a character from the families of the resident maval officers. In 18.5 this phace, with its suburbs, suffered must awful ravages by the rellow fever.

Portsmuth. opposite Norfolk, is a phace of considerable trade. Its suburb, Gospurt, contains: a large and costly dry-lock. and from 500 to 1,000 persuls are usully cmployed in its navy-sard.

P'etershurg. 22 m. S. from Richmond, on the Appomattox liver, is noted for its busiucss in tubaceo and flour. The falls of the river afford extensive water-ppwer: around these a canal has heen constructed, by which small boats may asceud the river for about 100 m .

Alexandria, on the Potomac River, 7 m . from Washington, is pleazantly situated, has a commodious harbor, and carries on an important trade. Within a ferr years the whole business of this place has been greatly inereased by the completion of iuternal improvements connecting with the interior, and by the establishment of large manufuctorice.

Whecling is the chief town in Western Virginin, and the most important place on the Ohio River, between Pitt:brrg and Cincinnati. Its site is a narrow alluvial tract, extendiug along the
river for about two miles, and is overlooksul h! preipitons liil!: These hills contain va-t hects of ceral, whenee full is ohtained at chrap rates for the munerums m mufactori cs in the city, as well as fur other purposies. 'Then chirf mambartures are iron castings and other productsuf iron, butoth rwise the producta are varicel. Con ilderalde business is done in building steambonts. Acrerding to a census in 18.5., the popplation was then 1.4.136.

Lsuchburg is a flourishing town, on Jamer River, 120 m . from Raichnoned by railruad. mintal for its trade in tobacen and wheat. The James River and Kanawha Canal extomb frem liechmond to this place. 1.47 m ., and then to Buchanam. 50 m . farth re. Railroals, constructed amb in prongress, alko afford ready communication with the sea-hoard and the Southern Stutes. Abmudant water-power is obtained ly means of a dom alowthe town. River-water is supplixl to the inbahitauts by the same means through a reserveir. completed in 1829. There are ahont as tolaceu factories and 6 extonsive tobane") warchom $=$, iu which over 10,000 hogsheals of tobacen atr inspect damually.
Frelerickshurg, on the Rapphanuock River, 65 m . N゙. of Richmond. is situatel in a fertile valler. 'The river affords con-id rable facilitics for manufactures. hut these have not been improved. In the vicinity there is an aboudduce of the granite and freestonc.

Charlottesville, 97 m . from Richmond by railroad, contains the L'niversity of Tirginia, which was founded in 1-19 ly Thomas Jeffersm, and is the chief literary institutions in the sonthem States. Montieello. the residnuce of Jefferm. who was a mative of this county, Allo marle, is 3 miles distant.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Nortu Carnlisa has a main length E. and W. of 450 m. , with breadth of from 90 to 180 m ., and a total area of $50,704 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its surface is naturally divided into three principal parts. The first borders the ocean, and extends inward about 60 m . ; this is mainly a low, sandy section, but contains maur extensire raarshes and swamps, and is generally corered with forests of pitch-pine. The area corerel by the swamps is estimated at about $5,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$., or nearly one-tenth of the whole area of the State ; probably a large part of this might be drained, as some of the smaller marshes have been, and thas renderel very productice. The scoonl dirision embraces the central part of the Stats, and is an murlulating or hilly cowutry. The third section comprises the table-land and mountainous region, which includes extensive tracts suited for pasturage and culture. The mountain ridjes are hara more elevated than is nsual in so great an extent of the Appalachian system ; the highest sumnits are Mount Mitchel or Black Mountain, 6.47 ft ., Roan Mountain, 6,038 , and Grandfather Mountain, $5,555 \mathrm{ft}$. above the sea. Most of the large rivers flow in S. E. direetion through the state, in courses of from 200 to 400 m . in length, an: empty into the Atlantic Ocean through its inlets; these are generally of large volume, but are navigable only for small vessels. The most important is Cape Fear River, the natural advantares of which have been improved under appropriations from the State and Federal Goverumonts. The whole coast is lined by a chain of sand-banks or low is'anls, forming on their inside shallow somls, and on their seaward side are
bounded by numerons shoals. Albemarle Sound is from 5 to 15 m . wids, extends inland about 60 m., and las several arme or bays. Pamlico Sonnd is wider and deeper than Albemarle, and extends parallel with the coast for about 85 m .

The total popalation of North Carolina in 1790 was 393,751 ; in 1800 it amounted to 478,103 ; in $1810,555,500$; in 1820, 633,829; in 1830. 737,987 ; in 1810, 753,419 ; and in 1850, 869,039. At the last census the classes were-whites. $5.53,028$; free colored, 27.463 ; and slaves, 288.548. The proportion of the white population gradually decreasel from 1790 to 1850 , or from 73 1-5 to 63 2-3 per cent. Daring the same period the proportion of the free colored increased from 1 1-4 to 3 1-8 per cent., and that of the slaves from 25 1-2 to 33 1-5 par cent. Nearly all of the white inhabitants in 1850 were born in the Statr. comprising $953-4$ per cent., and the most of the remainder were born in other States. In fact, the uumber of the whites born in foreign countries was in less ratio to the total white population than in any other State in the Union, amounting only to 2.565 persons, or less than half of one per: cent. ; and this real number of foreigu-born whites was also less than that of the corresponding population in any other State, excepting Arkansaz, where, however, the ratio was larger. Of the free colored population, about $972-3$ per cent. were born in the State. The combined number of the whites and free colored who were born in the State, but were living in other States in 1850, was 283,07h, while the number of the same classes born in other States, and then living in North

C'arolina, was 21,502 ; which numbers are in the proportion of $131-5$ to 1 .
The agricultural staples are corn, swent potatoes, and tubacco, and the former two are extensively raised in crery combty. The crop of corn reported in 18.50 was $27,911,051$ busll., while that of oats was nnly $4,052,078$; of what, $2,130,10^{2}$; rye, 229.563 ; and those of burley and buckwheat were insignificant. In the agrregate growth of sweert potatoes North Carolina is only exceede:? ly Georgia and Alabamı. The tobacco crop reported in 18.50 amounted to $11,98.1,786 \mathrm{lbs}$., or 6 per cent. of th: whole $U$. s. crop, and the crop of 1840 was much larger, viz: $16,772,359 \mathrm{lbs}$. In parts of the low, sanly, section alony the coast e itton and rice are extensively raised. In 1850 there were 2.827 cotton plantations, each raising 5 bales and over; the crop then reported was 50,845 bales oll 400 lbse , ginned ; and the crop of $18: 10$ was $51,926,190 \mathrm{lbs}$., gathered. The rice crop of 1850 was 5 , $16.5,868 \mathrm{lbs}$, (in 1810, 2,820,388, ) and there were 25 rice plantations, each raising $20,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. and over. This state exceeds all others in its crops of peas and beans.

In the region of the pine forests the leading business is in gathering turpentine and distilling it. 'Turpentine is the crude sap of the pine trees ; it varies som what in character and in freelom of flow with the different varieties, and it is more freely rielled from the long-leafer pine than any other. The principal belt of the turpentine forest is from 30 to 80 m . Wide, and extends across the State, even to the Guli of Mexico. The larger part of the turpentine is distilled before it is shipped to northern ports.

In respect to manufactures, it is probable that the amount realized yearly from making turpentune, resin, tar, and piteh, exceeds the product from
any other branch of inlustry. In 1850, the annu:l proluct of the cotton manufactories was retmed at $\$ 831,312$; of tanacries, $\$ 332,535$; wrought iron, $\$ 331,91 \cdot 1$; iron casting, $\$ 12,86$ T; pig iron, - ; and woolen goods. $\$ 23,750$.

The must valuable of the mines are those of coal, copper, and gold. The bituminous coal-fiekd on Deep liver extends for at least 30 miles, aud the Dan liver field is also of great importance. The ores of copper in the Mce 'ulluch mine. near Greensborough, are very rich, and contain a large proportion of guld. The goll mines in the vieinity of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County have been worked with great profit, and a branch of the U. S. Mint is there established. Iron is found in many places. Vast quantities of limestone and freestone occur along both Dan and Deep Rivers. and grindstone and millstone of superior quality near the latter stream. Marl exists in abundance in the coast counties from Virginia to South Carolina, and as far from the coast as Nasi County.
The railroads now have a total length of about 620 m. , and more than half of this extent has been completed during the last three rears. The chief lines are N. C'ar. ('entral R. R. from Goldsboro to Charlotte, 223 m. ; Wiluington and Weldon. 162; Wilmington and Manchester, also 162, and the greater part in South Caroliua ; and Ralcigh and Gaston. 97 m . The State contributed $32.000,-$ 000 towarls the construction of the N. ('ar. Central li. li.. hy en lorsing its stock, and has ako aided other roads in the same way.
The coasting trade is carricd on by small ressels, since the rivers and inlets are so ohstructed at their months by sand-bars that large vessels cannot enter. The exports consist mainly of the products of North Carolina. The foreign ce:n-
merce sellom exceels the amount of $\$ 700,000$ in a year, and the exports constitute more than hatf of the amount. The agrgregate tomage has been gradually increasing siuce 1850, aut in 1855 it was 60,077 tons, of which one-third belonged to Wilmington.

The shad and herring fisheries up n the sounls and inlets of the North Carolina coast are an important branch of industry and a source of considerable wealth. The sweep-seines used are the largest in the worll-some of them are over $? \mathrm{~m}$. long, and manaed by a force of forty mea. In farorable years the profts are rers great.

Population of the chief towns in 1850: Wilmington, 7,2ht: Newborn, 4.681: Fayetteville, 4,646 ; Raleigh, 4,518 . Besides the foregoing, threre were seven villages with a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, viz: Washington, 2.015 ; Oxford, 1.978 ; Beaufort. 1,661 ; Elenton, 1,607 ; Smithville, 146.4; Warreaton, 1242 ; Greenville, 1.053.

Raleigh occunies an clerated and healthy situation, a few miles west of Neuse River, 132 m . by railroad from Wilmington. It is a pleasing torm, tha streets are wide and limed with trees, and the numerous white woolen mansions are generally surrounled by little court-yarls of flowers and shrubbery. In its centre is a square of ten acres, con-
taining the State House, which is a molde edifice, of brownish-gray granite, in Grecian style, and cost over $8: 00,000$. There are several institutions of charity and education, honorable to the State. The surrounding country is nearly all pine forest.

Wilmington is situated on the east bank of Cape Fear River, 34 m . from the occan. Its position is very farorable for a large trale, and its busines? in this respect has been greatly multiplici within ten years by the constrmetion of the railroads which now connect it with northern and southern cities, and with the interior of the State. The proulation has baen dombled within the same period. Vessels of medium size can come up to the wharves, and there is a constant stcamboat communication with Charleston and other parts. The chief exports aro lumber, turpentine, rosin. tar, rice, and peounts, an 1 the aggregate exportation is now about $\$ 4,000,090$ amually. Turpentine distilleries an 1 saw-mills are manserts.

Newbern, on Neuse River, has emsidurable trade, and was formerly the capital of the State.

Fayetterille is at the head of natural navigation, on Caps Fear River, 95 m. above Wi'mington. It is now a flourishing town. and its prospects are excellent. Its vicinity is noted for numerous plank roads.

## STATEOF SOETM 「AROLTNA.

South Carolina has an irregular triangular shape, with extreme length and brealth of about 210 m ., and total area of $29.395 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its cutire territory is a portion of the great Atlantic Slope, its north-west bourlary being formed by the Blue Ridere. The surface is hence naturally divided
into parallel sections, according to their eleration as parts of the slop?. Theas divisions are principally threc. The tract hordering the ocean is very low. occupied in part by flat cypress swamps and reeny marches, traversed by sluggish streams. and to a great extent covered with forests of pitch
pine. 'The western part of this tract, us it becomes more cervated, is of course more dry, but the soil is still mearly level, and comsists main! y of the samly pine barrens. In the second, midille, or "wave" regrion, the surface is extremely undulating, gracefully swellinir atil dipping in bluffs and dells, yet mowty ocerupi 1 by pin - wond ; the soil is a melI wr, brown loam, and fertile in the valleys. 'This s.ection tarminates abrupty in junime the thind section, callel the Rialge ; the surfice sumbly? rises, anl contimes to ris, with diversilis character, until it ends with the B! $\mathrm{u}^{\mathrm{n}}$ Rithre. In this ridge there are several lotty peaks, of which the highe t is 'Table Mountain which is 4.00 ) ft. above the sea, an 1 presents in one direction a preprndicular tront of $1,190 \mathrm{ft}$. abow the surrounding country. The chi of nari rable rivers are, the Saramahl. Sintee, Great Pelee, an: Wlisto. The const is indented by seraral large bays, which are deep pmough for coasting mavigation ; the best harhor is that of Beaufort, which almits large vessels; that of Charleston is obstructed by a langerous sam-bar. The climate is varied according to the elevation of the surface. Throughout the enast region it is excessively hot in summer, and it is fatal to white people to remain in that vicinity after sumset. The elimate is also marked ly irregu-

- larity in its scazonal changes.

The total population of South Carolina in 1790 was 29.97 .3 ; in 1800.315 .591 ; in 1810. 415, 115 ; in 1820, 502, 711 ; in 1830. 581,185 ; in 1840, 594,398 ; ant in 1850. 668.50 7 . At the last censuts the clisses were-whites, $27.1,563$; free colored. 8,960 ; slaves, $38.1,981$. The relative proportion of" the classes has been gradualts changing from 1790 ; at that time. the whites comprised abont 56 f per eent. of the total population, hut in 1850, they were 41 per cent. The actual increase
of each class ha: lowen irregular, and was much grater from 1790 to 1820 than since. Firom 1830 to 1810 , there was but very litile increa n of cither class, and that of the cntire p pulation was only about $2 f$ per cent. duriug those the years. From 18.4) to 18.50, the increase of the whites wis nearly 6 por cont. ; of the free colored. $8 \neq$; of the slaves, 17.3-1. The slave population of south Caroliaa has always been larg r in proportion to the total prpalation than that of any other State ; and its actual wmblere of staves laa always exceederl every State, exerpt Virginia. which, horrever, has more than twice az large an area. In 18,30 the mumber of whites born in fureign comtries, was 8,508 , or about onc-thirty-second part of all the white population. The combinied number of the white and free colored persuns, natives of South Carolina, who in 18.50 weere living in other States, was 186,479 ; of these, 52.151 were in Georgia, 48,663 in Mabama, 27,908 in Missis sippi, 15,197 in Temnessec, ete.

In agriculture, the great staples are cotton. corn, rice, and street potatoes. There are six varicties of soil, viz: 1. Tide swamp, derotel to the culture of rice ; 2. Inland swamp, to rice, cotton, corn, peas, cte.; 3. Salt marsh, to long coitiom; 4. Oak and piue, to long cotton. corn, potatoes. cic.; 5. Oak and hicknry to short cotton, corn, etc. ; and 6. Pine barren. to fruits, vegctables, etc. Cotton is the chief staple. and grows in nll the divisions. with different degrees of productiveness. In the amonnt of ite cotton crop, this Etate raaks as the first in the Union. in proportion to its area. and as the fourtlo in the actual amount produced. In 1850 , there were 11,522 cotton plantations, cach raisiug 5 bales and over; the crop then reported mas 301,201 bales of 400 lbs , ginned, and that in 1840 was $61,710,24 \mathrm{lbs}$,
gatherel. Corn is raised everywhere, except in a very small part of the mountainons district ; the crop of 1850 was $16,271,454$ bush., and in 1840 , $14,722,805$. The crop of rice in this State in 1850 was three-fourths ois the total raised in the Union, or $159,930,613 \mathrm{lbs}$. out of $215,313,497$; and this vastly exceeded the crop reported in 1840 , which was $60,590,561 \mathrm{lbz}$. No. of rice plantations in 1850 , each raising 20,000 lbs. and over, amunally, 446. Sweet potato crop of 1850, 4,337,469 bush. ; oats do. 2,322,155 ; wheat, 1,066,27. ; peas and beans, $1,026,900$. The best land in the State is in the elerated and hilly country, though the allurial section in the lower region is of more rank richness. The rice district is narrow, bordering the sea-coast ; the plantations are chiefly formed in such parts of the tidal swamps, aljoining the main-land or the sandy islands, as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water. On the islands is produced the largest quantity of the best variety of cotton, called sea island.
The capital employed in manufactures, etc., in 1850 was reporte 1 at $\$ 6,0.56,865$, an 1 the annual protuct at $\$ 7,063,513$. Particulars are given of only four branches. The cotton mameuctorics. 18, had eapital of $\$ 357,200$, cmployed 309 males and 620 females, and their ammal product was $\$ 447,338$. The tameries, 91 , employed 264 persons, and their product was $\$ 261,332$. Six iron an:tia establishments employed 155 persons, and produced \$87,683.

In the north-west and central parts of the State a large part of the geological formation is primitive, and this affords much and excellent building material. The principal metals found here comprise gold, iron and lead. 'The gold is found in the same belt in which this metal exists in the adjoining States. and the porlion lying within South

Carolina is believed to be as valuable as any other portion. The product during the last 25 years has been computed at about $\$ 600,000$. Iron ore of fine quality is partieularly abundant in Spartanbnrg District.
The railroads of South Carolina are more numerous and extensive than in any of the Southern States, excepting Virginia and Georgia, which have each twice as large an area. The chicf line is the South Carolina R. R., which extends from Charleston to Hamburg, 136 m ., with a brauch to Columbia, 68 m ., and another to Camden, 37 m ., making its aggregate length 241 m . 'This road was one of the first large projects of the kind undertaken in this country, having been commenced in 1830. The total length of the railroals now in operation is abont 850 miles.
The direct foreign commerce of South Carolita consists chiefly in its exports. The value of the exports is usually from six to eight times greater than that of the imports. During the fiscal year 1855 , the former amounted to $\$ 12,700,250$, aud the latter to $\$ 1,588,542$.
The aggregate tomage owned in this State amounted in 1855 to 60,935 tons, of which 56,419 belonged to Charleston. More than half is engaged in the coasting trade, and about one-fourth is propelled by steam. Charleston formerly was extensively engaged in ship-building, but of late years this business has very much declined.

Population of the cities and chief towns in 1850 : Charleston, 42,985 ; Columbia, 6,060; Ableeville. 2,252: Gcorgetown, 1,628; Sumterville, 1,356: Greenville, 1,305; Spartanbury, 1,176; Hamburg, 1,070.

Colnmbia, capital of the State, is built on a plain along the east bank of the Congaree River. at the head of its stcamboat navigation. It has

throughout a remarkably elegant appearance ; its streets are regular, wide, and lined with ornamental trees; and most of the dwellings are built of woorl. The chief public buildings are the State House, State Asylum for the lnsane, Court House, churches, and market. It is the seat of South C'arolinal College, foumded by the State in 180t; of a Presbyterian Theological Seminary, founded in 1831 ; and of the Arsenal Academy, which is one of the State Military Schools.

Charleston is situated at a distance of seren miles from the $\Lambda$ tlantic Ocean, on a tonguc of land between Ashley and Conper Rivers, which unite immediately below the city, and form a spacinus harbor. The former river is $6,300 \mathrm{ft}$. wide. the latter 4.200 ft ., and cach is from 30 to 40 ft . deep. The city covers an area of about 3 sq .
miles. on a site some 8 or 9 ft . above the level of the harbor at high tide. Its streets form nearly square blorks, and are lined with magnolia, palmettues, and other beautiful shade trees. Oruamental gard us are numerons, aud the dwellings are surrounded by an abundance of foliaze. Some of the public buildingz are of handsome architecture. The literary institutions are-College of Charleston, founded in 1885 ; Mo lieal College of the state of S. C., founded in 1833 ; (itade] Academy, which is one of the State Jilitary
 tices' Asoociation, with $10,0,0$. ctc. Charleston is now less engaged in forcign cormerce than formerly, especially in the matter of importation; lut this foreign trade, as well as the domestic, still involves a large capital.

## STATEOF GEORGLA.

Georara is the most southern of the Oriminal Thirteen States. The length of its territorrs, N. and S. , is abont 310 m . ; the greatest breadth ahout 245 m . : and the area is computed at 58,000 sq . m . Its surface is much diversificd in elecation and character, and it-soil, climate, and productions are correspondingly varied. In general terms, the surface is characterized by a regular slope in sontherly direction. as is apparent from the course of all its great rivers. The section bordering the Atlantic Oecan, and for fifty miles inland, is very marshy. Some of the swamps are very extensive of which. the Okefinoke is the largest, and this is 180 m . in circuit. This sectinn forms about one-third part of the plain of tertiary formation, which is from 100 to 150 m . broad. and swells up to a line passing near the
head of marigation of the Savannah, Ogeechee. Oconce, and Ocmulgee Rivers, where it meets a primary formation. The western part of this dirision abounds with pine forests. The primary formation crosses the State in S. W. direction. above the falls of the rivers just mentioned, with a breadth of 160 m . at the northern, and of 100 m . at the sonthern limit : the principal plain or platean abore the falls is from co to 70 m . wile. Beyond this. on the N. W. side of the primary belt, the surface rises ly a series of parallel and undulating rideres to the Blue Ridge Mountains. which are from 1.200 to 4.000 ft . high. Farther north and north-west the surface is more broken and mountainous. The principal rivers are-the Sa vamah. navigable for ships to savarnah, and for steamboats to Augusta; Altamala, and its
branches, Oconce and Ocmulgee; (hattahoochec, and its main branch, the Flint; Ogeechee and ('annouchee; all of which are navigable by vessels of light drauht throughont a consideralle share of their courses. The sea coast is about 100 m . long, and is completely lined with a large nomber of low islands, between which and the mainland are navigable chanuel, or somids. Much of the scenery in the northern half of the State is highly picturesque. Many of the streams are remarkable for their gre.t falls, and several of these are cataracts of more than 100 ft . in height.

The relative increase of the population of Georgia, from 1790 to 1850 , was greater than that of any other of the Original States. its ratio having leen very nearly 1000 per cent., while that of New York was abont 811. The total population in 1790 was 82,548 ; in 1800, 162,101 ; in 1810, 252,433; in $1820,340,987$; in 1830, 516,823 ; in 1840 , 691,392 ; and in $1850,906.185$. At the last census the classes were-whites, 521,572 ; free colored, 2,931 ; slaves, 381,682 : giving the following proportion-whites, $57 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; free colored. $\frac{3}{3}$ of 1 per cent. ; and slaves, nearly $42 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. : and there was very nearly the same proportion in 1810, except:rg a small change in respect to the free colored. The ratio of increase of each elass, and of the total population, has varied greatly during the several census intervals. The white population in 1850 was thns classified as to nativity: Born in the State, 396,298 , or 76 per cent. ; in other States, 118,268 , or 22 ? per cent. ; in foreign countries, 6,452, or 1 走 per cent. Of the foreign-horn, there were 3,202 Irish, 972 Germans, 679 English, 357 Scotch, etc. The excess of the combined number of whites and free colored persons, natives of Georgia, given to other States, $(122,954)$ over the corresponding number of those
receivel from other States $(115,413)$ was only 7,541 , which was by far the least inecquality prodaced in any State by the interchange of citizens.
The soils of Genrgia are of very varied character, and in the many counties good and bad lands lie near together. The light sandy, soils in the southern counties are particularly productive in catton, while the marshy tracts in that section yield rice in abundance. In Middle Georgia the native soil is a red loamy soil, resting on a firm clay foundation, and originally rich, but has been generally worn out by exhaustive culture. The northern ralleys now comprise the most valuable lands for grain and other food crops. Cotton and corn are the great staples, and the yearly product of either is vastly more valuable than any other erop. The crop of cotton reported in 1850 was 499,091 bales of 400 lbs ., ginned, or one-fifth of all produced in the Union ; the crop in 1840 was 163,392 of 396 lbs.. gathered, and in 1850 there were 14,578 plantations, each raising 5 bales and over. The eron of corn was $30,080,099$ bush., or one-twentieth of total U. S. product ; of sweet potatoes, 6,986,428, or two-ninths of U. S. produet ; and of rice, more than one-sixtl of U.S. product.

Considerable attention has been given to mamfactures, particnlarly to the production of cotton goods. According to the last census, the annnal product of all the manufactories, 1,527 , was $\$ 7,086,52.5$; and the whole number of persons emplofed was 8,318 ; the cotton establishments. 35 , produced $\$ 2,135,044$, and employed 2,272 persons; and no other elass of manufactures was reported to have a product of even $\$ 90,000$, except that of tanneries, $\$ 361,586$. The greater part of Georgia is abundantly provided with streams. and these frequently afford excellent water-powe.r

Columbus, at the west bomidary of the State, has an immente power from the Fall: of the Chattahonehee, and promises to be the chief manufacturing tuwn, sonth of Richmond, Virginia, in the Southern states. It now hats from 15,000 to 20,000 spindles rumning. and the water-power is sufficient for at least ten times as many.

The mineral wealth of this state is reported by geologists to be very great, but is at present almost entirely madeveloped, except in gold, which is somewhat extensively mined. The gold regiou is chiefly in Lumplin County, and its hills have been completely riddled with sbafts and tumels. At Dahlonega, the shirc-town of that countr, there is an U. S. Branch Mint, which coins from $\$ 300$,000 to $\$ 300,000$ yearly.

In Januars, 1856, the railroads of Georgia had an aggregato length of $1,011 \mathrm{~m}$., and most of the lines are noted for their excellent construction and successful management. The two principal lines were completed throughout in 1843. The first of these is the Central R. R. from Savannah to Macon, 191 m .., and this comects at Macon with other very important lines. The secoud is the Georgia R. R. from Augusta to Atlanta, 171 m ., and this also has important connections. The first is tributary only to savannah; the second, mainly to Charleston.

By means of these railroads and by the navigable rivers, the trade of Suvannah (and (harleston) with the interior of the State and with Alabama has been greatly increased within a few years,-having been diverted from its former chanuels.

The coasting trade is active. supporting regular lines of sailing vessels to sereral ports, and of steamships to New York and Philadelphia.

The direet forcign conmerce consists chiefly in
the exportation of the great staple, coton, with consideralle amounts of rice and naval stores, in British and Freneh ports. In uring the fisal yratr $180^{5}$, the value of the exports was $\$ 7.543 .519$. which was alowo the same amount as in the year 1853 ; while in ("ach of the fecal years 18.52 and 18.5, the value was aljout $\$ 5,000,000$. The imports of 1855 amounted to $\S 273,716$.

The total tomarae orned in the State on 30th June, 1855 , was 29,505 tons, of which. 27.595 belonged to the port of Savamal. The amonnt employed in steam navigation is between 6,000 and 7,000 tons.

All the cities and chicf towns have greatly increased their population and business since they obtained railroud adrantages ; and many places which some ten or twelve years ago were only cross-roads, with a tuvern, store and blacksmith': shop. have leeome villages of considerable importance.

Population of Savannah in 1850, 15,312: in 1853. 23.458: of Augusta in 1850, 9.569 ; iu 1852, 12,553 : Columbus in $1850,5,942$; in 18.52. 7,140, and with W ynutown Suburb, 8,860 : Maenn in $1850,5.520$, and 1855 . about 9,000 : and of Atlanta, Griffin, and Athens, in 1855, each about 5,000 : Milledgeville, 3,500.

Milledgeville, the capital of the State, is situated on the west bank of the Oconce River, and is surrounded by a beantiful countre, productive in cotton. 'The state Honse is a handsome building, in Gothic arclitecture. The State Ienitentiary and one of the State Arsenals are here located.

Savannah is situated on the Saramah River, 18 m . from, ite mouth, upon a sandy plain, abont 40 ft . above low-water mark. It is regularly laid out with wide, unparedstreets, at the intersections of which are small areas, shaded like the street.
with the Pride of India trees. The general aspect of the city is curionsly rural and modest for a place of its population and commerce. A very large proportion of the buildings stand detached from each other, and are surrounded by gardens or courts, filled with trees aud slrubbers. Two principal streets have in their middle rows of trees and a grassy promenads. Two of the principal buildings are the Custom House, constructed of granitc. at a cost of $\$ 1 \%, 000$, and Independent Iresbyterian Church, also built of granite, at a rost of $\$ 120,000$. There are two public monuments of much interest-one to the memory of Gell. Greenc, and the other to the memory of Pulaski.

Augusta is on the Savannah River, 231 miles from its month, and at the head of its natural narigation. By means of a canal, constructed in 1845, vessels may pass around the falls, and narigate the river for 150 m . above Augusta. By the same means water is brought into the city, and a fall of 4) ft. above obtained, furnishing immense power to numerous manufactories. The city is
well built, and contains a Mcdical College, a City Hall that cost over $\$ 100,000$, besides several other notable cdifices.

Columbus, at the W. boundary of the State, has already been alluded to on account of its manufactures, for which it is distinguished.

Macon is built on both sides of the Ocmulgee River, at the head of its steamboat navigation, and is the centre of an active trade, which is constantly increasing. The two divisions of the town are connected by a bridge, 380 ft . long. Georgia Female College, located at this place, is one of the most flourishing seminaries in the Southern States.

Atlanta is now the chief town in N. W. Georgia, and has been eutirely built up since 1845, (when it was first laid out,) by the business of the railroads which here connect.

Griffin, 58 m . from Macon by railroad, has a very active business in exporting cotton.

Athens, in the N. E. part of the State, has a fine situation and delightful climate, and is the seat of Franklin College, founded in 1785.

## STATE OF FLORIDA.

Florida consists of the great peninsula separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean, and a narrow strip of land extending westward along the Gulf to the Perdido River. Its eutire area is compated at $59,268 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The western section, lying south of Alabama, is generally level, sloping gradually to the Gulf. Fastward, between the Appalachicola and Suwanee Rivers, the surface is more elevated, and occasionally undulating. The central ridge of the peninsula is but little elevated,
the highest point being about 171 ft . above the ocean, and the whole southern part of the peninsula is marshy. There are 26 rivers of importance, besides many others of smaller size, and several capacious and secure larbors. The climate has a warm and remarkably uniform temperature, and some places are noted for their salubrity.
The total population in 1830 was 34,730 , in 1840, 54,477; and in 1850, 87,445. At the last date, the classes were-whites, 47,203 ; free

culored, 9.32 ; slaves, 39,310 . The fureign-horn numberel 2,815 , or $53-4$ per cent. of total population.

The chicf agricultural staples are cotlon, eancsugar, corm, sweet potatocs, rice, and tolraceo. In proportion to the population and to the quantity of improved lands, more cotton is prolluced in Floridat than in any other State. So alsen in respect to the prowluct of sweet potatoes, and of sugar from eane, with the exeeption of Louisiana and Texas. Most of the soil of Florida is sands, except in the hummocks, where it is mixed with day. All of the peninsula is of diluvial formation. anl its central portion is the most productive. The classes of land are nsually designated as high hummock, low hummock, savamalh. swamp, and the different gualities of piue land. The hummocks are scattered throughout the coantre, and vary much in their extent ; these are covered with wools, and afford excellent land, when cleared. High bummock is usnally timbered with live and other oaks, magnolia. laurel, ete., and is considered the best description of land for general purposes. Low hummock, timbered with live and water oak, is subject to overflow, but is preferred for sugar when drained. Savanuahe, on the margins of streams and in detached bodies, are usually very rich alluvions, and gickd largely in dry seasona, but need ditehing and dyking in ordinary seasons. Marsh savamahs, on the borders of tide streams, when reclained. are very valuable for rice or sugar-canc.

Next to aoriculture, the most important busi-
ness is the shipment of the prontucts of this State and of the prowncts of the sonthern portions of Alahama and (icorgia. Most of the exports to foreign comotries are shipped from $\Lambda_{\text {ppalachicola ; }}$ these eonsist entirely of comentic proluere, and chiefly of colton. The lumber trade is mainly on St. John's River. Wore than hralf the tomage belongs to Key West. The Tallahassee amb At. Mark's R. R., 23 m . long, was eonstructel abont 1834. Other short railroads were formerly in use. but their companies having failed, the rails were taken up.
Tallahassee, the seat of government, i.s built in an elevated site, is regularly lain ont, has sceveral pulblie squares, and contains the public building: of the State and Comety. Number of iuhabitants in 1850, 1,391 . The vieinity is the most populons: part of the State.

Pensacola is built on a sandy plain. io ft. above sea level. Population in 1850, 1,073 whites, and 1,001 blacks. Six miles below it is the U. S. Nary-Yard, covering ahout 80 acres, and containing a dry-dock; near it is the U.S. Naval Hospital.

Key West (iity is the largest settbment in Florida, and in 1850 it contained 2,365 inhalhitants, of whom 1,825 were whites. The prineipal lmsiness is wreeking, which is conducted under ernitable rules for the mutual lemefit of the parties interested. Many persons are alen engaged in fishing. proenring sponges, making salt loy eraporation, ete. The harbor is accessible for ships of 22 ft . draught.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

A.abama has a nearly regular outline ; its dimen-
mas, ewneme of the section below lat. 310, which is some sixty miles square, are-length, N. and S.. about 270 nü., and brealth, 150 to 210 ; and its area is $50,722 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. In the N. and N. E. eections the surface is brolsen by the low mountainous rides whinch are the S . W. terminations of the Appalachian system. A range of hills crosses the State westward to the border of Missisisippi, dividing the tributarics of Tennessec liver from the other streams of that region. Thence the surface gradually descends towards the Qulf oi Merico until it merges in the low rdain which borders the Gulf coast. A large propantion of the surface, particularly in the central and north divisions of the State, is covered with forests; these contain oak of several varicties, poplar, hickory, chestnut, pine, and mulberry woods; and throughout the south division there is everywhere abunlance of pine, with patches of otleer timber. The northern division is chiefly suited for grazing purposes, while parts of it may be more profitably cultivated with grain and a diversity of other crops than any other sections. The cleared tracts of the central region comprise much undulating prairie-land with naturally fertile soil. Throughout the soatly half there is a great extent of the candy pine-barrens, interspersed with rery rich allurial soils. All of the rivers, except the Tennessee, flow southwarel, and most of these are navigable for light-draught steamboats. The Temessee is obstructed in part of its course (whih is 130 m . long within Alabama) by the Muscle Shoals, but above them it is again navi-
gable. The sea-coast is of short extent, but it contains Mobile Bay, which is one of the largest and deepest inlets of the Gulf of Mexico.

Before the year 1810 Alabama contained but very ferv white inhabitants, bat after that time the population steadily increased. In 1820, the total population amounted to 127,901 , consisting of 85,451 whites, 571 free colored. and 41,879 slaves. In 1830 the population had increased to $309,52{ }^{\text {² }}$; in 1840 , to 590,756 ; and in 1850, to 77l,623. At the last census, the classes werowhites, 426,514 ; free colored, 2,265 ; and slaves, 312,844. From 1820 to 1850 the slare population increased more rapidly than the other classeshence its relative proportion to the total population has been constantly increasing. The ehange has been from 32 3-4 per cent. in 1820 to $44 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1850 . The whites in 1850 were thus classified as to nativity : Born in Alabama, $23 \pm, 691$, or 55 per cent. ; in other States, 183,324, or 43 per cent. ; and in foreign countries, including unknown, 8,499 , or 2 per cent. The free colored class consisted of 567 blacks and 1,698 mulattoes. the proportion of the latter being much larger than in any States, except Louisiana and Florida. The excess of white and free colored persons received from other States was 99,102 . For several years past there has been a constant and extensive emigration from the State, as well as immigration to it. According to the State census of 1855 the total population was then 835,192 , consisting of 460,979 whites, 2,449 free colored. and 371,290 slaves ; the total, including 474 insane prsons.


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very rich alluvial soils．All of the rivers，except the Tennessen，flow sonthwarel，and most of these are navigable for light－draught steamboats．The Tennessee is obstructed in part of its course （whi h is 130 m ．long within Alabama）by the Muscle Slogals，but above them it is again navi－
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of 1855 the total population was then 830,192 ， consisting of 460,979 whites， 2,449 free colored． and 371,290 slaves ；the total，including 474 insane prsons．

The land improved in agricultare in 1850 was about onc-eighth of the whole area of the State. Cotton is the great staple, and in 1850 Alabama produced 23.08 per cent., or not quite one-fourth of all the cotton raised in the Union ; the figures were-Alabama, $56,1,429$ bales of 400 lbj ., giment; Uuited states, 2,445, 993 do. ; and at that period there were 16,100 plantations, each raising 5, bales and upwards. The usual crop of com is very great-in 1850 it amounted to $28,555,0.48$ bush. 'Tlat of oats was $2,905,696$; of wheat, $29 \cdot 1,044$. Other crops of 1850 were-sweet potatocs. 5,475,20t bush. ; Irish du., 246,001; peas and beans, 892.701 bush.; rough rice, 2.312 .252 lbs . Some cauc-sugrar is raised, through in a very few countics; product of 1850,87 hhds. of 1,000 pounds, of which, in Clarke County, 35 hhds., Montgonery, 20, and Greene, 18. Tobaceo is raised in almost every comnty, but the proluct is not large, amounting in 1850 to $164,930 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the entire State.

Manufactures have never received decided attention. The whole number of establishments in 1850 producing to the value of $\$ 500$ was 1,026 , employing 4,938 persous, and having an aggregate product of $\$ 4,528,878$ yearly. Of this product the amount of $\$ 1,261,450$ was in Mobile County. The products of the chief classes reported were: Cotton, $\$ 382,260$, by 12 establishments with 115 h:nds and $\$ 6.51,900$ capital ; tanning, $\$ 335,911$; iron casting, \$271.126. The amount of homemade manufictures was $\$ 1,934.120$-proportionally, a very large production.

Alabama is said to have considerable mineral wealth, particnlarly in iron ore, stone coal, carboniferous limestone, rariegated marbles, and lead. It does not appear, however, that any large amount of capital has yet been employed in mining
these bels. through they have been used by the inhabitants of the respective vicinities.

The tutal length of the railrouls within Alabamat that were in operation at the commencement of 1856 was about 350 miles, and abont 100 miles were theu in active construction. The chicf completed line is that from Montgomery to West Point, Ga., 88 m., with a branch line from Opelika to Columbus, Ga., 28 m . ; this oectupies an important position in the great tliruggh line of travel between the North and Soutld, and also has a large local business.
.The export trade of Alabama in entton, both coastwise and to foreign comentries, is very large. Mobsile is the matural outlet of the greatest cottongrowing region in the South, and thus it becomes the greatest cotton-market in the Union. The total shipment of cutton from that port in 1854 was 538,684 bales, of which $201, i 21$ to domestic ports, and 336,963 to foreign ports. The latter were thus distributed : To Great Britain, 231,280 biles; to France, 76,752; to worthern ports of Lurope, 14,466 ; and to other ports, 14,515 . The value of the total exports to foreign countries in the fiscal year 1855 was $\$ 14,270,565$, which was considerably less than in preceding years; and the imports do. were \$019,964.

Population of the citics and large towns in 1850: Mobile, 20.515; Montgomery, 4,935: Huntsville, 2,863 ; Selma, 1,728; Marion, 1,544; Athens, 991.

Montromery, capital of the State since November. 1817 , is on the Alabama River, 331 m . by its course above Mobile. This is a prosperons town, with very pleasant suburbs and a remarkably enterprising population, and it now has a large inland trade, promoted by its railroad facilities. The Capitol was completed in 1851, and
replaced a former building, burned in Dec., 1849. | ground enclosed around them, planted with trees The houses generally and their gardens are notable for their neatness and tasteful character.

Mobile is situated on the Mobile River, just ahove its entrance into Mobile Bay, 30 m . from the Gulf, upon a sandy plain, elevated about 15 1t. above the bar. The central and busincss part is very compactly built, with little or no elegance. Out of this quarter the city has a pleasant appearance, almost all the dwellings laving plots of
and shrubs. The finest trees are the magnolia and live-oak, and the most valuable shrub is the evergreen Cherokee rose, which is much used for hedges and screens. The great business of the city is the transfer of cotton from the producer to the manufacturer, from the wagon and the steamboat to the sea-going slip. Since the harbor is shallow, the large ships lie at the foot of the bay, and their freights are transhipped in lighters.

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississifpi extends from the State of Alabama, on the east, to the Mississippi River on the west, with quite uniform breadth, between the parallels of 310 and $35^{`}$ N. lat. ; but below the latter parallel, there is a strip of land bordering the Gulf of Mexico, only two-fifths of the width of the main part. The entire area is computed at $47,156 \mathrm{sq}$. m. The surface has a general slope in south and south-west directinus, but is considerably diversifiel. In the north-cast, and along part of the Alabama bomdary, the country is in part level and open, and in part rolling and timbered. The central region has the character of a table-land, and is traversed loy ranges of moderately-elevated hills, some of which are called bluffs, since they terminate abruptly upon plains, or the banks of rivers. Along the Mississippi River, there are level alluvial tracts that are annually inundated. In the south-east, the surface is low, but undulating and abounding in pine. The principal river of the interior is the Yazoo, which is navigable by steamboats at all seasons of the year : and its main branc', the 'Tal'ahatelic, is also navigable for: 100 miles. Bis B'ack River is a long stream, though
not of large volume, and is uavigable for 50 miles. Pearl River drains the southern-central region ; it is sometimes ascended to Jackson, but its navigation is impeded by sand-bars and drift-wood. Paseagoula River, which drains the south-east sections, has numerous tributaries, and is navigable by small vessels. The Gulf coast is about 65 miles long, and affords no good harbor for large vessels.

The total population in 1800, was 8,850 ; in 1810, 40,352 ; in 1820, 75,448; in 1830, 136,621; in 1840, 375,651; and in 1850, 606,526. At the last census, the classes werc-whites, 295,718 ; free colored, 930 ; slaves, 309,878 . The relative proportion of the slave population constantly increased from 1800 to 1840 , but slightly decreased from 1840 to 1850 . The ratio of the increase of cach class, and of the total population, during the ten years, 1840-50, was less than during any previons ten years. The State Census of 1853 reported. 288,718 whites, and 303,000 taxable slaves.

In agriculture, the great staples are cotton and corn. The crop of cotton reported in 1850 , was 484,292 bales of 400 lbs. , gimerl ; while in 1840 the amount was $193,401,57$ 万 lbs.. gathered.


1850 there were 15,1 10 eotton plantations, raisiug i) bates and upwarls. The above-named crop, was very nearly one-fifth of the tutal cotton erop of the Uuited States, as reported in 1850 . Curn crop in $1850,29.46,5.52$ bushels; in 18.10 , 13,161.237. Sweet potatoes, 4,7.41,595; Jrish potatoce, 261,482 -total 5, 003,2-27 bush., against one-third of that on:untity in 1810. Uats, $1,503,223$ bush.; peals aud beans, 1.072,-657. The cultivation of rice is increasing ; the erop of 18.50. was $2,-00,856 \mathrm{lbs}$., being three and a half times the amonut raised in 1840. All other crops are comparatively small. There was a large incerease from 1810 to 1850 in the numbrer of neat cattle, sheep, :und swinc.

The manufactories. in 1850, were 877 in mumber, with capital of $\$ 1.833 .420$, employing 3,173 persons, and producing to the value of $\$ 2.972 .038$ yearly. Prodnct of tameries (92), \$229,407 ; of iron foundries ( 8 ) , §117, 100 ; of cotton worlis (2). $\$ 30,500$. Talue of home-male manufactures in 1850. S1,16.1,020.

The mineral resources of Mississippi, so far as developed, are not extensive. There are several springs of much reputation; Conper's Well, in Hinds Co., 1? m. W. of Jackson, has waters impregnated with sulphne and iron; Lauderdale Springs, in Landerdale Cor., eontain white stiphur and chalyheate waters.

The first important railroad construeted was the line from Vickshure to Jackson, 46 m .. and thence to 13randon, 14 bil,,-or total. 60 m . The Mubile
and Ohio IR. I. traverses the castern prart of the State, aml in July, 185.5, was open tus. So ber, in Kemper Co., IG7 m. from Molsile. The Mis-:sippi and Temesere R. R., was then open from Memphis to Hermando: also, the Central Ii. 1i. to Holly Springs : and both were in progress.

The tomage employed in the river aud coasting trade is chicfly owned in New Orleans and Mohile. The commerce with foreign countries is mostly carrice on through New Orleans, and its alsolute amount is unknown.

Jackson, the capital of the State, oerupies a level site on the right bank of Pearl Riser. It contains the State Ilonse, Exccutive Mansion. State IIospital for the Insane, Penitentiary. U. S. Land Office, and ('ity Hall. P(opulation in 18.⿹勹, , 1,881 whites; blacks, not stated.

Natchez, on the Mississippi, is situatell mainly on a bluff. 200 ft . above the river, but the business portion is along the river-side below. This is the largest city in the State: in 1850 its population was 4.434 , and in Feb.. 1856, was 6.973.

Tickisburg, on the Mississippi, is noted for itslipment of cotton, most of which is reecived his the railrnad extending westward. Population is 1850, 3.6 :8; in Fel), 1856. 4,643.

Columbers, ou the 'Toulhigbee River, is surrom ded bes a fertile district, and has an aetive husiness. Population in 1850, 2,611.

Yazon City is situated on a low bluff along the Yazoo River, and is the centre of business of a re"r rich cotton-growing listrict. Pop, in 1850, 1,9]

## STATEOF LOUISIANA.

Lousinana comprises the great Delta of the Mississippi River, and a considerable portion of the lower part of its Valley. lts outhine is irregular, and its length E. and W. varies from 180 to 300 m ., and its breadth from 120 to 240 . Its area is computed at $41,255 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$., of which between one-fourth and one-third consists of the great Delta. This is the region at the mouth of the river, composed entirely of alluvium ; its western houndary is formed by the Atchafalaya. The depth of the alluvium is estimater to be fully $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. The greater part of this region is not more than 10 ft . above the sea, and is anmally overflowed by the floods of the river. The debris brought down by the current is principally deposited near the borders of the stream, and thus these portions have been raised much higher than the adjoining lands; in some places the slope is as much as 18 ft . in a few miles. The length of the Mississippi within the State is 350 m. , and within its general limits, 800 . The channels of the passes, or mouths. of the river near the Gulf, are constantly changing, and are often so shallow that large ships bound to New Orleans are draggel over ant ti."-ugh their sandy beds by powerful steamturgs. The scetion hordering the Gulf coast is mainly sea marsh, and generally destitute of timber. A hove this is an extensive tract of low prairic-land, which is not very fertile, and occasionally barren. In the central and northern sections, the surface rises, and becomes meren and brolke. In the N. W. part, the surface is quite lov, earerally throughont the whole Valley of the Red River above Natehitoches, which is generally
marshy, and contains numerous lakes. Large lakes oceur also in other sections. Lake Pontchartrain is 40 m . long by 24 wide, and though generally shallow, is navigable by steamboats. The sea-coast affords very few good harbors.

The total population of Louisiana in 1810 was 76,586 ; in $1820,153,407$; in $1830,215,739$; in $1840,352,411$; and in 1850, 517,762 At the last census, the classes were-whites, 255,491; free colored, 17,462 ; and slaves, 262,271. During the ten years, $1840-50$, there was considerable change in the relative proportion of the whites and free colored, while the proportion of the slaves remained about the same. The white population increased from 45 per cent. of the total population to $49 子$ per cent. ; but the free colored decreased from $7 \frac{1}{4}$ to $3 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. (from 25,502 persons to 17,462). As to nativity, the population of this State is characterized ly a greater number of for-eign-born whites than any otler in the Union, except Wisconsin. In 1850, the number of white inhabitants born in the State was 126,917 , or $49 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of all the whites ; do. born in other parts of the Union, 60,641, or 23 3-4 per cent. ; do. born in foreign comntries, 67,308 or $26 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ; of unknown nativity, 625 . Of the free colored, seven-cighths were born in the State. The foreign-born comprised 24,266 from Ireland. 18,000 from Germany, 11,552 from France, 3.550 from England, I,417 from Spain, 1,337 from the West Indies, 1.196 from Scotlewd, 915 from Italy, cte., making altogether the most diversificd community in the Southern States, and perhaps exceeding New York in proportion to population.


According to the State censu3 of 1853, the population in that year had increased to $5: 8,189$, consisting of 301,102 whites, 23,272 free colored, and 2.53,815 slaves.

The arricultural staples are cane-sugar, entton, an! corn. The sugar-cane is chiefly found in the south part, but it is planted as far north as the head of the Delta. The product reported in IS50 was 226,001 hiuls. of $1,000 \mathrm{Ib}$ s., or 95 F 子 per cent. of the total U. S. crop; the number of sugurplauters was 1,558 . The State census of 1853 reported that 338.412 aeres of land were cultivated with cane, and that the products were 272,719 hhds. of sugar, and $431,913 \mathrm{Jbls}$, of molasses. The cotton-plant is cultivated chiefly on the Ren liver and in the N. W. part of the State. The Red lixer hotomsare neanty the best enton lands in the world: Lut. in a wet scazon. the crops suffer upon them, and sometimes are entirely destroy"w by "the rut" or "the worm." The production on the old plantations is much less now than form rely, but decp plonghing will at onee restore fertility. sines the soil is of enknorn depth. lu 1850. there were 4,205 cotton plantations, raising 5 hales an 1 over ; the crup then reported was 178.737 bales of 400 lhs., gimmed-a small crop. In 18.53 there were about 600,900 acres cultivatecl with entton, and the erop execeded 400,000 bales. ('urn is raised everswhere: the crup of 18.50 was $10,206,373$ bush., and of 18533 , 11.690 .093 .

Thi" product of manufietures in 1850 , in the entire state, was $87 . \mathbf{S}^{2}=0,9.48$, two-thirds of which were producel in New Orleans and its immed.ate vicinity. There is consilerabie bnsiuess dune in the manufarture of charse sugar and molasese; but the relining of these artieles is mostly done in the Northem States.

The mining interests are of little or no areount since threefiftlis of the area consit of the alluvial and diluvial formatione: and the oth or two-fifthe of the tertiary. The latter ocenpines the on rth and north-west sections: it contains wal, irm, ochre, gypsum, and marl.
'Three are several important railroald, partly opened, and the reminder in procrees, which have been commenced within a very reemt parind. Four short lines, having a combined length of 63 m ., had bern prew ur ty built.

By means of the Missi-ippi liver, Louisiana posseses unergualled faciliti,s for an immense trade. The value of the demestir prodace reecived at New Ortenus from the inturisp amounted in 185.5 to upwards of \$12.50m.00).

The foreign commeree of Lunisitura i.. la la the greater part of all that of the lower Miseisijpi Valley. In respect to fircign exprnt. it is the second State in the Union, and tle amount averages at least on-fifth of all exported from the United States. The imports, howerer. of this, like other Southern Stutes, are of murh les value than the exports. b cause tho return cargnes are chicfly brought to northron ports. Am ant uf foreign imports in 1855, slan unc.en
More tonnage is ornacl in this, than in ay Southern State, except Marryland: which maks Louisiana in this respect the sixth state in the Uniun ; the arrgregate in 18.55 was 201.148 ter $=$ The amount of tomare built is very small. In 185.5 the stemmbat tomage surollul or licer of at New Ottens, was 62.6.32 tum - m in than any ports, execpt New Yook aul Pith hurs.

Batim Rouge lias been the eapital of tho Ftato since 18.4. It is situated upon an clerated prain, on the east hamk of the Missisippi, 130 m , abore New Oreans. Besides the Etate House, it con-
tiins the State Penitentiary, the State Asylum for the D.af. Damb, ant Blind, U. S. Arsenal, the public buildings of the parish, and a College, founted in 1838. Population in 1850, 3,905.

The City of New Orleans contains onc-fourth of the total population of the State. It is built on the east bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles abore its mouth. Its site is low, and is protected from the river by an cmbankment, which is 4 or 5 m. long, 100 ft . wide. and 15 ft . above low-water mark. It has but few excellent public buildings, besides the hotels 'and churches, though many substantial blocks of stores and warehouses. The Custom Honse is one of the largest buildings in the Union, and is constrncted of Quiney granite. The Branch Mint is a massive structure, and the Municipal Hall is an elegant marble edifice. There is probably no large city in the world where the resident population has been so divided in its origin,
or where there is such a variety in the habits, manners, and moral codes of the citizens. In the winter months there is a great influx of temporary resilents. Number of inhabitants in $1840,105,400$, (inchuding Lafayette, which was consolidated with the other municipalities, April 12, 1852); in 1850, 130,565 ; and in 1853, 145,449. Algiers, opposite the city, is noted for its work-shops.

Dowallsonville was formerly the State eapital; it is pleasantly situated, has considerable trade, aud some fine buildings. Population in 1850, 1.948. Opelousas is the chief inland town in the State, and the scat of Franklin College, founded in 1839. Jackson contains the State Lunatic Hospital, and is the seat of Centenary College. foundel in 1839. Population, 1,000. Population of other towns in 1850 : Shreveport, 1,728 ; Carrollton, 1,470; Natchitoches, 1,261; Thibodeauxville, 1,242; Barataria, 1,176.

## STATE OF TEXAS.

Texas is far the largest of the States, and its area, which amounts to $237,504 \mathrm{sq}$. m.. comprises about one-twelfth of the entire Union. Its surface is naturally divided into three sections. The first comprises the entire coast region, extending from 40 to 60 miles into the interior ; it is quite level, and embrates the most fertile of the alluvial lands. The second consists of the interior and northern counties. The third includes the west and northwest counties, which are diversified in respect to surface, but are generally fertile. 'Texas has many long rivers, and very many of less importance. Several of the longest are navigalle for steamboats a considrable distance, but all the streams are graatly affected by the wetness or dryness of
the season, and many are navigable during only a very small part of the year. Some streams afford valuable water-power. The coast is contimously bordered by long sand islands, and the inlet's to the bays or lagoons within are fow in number, and much obstructed by bars.

The total population, in 1847, was 143,205, and in $18.50,212,592$. By the last census, the classes were-whites, 154,034 ; free colored, 397 ; slaves. 58,161. The whites were thus classified as to nativity: Born in the State, 48,997; in other parts of the Uninn, 87,722 , or three-fifths of total whites ; in foreign commtries, 16,713 , and unknown, 602. The combinel white and free colored, born in other States, consisted of 77,897 born in the
slave-holding states: and 9,996 born in the free States. Number from Timersece, 17.692 ; from Alabanla, 12,nt0; Gcorgia. 7.639 ; Missisisippi, (0,5:45; Kentucky, 5.178, cte. From Illinois, $2.450,5$; Indian:, 1,599 ; New York, 1,589, ete. Or' the fireighthern, about one-half were from Germayy, viz : 8,27 ; onc-fonrth from Mexico, 4,459; and of the remainder, 1,403 were from Ireland, 1.0012 from Lingland, etc.

The great agricultural stapl 's are, corn, cotton. potatucs, and cane-sugar. In 1850, the corn crop wa: $6 ; 028,876$ bush1, and all other grain crops were of little account in comparison, since that of oats was but 199.01 T , and that of wheat only $41,-29$ bush. 'The cotten crop was retumel at 58,0 i2 bales of $400 \mathrm{llis}$. , winneil, or abount 23 per cent. of tutal LU. S. erop': and there were $2,26^{2}$ plantations rawing 5 baks and upwards. 'The potato crops were. $1.32 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.8$ bu-h. of sweet, and $9.1,6-45$ of Irish -tntal. 1 126.503. Prodect of cenc-sigar, 7,351
 number of sugar-planters, 165 . Immense herls af cattle are raised on the large plantations ; and both wihd cattle and wild horess are aboudant on the open prairics.

The manufactures in 1850 were reported to lave tul anatal product of $81.165,538$, of which the chinef ela ses mentioned were iron casting, sing 000, and tameries, $5.52,050$.

The extent of the mineral deposit has not been determinel. Irou ores have been found in various localitios, and probably this is the most almudant metal. An immense belt of gypenmextends across the morth-w st part of the sitate.

There are three lines of railroad. partly openet and steadily progressing towards completion. In the summer of 1856 each was in cperation for a distance of about 26 m . The first cenmences at

Harrisburg. and is called the Buffalr, Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado R. R.; the seroml is the Galvecton and IRel River P. IR.; and the third is the Galveston, Houstom, and II mideron R. Re.

Thic direct loreign commeres, during the fiscal
 in imports. Aggregate tomage owned in the State, 8,801 tuns.

If the general increase of this State during the la. five or tem years has correspended with the inerease of its raluation, or taxalle wealth. then it has made more rapid progress than any other Sonthern State. In 1855 the valuation an unted to $\$ 149,521,451$, while in $18: 2$ it was S.0.754.094; showing an increase of \& $68,767,3.5 \%$ in thre yers. This iucrease consisted of $\$ 25.554,35+1$ in real property, and $\$ 43,213.003$ in personal froperts. and the greater part of the latter censisten in the increase of slares, which amounted to $\& 2.4,54.934$.

The principal towns aud settlements have much increased in population since 1850 . In that rear the population of the chicf places mas as follows : Gatveston, 4,1ヶ: Ean Antonio. 3.488; 1 Iouston. 2.396 ; New Braunfels, 1,298 ; Marshall. 1.189 ; Tictoria, 806 ; Fredericksburg, ī5 ; Auztin, 629.

Anstin has been the capital of the State since 18.14. It is situated on the Colorado, about 230 miles W. N. W. of Galveston by land, of ahout 300 m . from the mouth of the river hy its course. The river is navigable at high stages to this place by light steamboats. The vicinity is notel for picturesque scenery.
(ialvesten is situated on an island at the mouth of Galreston Bay. The istand is 30 m . Lonv ly 3 m . wide; its surface is quite level and low. Here is the hest harhor on the State's coast, anil hence the town enjors an active tralle.

## HABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN

## 0 II I O.

|  | Adsas. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{N} .}{\mathrm{Ol} .}$ | New Lyme. Orwell. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 V_{5} . \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | Wheeling. York. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Franklio. <br> Greene. | $P t$. | Pierpont. |  | Brown. |
| Jn. | Jefterson. | Ph. | Plymonth. | bid. | Byrd. |
| I.y. | Liberts. | R. | Rime. | ck. | Clark. |
| .11s. | Mcigs | Sil. | Shelfiold. | Ee. | Etgle. |
| Me. | Monroc. | $5 \%$ | Siybrook. | $F 7$. | Franklin. |
| S. | suott. <br> Sprigr. | T1. | Trumbal. | Gnh. | I'rreentington. |
| Th. | Tifin. | IVic | Wayne. | $J$ J. | Jackion. |
| 15 | Wayne. | W. | Windsor. | $L$ s. | 1,ewris. |
| Ifr $r$. | Winchester. |  | atames | ${ }^{\text {Pe. }}$ | Pik |
|  | Allen | Ar. | Alcrander. | $P$. | Pleasant. |
| A\%. | Amanda. | A. | Ainies. | Sg. | Sterlin |
| $B$. | 1 ith. |  | Athern | ${ }_{\text {Lin }}$ | Stiot. |
| 'in. | (rermia. | C. | Canaia. | ${ }_{\text {IV }}$. | Washingt.on. |
| Jn. | Jatkson. | $C$ c. | Carthage. |  | Butler. |
| ${ }^{112} \mathrm{M}$. | M iriou. Monroe. | 15. | Dover. | Fl. | Fiarfield. |
| Py. | Perry. | Le. | Lodi. | IIr. | Henover |
| Ret. | Richland. | Re, | Rome | Ln. | Lemon. |
| Se. | Shawanee. | Ty. | Troy. | L\%. | Liberty. |
| Sk. | Sigar Oreek. | W. | Waterloo | Mr. | Medison. |
|  | Ashland. | 1. | York | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mu. } \\ & M n . \end{aligned}$ | Milfurd. <br> Morgan (V) |
| (1). | Clear Creek. |  | Auglaize. | Ol. | Oxford. |
| Fin. | Green. | ${ }^{3}$ | Clay. | $R y$. | Ryley. |
| 11. | Hanover. | Dt $t$. | Puchouquet. | $R$. | Ross. |
| Jn. | Jackson. | ( ${ }_{\text {dre }}$ | (xerman. |  | t. Cloir. |
| M1. | Mohecan. | 6. | (i) sher. | Un. | Union. |
| 11. 0. | Montgmery. Orange. | İ2. | Legan. | Wre. | Wayne. |
| $\stackrel{l}{l}_{1}$. | Perry. | ${ }^{31} \mathrm{n}$. | Moalto Noble. |  | Cabrolla. |
| R. | Rugales. | $P_{a}$. | Posheta. | $A \%$. | Angista. |
| S . | Silhvan. | sn. | Salem. | Bn. | Brown. |
| T. | Troy. | S\% | St. Mary |  | Carrollton. |
| V. | Vermilion. | $1 / \mathrm{n}$. | Union. | Et. | Eist. |
|  | Asatablla. | IVe. | Wryne. |  | Farrison. |
| Ar. | Andover. |  |  | L. |  |
| Au. | A slitabula. |  | Elyo. | Ln. | l.ondon. |
| Ag. | Alustinbirg. | C. | Colrain. | M. | Munroe. |
| C 4. | Colebrook. | Fs. | Fushing. | Oe. | Orange. |
| C\%. | Cherryvalley. | G. | Go hen. | Ply. | Perry. |
| ct. | Commeant. | Kil. | Kirkwood. | Re. | R sie. |
| D. | Denmurk. | M 1 . | Mead. | $U$. | Union. |
| Dt. | I) mect. | $P \mathrm{P}$. | Pease. | IV. | Washington |
| Ga. | Geneva. | ${ }^{1} 4$. | Piltney. |  | Champaign. |
| IICl. | In rpersfield. |  | Richland. |  |  |
| He. | Hurtagrove. Jaff ortin. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sin. } \\ & \text { so. } \end{aligned}$ | smith. <br> Samerget | $\begin{aligned} & \text { As. } \\ & \text { C } d . \end{aligned}$ | Adam: <br> Concord. |
| Kе. | Kingsville. | IIn. | Union. | Gn. | xoche |
| L. | Lenox. | 1 l \% | Wershington. | 1. | irrison. |
| Me. | Hare. | $1 \mathrm{~V}_{2}$. | Warren (W.) | $J n$. | Jackinn (S.) |
| 12 | if \%; | We. | Wayne. | Jin. | Johnsou. |




Od．Olmstred．
（）Orance．
$P^{\prime}$ ．Parmu．
Rt．Im．kport．
Rn．IR yaltun．
Nr．－ins．
Ne．Srongstille．
He．Warrenswill
1）atke：
E．Allims．
An．Allen．
Bn．Brown．
Br．Bitler．
$\because$ Franklin．
Gir．German．
Greenville．
／In．Harrixon．
Jn．Jackson．
MG．Mis－issius：
11．Montoe．
Ve．Nevane．
I＇n．1＇atterion．
R．Richland．
Th．Twin．
In．Vian Burca．
Wh．Wabanh．
I）．Washit ${ }^{5} \mathrm{t}$ ๆ．
We．Wayt ：－
$Y$ ．lork．
Defianch．
As．Adants．
Defince．
De．Delaware．
Fr．Farmer．
He．Hick wille．
IId．Highland．
MI．Milford．
N．Noble．
Rd．Richland．
Th．Tifits．
IIn．Washingt，
Delawaie．
B．Ferk－bire．
Bn．Berli 1.
B．Brwn．
（：Concors．
Ilehware．
Ga．（ietua．
1 mm ．Il irlem
Kin．Kinz－1 $n$ ．
L．थ．lii rly．
M．Mu ho jusig 1.
Oc．Orange．
（1d．Oxford．
pr．Prter．
R．Fiduor．
so．Scioto．
T．Trompson．
Tn．Truityu．
Ty．Tr ：－

|  | Emie． | $n$. | Dover． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Br． | Berlin． | Fin． | Franklin． |
| IR． | Florence． | Fin． | Fillon（E．） <br> （icrman． |
| lin． In． | liroton． Hirum． | （im． | Guram． |
| Mrt． | M irgaretta． | I＇e． | like． |
| $1{ }^{1} n$ ． | Milan． | lin． | Jioyalton． |
| $\bigcirc$ | Oxford． | Sk． | Sivan Crects． |
| $\mathrm{P}^{1}$ s． | Perkins． |  | yor |
| P＇ | Poutliand． |  | Galdia． |
| In． | Vermilion． <br> Failifinid． | $\begin{gathered} -A n . \\ C . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Adison． Clay． |
| la． li． | Anıanda． Berne． | Ce． | Chuchire． |
| Bim． | Blonm． | Gin． | Green． |
| c\％． | Clear Creek． | Gd． | Greentiel3． |
| （id． | （iremt field． | Gn． | Ginyan． |
| 11. | Hocking． | 11 n ． | Harrisma |
| L．\％． | Liberty． | $1 / \mathrm{n}$. | Huntingrion． |
| ． $1 / \ldots$ | Madisヶn． | 31. | Margan． Olio． |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{t}$ ． | Pleacant． |  | Onio． Perty． |
| R． | 1 lichan d． | Pl ${ }_{\text {P }}$ | Perty． |
| lR2： | Rwh（＇reck． | Sil． | racrion． <br> Springtield． |
| I＇t， If： | Violct． Walnut． | 1 t ． | Walnut． |
|  | Fayette． | An． | Geamga． |
| i | Greene． | Be． | Raintrridge． |
| $J i$ | Jasper． | En． | Burtnn． |
| $J_{3}$ ． | Jeffersou． | Cr． | Cheiter． |
| ，It | Madson． | C＇n． | Claridon． |
| 11. | Marios． | Ihn． | Hampden． |
|  | Paiat． | H\％． | 11 intshurs． |
| P＇4． | Perry． | 11\％． | Middlefiel！． |
| ［1． | Union． | M． | Montrille． |
| H\％． | Wayce． | 1／n． | Munson． |
|  | Franelix． | ${ }^{\text {N }} \mathrm{y}$ y． | Newbury． |
| J！ | Blendon． | ${ }^{1} 10$. | Parkmin． |
| B． | Brown． |  | Ratscll． |
| C＇n． | Clinton． Columbina． | $\frac{T}{T}$ | Trey． |
| In． | Frankln． |  | Greenc． |
| 110. | Humilt ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | $B^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ． | Buth． |
| $J \mathrm{In}$ ． | $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{k}-111$（b．） | f． | Benver Creek |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ | Ifeliern． | $1 \%$ | Cæuar Creek |
| N／n． | Mdi－n（s） | Ni． | Miami． |
| Ify． | M m I． <br> Montamery | R＇． | Rives |
| 1／2． | Norwic\％． | S\％． | Silver（＇rcek． |
| $P^{\prime} y$ ． | Perty． |  | Xenia． |
| I＇n． | Plails． |  | GITRMsey． |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{l}$ ！ | P！ Praime． | $A$. | Alim． |
| P\％． | Praire． |  | Cimbridge． |
| T\％． | Trur． | Ce． | Centre． |
| 110 | Washingt | $J$. | Jacksor． |
|  | Frıtos． | ${ }_{\text {L }} \times$ ． | Kınx． |
| A\％． | Ambny． | I．． | 1，ibert\％ |
| c ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ． | Chereterfield． | $1.1 \%$ | 人的小枵1ry |
| Cr． | Clinton． |  | ．1 $3 .$. |

Me．Minruc．
Od．Oxford．
Fid．Richlanl．
Sir：Spencer．
15＂a．Wawlingera．
IV．Wiestlaud．
Wg．Whreling．
$11 \%$ ．Wills．
Hamato：．
An．Andersen．
（in－innati．
Cn．Colerain．
C＇a．C＇sumbia．
cy．（＇misty．
Ji．Delhi．
1ic．Vitetne．
Wi．Miami．
M／：Mill Creek．
sp sycam re
sid．Springti－lid．
s．Storrs（ - ）
s．sirmmes
It＇r．Whitewater．
Hascock．
An．Alle．．
4．Amandia．
13k．Big Lick．
B．Blan bard．
C．C＇ass．
De．Delaware．
E＇c．Engle． Findlay．
Jh．Jackern．
L．\％Liluetty．
Mn．Madisan．
3．Marion．
Oc．Oralge．
Pt．Pleasant．
Pe．1＇ntage．
Cn．Thins．
In．Vau Buren．

Ilяны＂．
Ed．Blanchard．
Ca．Ceestr．
1）y．Dualley．
G．（ioshen．
He．Hale．
L．\％．Liberty．
1In．31ヶf भा。
Md．M－10no 3.
P＇t．Mleanat．
k．ftn．
Rit．If mindicest．
1\％＇Taylor（＇rel．
IVn．Washinctue．
HakR1～ON．
Ir．Archer．
As．Athens．
Cadiz．
In．Franklin．


BK．［3ilich Creek．
（．）Clas．
cil．Cineord．
lin．W，deon．
Fi．Fairfeld
II．Itimar．
Jn．Ju－w kon．
1．Viberty：
Mr．Mali－an．
1．Nex Market．
$P$ ．Paint．
$\therefore$ Salem．
In Union．
W\％．White Uak．
II（kisc．
Bh．．Boaton．
F．Fall：
Leqan．
（ie．Crardily pe．
（im．Circea．
LJ．Lit rel．
1．Mari n．
P．P＇elry．
S．Sllt（＇reck．
$\therefore$ stalr．
II it．Ward．
I＇n．Washingtor．
H I．SE：
13．Berlin．
in．（ierrias．
II．II．rly．
Murworz．
K゙：．Kitho k ．
hir．Kinx．
Me．Mectlanic．


## UNITED STATES OFAMERICA．

|  | P．aint． | $J \mathrm{n}$ ． | Jefferson． |  | logan． | ss． | Stokes． |  | Salisbuy， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pei． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 . y \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | Libe <br> Midu | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ba. } \\ b=1 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{BlO} \\ 500}}{ }$ |  |  |  | Salem． |
|  |  | d． |  | 17 l ． |  |  | aitosisa． |  |  |
|  | Salt Creek． | Mr． | Miller |  | Jefterso | An． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Walnut Creek． | Mile． |  |  | Bel |  |  |  |  |
|  | Washington． | Ms． | Mor | M． | Mcartio | ${ }_{n}{ }_{n} n .$ | Berlin． Boardman． |  | ack |
|  | ronsa |  |  | M | － |  |  |  |  |
| cid | rksfi |  | ． |  | Monroe |  | itsvil |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Fed．}}{ }$ | ritield． | IV | Wayne |  | easai |  | shen． |  |  |
|  | 䢒 |  |  | R ${ }_{R}^{2}$ | sha C |  | ireen． |  |  |
| cih． | tla | K．l |  | SS | okes． | $\stackrel{J n .}{ }$ |  |  | lina． |
|  | ne． | ， | roy | U |  |  |  |  |  |
| N． | w H | M． | Madiso | Ze． | ashin | Shi | mith． |  |  |
| Nin． | $\text { W } \mathrm{L}$ |  | Mentor |  |  | In． | ungstu |  | 號 |
| Vh． | Norwieh． |  |  | At． | ter |  | riov． |  | （1） |
|  | Peru． |  | 110u |  |  | $B d$ ． | I Islan | 13. | the |
|  | limond． |  | Weeso | ${ }_{B}{ }_{B}$ | drack |  | Wling Green． |  |  |
| Ry． | Hey． | ）r |  | \％． | wnt |  | nud． |  |  |
| Sn． | Sherman | Eh | zabe |  | amden． |  | rand P |  |  |
| リ\％． | Towns | Fc | yette |  |  |  | reen Ca |  |  |
|  | Jack | M |  |  | Eaton． |  | htgo |  |  |
| Bd． | Bloom |  |  |  | ril |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Henrict |  | hla |  |  |
|  | Hami | Un | ， |  | ntir |  | t R |  | ion． |
|  | Jeffer： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | － | indso |  |  |  |  |  | onkoe． |
|  | Sciot |  | kis |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| $1{ }^{\text {in }}$ ． | Washing |  | Bennington（ N ） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jefferson． |  | Bowling Green． |  |  |  | raing |  |  |
| k． | Brush Creek |  | ton． | II | lingt |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Cr}_{\mathrm{c}}^{\mathrm{Issl}} \end{gathered}$ | Ea |  |  | uca |  | ， |  |  |
|  | Knox | F | Fallsbur | On | egon |  |  |  | ， |
|  | Mount | Fn | Franklin |  | rovidenc |  | da may |  |  |
|  | Ross． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Salem． |  | Harris |  |  |  | redi |  | alem（E．） |
| Sd． | 隹 |  | Hartior | W | ter |  | ， |  | itreida |
|  | Steuben | ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | opewel | W． |  |  |  |  | witzerland． |
|  | Warren | L |  | I | ing |  | adsw |  |  |
| s． | Wr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nтао |
|  | кхмох． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23． | Berin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bn }}$ | Br |  |  |  | er（＇reek |  | dford． |  |  |
| $B r$ ． | Pintler． |  |  | Fl |  |  |  |  |  |
| cy． | Clay． |  | Newar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mn． | Clinto |  |  |  | min |  |  |  |  |
| $11 r$ |  |  |  |  | Pleasant． |  |  |  | River |
| ud |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mi． | Miam． |
| $J_{n}$ ． | Juckion（E．） | I＇n | Washington | Sid． | Somerford |  | Rutland． |  | ， |


|  | Randolph. |  | रobler. |  | Perry (W:) |  | Pleasant. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In. | Yan Buren. | 13. | Bronkfield. | PY: |  | S\% | Suryir Creek |  |  |
| \#ie. | Wayne. | ${ }^{130} 18$ | Buttalo. | $\cdots$ |  | Ur. | U | Tin. | Th |
|  | Morgas. | ce. | Centr | W. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Walnut } \\ & \text { Wa-lingt } \end{aligned}$ | Vn. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kalidal. } \\ & \text { Van Bur } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{B}$ | Blown. | Efit. | Ell |  | Way |  |  | c. |  |
| e. | Cen | $J$. | Jetlerson |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Did. | Decrichl. | J. | Jacken | ${ }_{\text {lin }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{17 \%}$. | Hon | N. | Noble. | Ck | mp | Ifd | erfiel |  |  |
| Mn. | Mari | ${ }_{\text {Ol }}$ | 0 O | Jn | in. | Fin |  |  | Jackion |
| ${ }^{M c}$. | Meigsville. |  |  | N | Newtor |  |  |  |  |
|  | McConnellsville | Sh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $P$ P. | Penn. | We. | yue | S\% | 1. |  | erty. |  |  |
| in. | Union. |  | Ottaima |  | cton | $\stackrel{p}{p l}$ | int |  | Tar |
| ! | Windsor. |  |  |  |  |  |  | If | ashil |
| rk. | York. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Bn}_{\mathrm{n}} . \end{aligned}$ | Benton <br> Carroll. | Ar. | Atwater | st. | ringfield. |  |  |
| $B$. | ¢. Bloomfield. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ad }}$ d |  | Lin. | Unioll. |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Br}^{\text {d }}$ | Bbomfield( N .) | t. | Erie. | Cl | reesto |  | Andsk |  |  |
| Bn. | Bennington. | Hs. | Harris. | I) t . | Tenti | B. | Balisril |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c }} \mathrm{Cr}$ r. | Clester. | Pe. | Portage | ${ }_{\text {Esg }}$ | Edinbul |  | (ireen | 1. |  |
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| ${ }_{G}$ | Franklin. | 12 | Vau Rensselaer. | ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$. | Hi | Ry. | Riley. |  |  |
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| M ${ }^{\prime}$. | Morven | Bn. | Brown (E.) | ${ }_{\text {Pl }}$ | armyra. | Wi | Tonrns | Fn | in. |
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| $\stackrel{1}{1 i}$. | Wash. | Ce | crane. | Rn. | Rootutow |  | York. |  | gar Cre |
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| $J$. | Jackson | Mk | Monday Creek. | J. | Jackson |  | Porter | , | 硣 |
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| sk. | (reek. | $1)$ | Dee | Gg. | Gre | ${ }_{\text {EVM. }}$ | 咗 |  | (1) |
| Sit. | Springfield. | ${ }_{\text {In }} \mathrm{H}$ | Harrisno |  |  |  | нореш |  | Blormfield |
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| IV. | Hayn |  |  | O. | Ot | Lin. | Loudon. | ${ }_{B i d i}^{B / 2}$ | ${ }_{B}$ |


|  | Champion. | Whk. | Warwick. | E'c. | Eagle. | Sim. | Salem. | d. | Springicid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{r}$ | Farmington. | Wn. | Washington. | $E$ |  | $U$ | U | Sr . | ior |
| 1 r . | Fowler. | W\% | Wayne. |  | Hartison. | in. | Warren. |  |  |
| cie. | Greene. | 1. | Yor | Hn. | Harrison. | Wd. | ord | B | , |
|  | Hartfird (E.) |  | Union. | NR. | N rth Brown. | ITy. | Wesley. |  |  |
| $1 / \mathrm{d}$ | Howland. | An. | lle | Rd. | 迷 |  |  |  | , |
| lid. | llubbard | c | aibo | S. | th B |  | Wayne. | IIy | enry. |
| $J$. | Johuson. | Dy | Darby. | Sin. | wan. | Bn. | ughma |  | kso |
| İ'r | Kinsman | $J n$. | Jackson | IT? | nton |  | anaan. | Le |  |
| 1.4. | Liberty. | Je | Jerome | W'e. | ikes |  | este | Lu | iberty |
| Iir. | L.ordsto | 1 | Leesbur |  |  |  | Chippewa |  | dl |
| 1. | Meccia. |  | libert |  |  | Con | Cliuton (S.) | M | M |
| Nin. | Mesoputa | ${ }_{\text {Ps. }}$ | Maris |  | Clear Creek. |  | Congre:s. |  | Perry |
|  | Southing |  | aryssill |  | arklin | Fn | Frankli | $P_{5}$ | errysbars |
| \%. | Vernon. | Tr. | alor. | Hu. | ami | G. | Gree | $P{ }^{\text {P }}$ | lain. |
| 1a. | Vienna. | Un | tion. | Sm | alem. | M ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | Milton |  | Portage |
| \% | Warren. | $1 \%$. | Washington. | T\%. | Turtle Creek. | Pt. | Paint. |  | Washing |
| a. | Weathersfie! | 1\%. |  |  | lebanon. |  | ain |  | Weston |
| Ati. | Aubarn |  |  |  | Vayne. | S\%. | gar Creek |  | Nind |
| Ds. | bucks. | 11 d d. | diand |  |  |  | ayne. | $A m$. | Aṅ̂rín. |
| 17. | Hoyer. | $J$. | Jennings. |  |  |  |  |  | an |
| Fd. | Fairlield. <br> N.Philodelphia | Ly. | Liberty. |  | Adams. <br> Aurelius |  | illiam |  | Sandusk |
|  | N.Philadelplaia <br> Jefferson. | P't. | Pleasan | 1. | Aureliu Barlow. |  | ridgewater. |  | rawford. den. |
| , | wre | $R$ | dge. | Be. | Belpre |  | Bray |  | ckson |
| Od. | Oxford. | T. | Tulley. | I) | Decatur. | Ce | Centre | M | arseill |
| $P$ P. | Perry. | 1 | Unim. |  |  |  | Florence. | M | iffl |
| Rh. | Rush. | U'n. | Washingt |  | Grand View. | Jn. | Jefferso | Pt. | Pitt. |
| Sin. | Sa | We. | Willshire. | L | lawrence | N | Madiso | $R$ | Richl |
| Sis | Sandy | Yk. | York. | 1. | Liberty. | I |  | $\stackrel{R}{2}$. | id |
| vi. |  |  | On. |  | Tarietta. | Pi. | Pulaski. |  | Salem. |
| n. | Warren. | n. | Clinton. | Ni. | Newport. | ,/h. | Joseph. | T. | Tyemorhtee |

Ohio ranks as the third state of the Union in population, wealth, and general importance. Its tervitors has a general length E. and W. of about 200 m. , with an average breadth of 14.5 m ., and a total area of $39,964 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Most of the surface consists of elevated table-lund : this is somewhat diversified, though it coutains only a few sections raised above the general level. The elevation above sca-level of the central section is about 1000 ft ., while that of other portions is from 600 to 800 ft . There are two great natural divisions, consisting of the slope towards the Ohio River and the slope towards Lake Erie. These are of unequal size or extent, the former being considerably the largest : and they are formed by a ridge
of highlands, extending through the north-east part of the State in W. S. W. direction. The northern part of the Ohio slope is mainly an elevated plain. but it is terminated on the south side (vear the middle of the State) by a low ridge, and south of this the surface is diversified. There is a range of hills near the Ohio River, following its course. which are in some places 200 or 300 ft . high. In the N. and N. W. parts there are several extensive tracts of marshy land. The principal rivers flowing into the Ohio not only have mueh longer courses than those flowing into Lake Erie, but they have a much larger volume; these are the Muskingum, Scioto, Little Miami, and Mian: The largest flowing into Lake Erie are, Cuyahoria.

Sandusky, and Maumee. Some of the small streams of the interior have rapil courses, affording much available water-power. The Lake liric coast comprises seceral harbors at the mouths of the rivers. The greater part of the country was originally covered with magnificent forests of beech, sugar, malle, hickory, oalk, and whitewood. 'The matural mealows are most manerous in the central portions. The river bottons are of unnsual wilth, and are of the most proluctive character.

The first permanent scttlement was commenced Th April, 1788, in Miarietta, by a company of New Finghanders, under the lead of Gen. Rufus Putnam. Aecording to the census of 1800 , the territory coatain :1 4.5,365 inhalitants, of whom 33 were lire ontor d persons. The State was organizel in 1 n 0.3 ; and its total prpulation in 1810 was 230.760 ; in $1820,581,434$; in 1830. 937,903 ; in $1210,1,519,107$; and in 18,50, $1.980,329$. It the lat enensis, the classes werewhites, 1.05.5,0.50; free colorel. 25,279. The relative proportion of the free colored has been stealily increasins from 1590, and amounted in 1850 to a litlle more than $1 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In respect to nativity, the whole population was classified thus: Born in the State, $1,219,432$; in other States, $53 \mathrm{~s}, 121$; in forcign countries, 218,512; and of unkuowa ori rin, 4,261 . The number from other States consist al of-200,634 from Pensylvania ; 85, 662 from Virginia: 83.979 from New York ; 36,69s from Miryland ; 23,532 from New Jersey ; 22.s.j. from Connecticut ; 18,663 from Massachusetts; 14,320 from Vermont: 13,829 from Kentucky; 7.37ל from Iudiana, ctc. The foreign-bom amomeded to one-ninth of the total population : their number consisted of 112,051 from Germany ; 51,562 from Ireland ; 25,660 from Englaua ; 7,375 from France ; 5,850 from

British American countries; 5,8.4 from Wales: 5,23" from sentland, ctc. About one-half of the free colored were born in the ritat-; the ir number consisteld of 14,265 mulattoes, and 11.014 blacks. The ratio of the in matase of the whole population from 1810 to 18.00 was $30 \frac{3}{3}$ per cert. ; while during each of the two periods of teu years immediatcly preceling, it was over 61 per c-ut. This result is attributable to the emigration of citizons westward. In 1850, the repreted number of persons who were born in Ohiin, but were then living in other States, was 295,453; consisting of 120.193 in Indiana, 64,219 in Illinois, 30,713 in Iowa. 14,67i in Michigan, 12,737 in Misouri, 11,402 in Wisconsin, cte.

Agriculture has been, and is now, the main source of the general prosperity of Ohio. More than nine-tenths of the surface mar be profitabiy cultivated, and the greater portion of this is very fertile. D'revious to the opening of the Lirie canal (in 1825), and the construction of the principal Ohio canals (during 1825-33), the busincs3 of the inhabitants was almost exclusively agricultural ; and since there were no gool means of transporting produce to the eastern markets, it was comparatively useless to raise more of the screral crops than was required at home.

Upon the completion of these great channels of trale with the Wastern States, the vast productive capacity of Ohio was rendered immediately arailable. According to the census of 1850 , the crops of Ohio, in the year 1849, compared with the totals of the same iu the entire Union. were nearl; as follows: Corn. one-tenth; wheat, one-serenth : hav, one-uinth ; buckwheat, one-fourteenth ; oats, oncelerenth ; barley, oun-forrtenth: potatocs, Irish, one-thirteenth : tobacco, one-nineteenth, etc. Since the last census, there has been a ge.eral
increase of the primeipal crops, except as affected hy droughts. The relative rank of Ohio in respect to its lie-stoek is somewhat higher. It has about (:me-fifth of all the sheep in the Union, producing also one-fifth of all the wool clipped; oue-ninth of the horses; onc-fourtcenth of the neat cattle, exceelling every State except New York ; onefifteenth of the swine ; and the product realized from animals slaughtered. and from butter, cheese, ctc.. are of correspondingly great amoants. In 1850 , the nimber of firms reported was 143.807, containing $9.851,493$ acres of improved, and Q. 146.10 n of mimproved land, all ralned at \$358, 7.5 , 603 , areraging to cach firm 125 acres, worth \$2.495. In the ricinity of Cincinnati, more attention has been given to the cultivation of rinerards than in any other part of America.
The annual product from " manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts," in this State, in 1850, was greatar than that of all the States sitnated west and north-west of it, exclusive of Missouri. In that yoar there were 10.622 establishments, each producing to the value of $\$ 500$ or over yearls, emploring a capital of $\$ 29,019.538$ and 51,489 persons, and produeing annually $\$ 62,6 \pm 7,259$. The product from the luranch of irom casting was $\$ 3.069,350$; pig iron, $\$ 1,255,850$; wrought iron. $\$ 1,27,8 \pm 0$-aggregate of these productions of iron. $\$ 4,453.049$. From tameries, $\$ 1,264.591$; woolen manufactories, $\$ 1,111,027$; cotton do., $\$ 391,700$. The distilleries aud breweries, 58 in number, had a capital of $\$ 1,262,794$. and cmployed 1,033 hands; and it appears that their product of whiskey and high wines amounted to $11,865,150$ galls., being much more than was producerl of these artieles in any other Stato. and more than one-fourth of all produced in the Union; while the product of ale, ete,, amonnted to 95.943 bbls. Hamilton Countr:
containing Cincinnati, etc.. had one-forrth of the capital in the total manufactures, employed uearly one-third of all the persous thus engaged, and produecd two-Gifths of the total product of the State. Ohio possesses abundant facilities for manufactraing; coal is so abuudant that steam may be cheaply substituted for water-power, and besides its reliable and extensive home-market, it can now readily transport its productions to every part of the Union and to foreign enuntries.

Ohio contains no large variety of minerals, but is rich in the most important ones-coal and iron. The coal ficlds are estimated to underlie one-third of the surface of the State, but the principal deposits appear to lie in a belt extending from the Ohio, between the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers, in N N. E. directiou, nearly to Lake Erie. The coal is bituminous, and lies so near the surface that in many places it is easier to dig for fuel than to elopp for it. The principal points where the coal mines have been workeil are in Summit Co. in the N. part of the State. and in Athens and Meigs Cos. in the S. S. E. part. The amount dug in 1854 in serenteen principal coal-producing enulities was estimated at albont $24,000,000$ bush. The principal bed of iron ore extends through the Counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jacksou, Meigs, Vintor, Athens, and Hooking, in a belt 12 miles wide and over 100 m . long ; this iron is of the best quality for fine castings. The salt springs are very valnable; the principal wells are-on Yellow Creek, above Steubenville; on Will's Creek; on Muskingum River, from the Coshocton to its moath; on the Hockhoeking, and on Leading Creek. At the lower wells, on the Muskingum, a pound of salt is obtained from a gallon of brine. Limestone, saudstone, and other buildiug material, are found in many counties.

The internal improvements of Ohio are very numerons. Most of the camals were constructel at the expense of the State, and at an carly perionl, or before the introduction of railroads. 'Ithe two principal samals were commenceld in 1825 and eompleted in 1832 , each being 40 ft . wide and 4 ft . deep. The Uhio Canal is 30 m . loug, extending from Portsmouth, Ohio River, to Oleveland. on Lake lirie, and has 1.47 locks; it has also five branches, with aggregate lengtl of 11.4 m ., making the total length of 421 m . The Mami Camal extends from Cincinnati to Tolele, is 270 m . long. has 102 locks, and its branch lines are 45 mm . long. These, with the other canaks, and the Muskingum lmprovement, have a total leagth of $52-$ m., which cost \$15,359,995. 'Two other canals, ownel by companies, are each about it m. long (part in P'ennsylvamia), ans (ach cost about $\$ 2,000,000$. None of the camals are first-class works, and their improvenent las been prevented by the general introduction of railroads.

Railroads extend through every section of Ohio, so that all of the cities and large villages enjoy their advantages. The total length of the lines now in operation is nearly $3,000 \mathrm{~m}$. These rontes are quite uniformly distributed, and none of them are remarkably pre-eminent over the rest, because travel and commerce are not, as in some other States, forced into particular elaanels by the natural configuration of the country. Four of the railroads were commenced in 1836 , but their construction was retarded by the prostration of business which soon followed, and they were finally completed alxout the same time-181.5-6. viz: Mad Piver and Lake Erie R. R., from Sandusky to Springfield, 13.4 m . ; Little Miami R. R., from Springlield to Cincimati, 84 m . ; Lake Eric and Kalamazoo R. R., from Toledo to Alrian, Mieh., 10

33 m ., and the Mansfied and samtu:ky R. R., 56 miles. The more recently constructed lines, most of which have been completed since 1850 , have been built mainly to suphly the actual local wants. of their respective sections, lut they combine in the formation of great lines of through travel and freight traffic. 'There are live contimous routis: aeross the State in east and west direction, and as many from nortli to sonth.
In 1851, the exports of the agricultural or strictly domestic produce of Ohio were estimated, from reliable data, to amount, in market value, to $\$ 30,000,000$, and the exports of manufactured articles to $\$ 10,000,000$. At that time threefourths of the flour and grain were exporterl through the ports on Lake Erie, while more than three-fourths of the live-stock, pork, provisious, and whiskey were exported throuch the ports of the Ohio River. The products of Louisiana, ete.. are distributel throngh ('incimnati, eren to the shores of the lakes. During 1 le55 the total exports from Cincimati amonted to $\$ 60,000,000$, and it is beliered that the eorresponding trude of the Lake Erie ports had increased at about the same ratio over the amounts of 18.51 .

The amount of tomage owned in Ohio ha: inereased very rapilly within three years; in 1853. it consisted of $6.4,333$ tons; in 1854, 80,860 ; and in 1855, 94,606 . Of the amount in the last year, 51,078 tons were owned in the District of Curahoga. (Cleveland.) and 28,713 tons in Cincimnati, the remainder being divided with Toledo and Sandusky. All of the Cincinnati tomnage is employed in steam narigation, and about one-third of the Clercland tomage. In each of the last two years the amount of tonnage built was somewhat morv than 17,000 toms.
The direet commeree with Canada, and other-
wise with foreign countries, amounted during 1855 to the value of $\$ 847,143$ in exports, and $\$ 600,656$ in imports-total, $\$ 1,44,799$. This branch of trade fluctuates, but was about the same during the preceding year.

Cities and ponulous villages are more numerons in Ohio than in any other of the Western States. The following table shows the population of the largest places (exclusive of Cincinnati), as definitely ascertained at the time of each census, from 1830 to 1850 , followed by an estimate of their population in 1856 . The population given for Cleveland inclutes that of its former sulurb, Ohio City. The results of some special enumerations are mentioned with the descriptions of these cities.

|  | $1830 \quad 1840$ | 1850 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cleveland | 1,076..6,071 | 23,409 . .50,000 |
| Dayton | 2,965..6,06 | 10,977..27,500 |
| Columbus | 2,438. .6,048 | 17,882 . . 25,000 |
| Toledo | .1,222 | 3,829 . 12,800 |
| Zanesville | 3,094. 4,766 | 7,929..11,750 |
| Chilicothe | 2,846..3,977 | 7,100 . 10,500 |
| Steubenville | 2,937 . .5,203 | 7,224..10,000 |
| Sandusky | 351..1,200 | 5,087. . 10,000 |
| Portsmouth. | 1,064. | 4,011 . . 6,500 |
| iqua |  | 3,277. . . 5,000 |

Columbus, on the Scioto River, 120 m . from Cineinnati, was laid out in 1812, and shortly afterward was selected as the capital of the State. The city has a level site, and its plan is regular, comprising very wide and uniform streets. The State House is the largest and most costly edifice of the kind in the United States; it is 304 ft . long by 184 wide, covering an area of $55,936 \mathrm{sq}$. ft., and the height of the top of its rotunda is 157 ft . The principal State institutions are established at this place. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1836, occupies a brick building of great size, that
cost $\$ 150,000$, and usually contains about 300 patients. The Institution for the Blind, established in 1834, has a handsome brick edifice, with some 70 pupils. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established in 1824, passesses a fine building, and usually contaius 130 pupils. The Ohio lenitentiary is a nassive edifice, and, with its workshops and grounds, has an area of six acres. The city contains several other public buildings of note, among which is the edifice of Starling Medical College, which institution was founded upou a legacy of $\$ 50,000$.

The City of Cincinnati is situated in a beautiful valley, three miles in diameter, intersected from east to west by the Ohio River, and is surrounded by a range of circular hills, which rise by gentle slopes about 400 ft . alove the river. Distance from the month of the Ohio, by the river's course, 497 m. ; from Louisville, 138 ; from Pittsburg, 459. Latitude $3906^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$.; longitude, S4 $26^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$.; elevation above the level of the sea, $5 \not 0 \mathrm{ft}$. The width of the river in front of the city is about one-third of a mile, its mean annual range from low to high water is about 50 ft ., and its depth in summer is sometimes insufficient for navigation to places above. The city is now about four miles in length, and of unerual width ; it is mainly built upon two terraces, respectively 50 and 108 ft . above low-water mark ; the margin of the first was originally steep, but has been graded to a gentle declivity ; the second ascends gradually northward, terminating at the base of the hills. The central portions are compactly and handsomely built, with streets about 66 ft . wide. The public landing or leves is a large area with 1000 ft . front. The shore is furnished with floating wharves, adapted to the great variation in the height of the river. The portions of the city that
are mainly occupied by private dwellings, are generally laid out in handsome manner, and lined with shade-trees. There are many elegant residences on the hill-sides, interspersed among the gardens and rineyards. Upon the eminenee, called Mt. Adams, is the edifice of the C'iucinnati Observatory, which contains one of the largest and best telescopes in the world. Several of the principal public buildings are of great size and costly construction. The Burnet IIouse,which cost $\$ 300,000$, is one of the largest hotels in the United States, and there are other very large hotels. The Catholic Cathedral cost $\$ 100,000$, and has a spire 250 fr. high. Other buildings are, the City Hall. Melodeon, Masonic Hall, and Cincimnati College. The city is supplied with water raised from the river with a reservoir which holds $5,000,000$ galls. The manufactures are varied, and correspond in extent to the population and trade of the eity. The settlement was first begun on 26 th Dec., 1788 ; the first newspaper was published, 9th Nor., 1793 ; and iu 1795 the number of inhabitants was about 650. Progress in population :

| $1800 \ldots .750$ | $1830 \ldots 24,831$ | $1850 \ldots 115,435$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1810 \ldots .540$ | $1840 \ldots 46,338$ | $1853 \ldots 160,186$ |
| $1820 \ldots .9,642$ | $1845 \ldots .74,699$ | $1856 \ldots$ |

If the population of the suburbs (embracing not only the aljacent rillages, but also Covington and Newport on the Kentucky side) be included, the aggregate pop. at the present time is about 200,000 .

Cleveland is situated on both sides of Cuyahoga River, at its entrance into Lake Erie, and mainly upon an elevated plain. Its general appearance is very agreeable ; it is planted with groves of forest-trees, and contains several elegant squares and public places. The amount of trade has wonderfully inereased within ten years, owing to the extension of the railroads through the
interior of Ohio, by which immense ruantitiec of agricultural and other products have lieen brought to its wharves for shipment. The harbor is deep enough for the largest vessels on the lake, luat at its entrance there is a bar, which is only kept down by continual dredging. In 185.4, the furmer suburb of Ohio C'ity, on the west side of the river. was consolidated with Clereland ; at which time the population consisted of 34,500 in Cleveland. and 10,982 in Ohio City-total, 45,4~2.
Dayton, on the Miami River, 60 m. N. N. E. of Cincinnati, is noted for the variety and extent of its manufactures, its railroad connections, aurl its bnsiness generally. Abundance of water-power is obtained by the hydraulic canal, constructed in 1845, by which the water of Mad River is brought through the city. In its vicinity there are quarries of excellent limestone, great quantities of which are sent to Cincinnati. Population in 1853.16.56.2.

Toledo has a beautiful location on the Haumce River, 3 m . from its mouth, near the $W$ extremity of Lake Eric. Its harbor is naturally the lest of all on the Great Lakes, and from its position it becomes the natural outlet for an immense section of country, unsurpassed in fertility of soil and the rapid growth of its population. The great feature of the city is its trade, and this is increasing yearls. Population in 185.4, 11.473.

Zanesville, on Muskingum River, 80 m . from its mouth and 59 m . E. of Columbus, is a flourishing city with important manufactories. Coal of first-rate quality is easily obtained from the viciuity. The city has three suburbs on the west bank of the river, and it is connected with thesp by bridges. There is also an iron railroad bridge across the river, 538 ft . long. Population in $185 / 1$ of the city proper, 7,929 ; of the suburbs. 2.426aggregate. 10,355.

Chilicothe, on Scioto River, 96 m . from Cincinuati. is an important centre of business. It was finunded in 1596 , and was the capital of Ohio from 1800 to 1810 .

Steubenville, on the Ohio River, 22 m . above Wheeling, Ya., is noted both for its trade and manufuctories. The latter are readily supplied with fuel from the vast coal mines in the vicinity.
Sandusky City is situated on the bay of the same name, 3 m . from Lake Erie, and possesses remarkable adrantages for trade. The bay is 20 miles long by 5 or 6 miles wide, into which vessels can readily enter and anchor in safety. The city is built on a site rising gradually from the bay, and beneath it is an inexhaustible bed of limestone.

Springfield, 84 m. N. N. E. of Cincinnati, and 43 Wr . of Columbus, is a flourishing place, with numerons manufactories. It is one of the most pleasant cities in the State, and is surrounded by a populous and highly-cultivated district. Wittenberg College and Theological Seminary, both founded in 1845 , and under the direction of the Latheran Church, are here located.

Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Scioto, is a place of active busiuess. It stands apon a plain of moderate extent, partly enclosed by hills, which abound in iron ore, coal, and building material.

Population in 1850 of other places, chiefly in-
corporated villages, separate from the population of their township: Mount Vernon, 3,711; Newark, 3,65t ; Mansfield, 3,557 ; Massillon, 3,450; Circleville, 3,411 ; Piqua, 3,277 ; Akron, 3,266; Marietta, 3,175 ; Xenia, 3,024 ; Wooster, 2,797; Tiffin, 2,718; Canton, 2,603; Delaware, 2,074; Urbana, 2,020 ; Gallipolis, 1,686 ; McConnels. ville, 1,643; Elyria, 1,482.
Mount Vernon, 40 m . N. E. of Columbus, is the centre of business of a rich agricultural section, and carries on some manufactures. Permanent wat - -power is obtained from the Vernon River. Five miles east of this place is the village of Gambier, which is the seat of Kenyon College (Episcopal), founded in 1826, with funds obtained in England.

Newark is situated at the confluence of the forks of Licking River, 33 m . E. by N. of Columbus. The Ohio Canal and two railroads pass through it, affording ample facilities for trade. The appearance of the place is very agreeable, though located on a level plain. About a mile west from it there is one of the most remarkable and best preserved of those ancient earth-works that are seen in different parts of the West. It consists mainly of an embankment 10 ft . high, formed in an exact cirele, enclosing an area of 28 acres, which is entered by one passage 50 feet wide. Its top and sides are corered with the heaviest timber


# TABLE OF COUNTIES AND TOWN゙SHIl's IN <br> S'A T'EOF MICHIGAN. 




Michigas consists of two peninsular divisions, / hilly to a small extent. The ridge which divides with an aggregate area of $56,243 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. These divisions are of widely different character; the soathern is notable for its timber and its agricultural capabilities, and the northern is celebrated for its immense mineral wealth, especially in iron and copper.

1. Michigan Pioper, or the Southern Penimsula. --This recrion has for the most part a gentlyrulling surene., which in some places becomes the streams flowing into Lake Michigan from those flowing into Lakes Huron and Erie has an elevation of about 300 ft . above their level, and is mnch nearer to the lakes last mentioned than to Lake Michigan. Most of the lake-coast is elevater. and extensive sections of it consist of steep bluffs, from 100 to 300 ft . high. It is skirted by a belt of heavily-timbered land, about 25 m . wide, and usually lying several feet below the level of the
adjoining openings. The principal rivers are the Št. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Mnikegom, which have courses of hetween 200 and 300 miles, and are cach navigable about 40 m . for vessels of light draught.

While Michigan was a Territory its population increased steadily, though mot very rapidly. In 1810 the inlabitants numbered $4, i 62$; in 1820, S.r96: and in 1830, 31,639. In Jaunary, 1837. Michigan wats almitted intn the Union; in 1840 its population lad increased to 212.267 , and in 1850 to $397,65 \%$. At the latter date, the free colored people numbered 2,583 . Including these, the native population (341.591) was thus classified in respect to origin : Burn in the State, $140,6,48$; in New York, 133,-56; in Ohio, 14,67i; in Yermont. 11,113: in Pemsylvania, 9,452; in Massachnectts, 8.167 : in Comnecticut, 6,551 ; in New Jersey, 5, $\mathbf{n}^{2} 2$, etc. 'The foreign-horn numbered $54.85^{\circ}$. comprising 14,008 from British America; 13.4.30 from Ireland; 10,620 from England; 10,2 s 1 from Germany; 2,542 from Holland : 2.361 from Scotland. etc. According to the State census in 185.1 the total population was then 509,374 .

Agriculture is the leading bnsiness. The soil is of great depth, and distinguished for its fertilitr. That of the openings and the piuc-land is a sandy loum, casily trorked ; that of the timbered lands is somewhat hearier, hut is still sandr. rather than elayey. The prairies are small, and divided into the wet and drẹ. accurding to elevations. The shore of Lake Ituron, near Saginaw Bay. is a marshy distriet. The staple grain crops in 1850 were corn, $5,6.41,420$ bush. : wheat, 4.925, 889 ; and oats, 2.866,056. Irisl? potatoes and gardon regetables thrive in great vigor and productivenes. as well as all fruits adapted to the climate.

Value of the live-stnck in 1850, Es.0n18,3.7. ; of animals slaughterel in the year preceding, 21,328,327. The pasturage is crerywhere luxuriant.

The lumber-trade has beem inmelisely increawd within a few years. About $\$ 4,500,000$ were obtained in 1855 from the sales of lumber promucen during that year. The lunber come: from Sasinaw, Lapeer, St. Clair, Flint, and Grand River. In Saginaw and vicinity the cut is larger than in any other one section. as the mill: are more numerous and the facilities greater. Most of the lumber is yellow pine, but the different varictics of timher are scattered thronghout the State.

The roeks of S'outhern Michigan consist of horizontal strata of limestones, sandstones, und slates. The limestone is, for the most part, rquite compact. and produces a valuable lime upon burning. Som. of the sandstone is used for grindstones. Gypsum has been found in several localities.
The mannfactures, aside from lumber, are unt of great importance. In 1850, the ammal proxluct of the tameries (60). was reported at 8363.9-0) : of the iron foundries (63), at $\$ 279,697$; of woolen factories (15), at $\$ 20,242$.

Two lines of railroad extend across the Estate. forming rere important parts of the greato rontes of travel and trade in the Union.
In 1855 the tomage belonging to Michigan wa= 69,490 tons, of which 34,478 tens were employen in steam narigation. In that year 2 O vessels wrori built-tomarge, 7,8-4. In 18.51, the " Lake commerce" of Detroit district was estimatel nt \$27,591,382.

Lansing, capital of the State, is pleasantl? situated on Grand River, and was first settled in 14.5 Population in 1850, 1.239 : in 1854. 1.537.

Detroit is the chief city in the State, and was fomder be the Firench about 16\%0. It extenk:
along the bank of the Detroit R. for over 3 m . ; its business part is about 7 m . below L. St. Clair, and 18 above L. Erie. The river is half a mile wide, with arerage depth of 32 ft., forming the best harbor in the West. Its streets are spacions, and near the river cross at right angles, but in the rear they are arranged in a triangular plan. Water is supplied from the river by extensive works, owned by the city. Pop. in 1854, 40,373.

Amn Arbor, 37 m . from Detroit, has an important trade, and is the seat of the State University,
established in 1837. Its observatory contains one of the largest telescopes in the world. Pop. in 1850, 4,868.

Momroe is finely located on the Raisin R., 2t m. from L. Erie, and, from its railroad and steamboat councetions, is a great thoroughfare. Pop. in 1850, 3,650.

Grand Rapids, on Grand R., 40 m . from its mouth, is the chief town in that part of the State. The river affords extensive water-power. Pop. in $1854,4,244$.


Northern Biclugan.-The upper peninsnla has | changes in the temperature are sudden and a diversified surface: most of it is a wildenness of dense forests, while some parts are rocky, and athers are open mearlows. The mountains are not of great elevation, though their declivitics are frequently precipitons ; they are chiefly arranged in groups, or in parallel ridges, but occasionally occur isolated. The rivers are numerous, and abound with rapids. The elimate is cold, and the great. By the middle of September, frosts occur, sufficient to entirely destroy vegetation, and the snow remains on the ground to the last of May.

The minerals are chicfly iron and copper, with some silver; and these are very extensively de posited. The most remarkable mine is the Cliff Mine, on Fagle River, where there are immense

masses of native corper, nearly pure. The silver of Northern Michigan is associated with the weins of copper ; for the nost part it forms only a small fraction of the lode, but in many instances an hundred weight of rock las contained an amount of silver from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 100$, and one mass of silser was obtained, weighing 6 pounds, and worth \$130. The aggregate yield of copper during 18.55 was coraputed at $4,790 \frac{1}{2}$ tons, worth over $\$ 1,600,000$.
The Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary was completed in April 1855, after two years' labor, at a cost of nearly $\$ 1,000,000$. It accommodates steamboats of 2,000 tons burden, and is built in the most massire manner. Its length, from extrenity of lower pier to upper pier. is $5.60+\mathrm{ft}$.. and each side is strongly walled with ctone. 'The locks are in the clear 350 ft . long by 70 wide, the largest in the world.

The island of Mackinaw is situated in the strait of the same name, between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and is only about 3 m . in diamster. Its importance arises from its position in commanding the Strait, and having been made a military post. It is generally elevated, rising to the height of 315 ft ., and is walled on every side lys lare cliffs of limestone. The villare is situated around a small bay, contains about I.200 inhabituts, and is noted for its business in the lake-fisheries.

St. Marr's, or Sant Sainte Marie, is a growing village, at the rapids in the St. Marr's Etrait, around which the ship, canal has been constructed. The population in 1850 was 893 , and has since greatly increased.

Eagle Harbor is the principal landing-plare on Kewecnaw Point. The village is small, but thriving, and has a fine location. lts harbur is a mile wide, with depth of 10 ft . on the bar.

## こTATE ()F IN1) IANA.

Indrava has an unusually regnlar ou line. the greater part of it being a parallelogram ; its average lengtl. N. and S.. is 2.44 m ., and its breadth, 150 ; and its entire area iucludes 33,809 square miles. 'the whole surfice of Indiana, except a strip along its north boundiry, has a general slope in S. W. direction. This general slope has three principal divisions, consistiug of the Ohio, White Rirer, and Wabash Valless, which have quite different features. 1. The Ohio Valles with that of the White Wrater, comprising about 5,000 square miles, is a limestone region, of somewhat uneren surface, hearily timberel, with soil of great depth and fertility; about tro-thirds of this division consists of cboice farmiug land, and the
remainder is generally too broken for profitable cultivation. 2. The White River (East and West Forks) Talley extends centrally across the State, from the Wabash River Talley to the Ohio boundary, containing about 9.000 sq. m. : its surface, except in the west part, is unifornly level, destitute of rock. and mas originally corered with heave forests; it is supplied with nerer-failing streams and much mater-power, and its sil is everywhere fertile, comprising the best land in the state. 3. The Wabash Valley is a still larger division. containing upwards of 12.00 ) square miles ; it has a diversified and broken surface, but very fertile sail, and its central portion is well "IW...d with good streams, but the upper an 1
lower portions are less fortunate in this respect. 4. The northern part of the State, drained by Kankakee River and the St. Joseph's and its tributaries, has a general resemblance to the Wibash country, except that its surface is lower and its soil is less fertile ; in some parts it is swampy, ant near the lake quite sandy; and its extreme northern portion contains extensive ranges of sand-hills, covered ouly with shriveled pines and burr-oaks. Two-thirds of the forests consist of beech trees and the varieties of oak. jet mauy other kinds-as sugar-maple, hickors, ash, poplar, elm.ete--are found with them; the heaviest timber is in the Ohio and White River Valleys. The Wabash River is 600 m . loug, and for more than half that distance it is navigable ; lut the navigation of this river and of the White (which joins the Wabash 100 m . above its mouth) is rendered difficult by the frequent shallows. The principal harbor of Lake Michigan within this State's limits is that of Michigan City.

The total population of Indiana Territory in 1800 was 4.8 Tj, and in $1810,24,520$. That of the State in 1820 was 147.178 ; in 1830, 343,031 ; in 1840, 685,866; in 1850, 988,41G. At the last census the classes were-whites, 977,154 ; free colored, 11,262. (Under the present State Constitution, negroes and mulattoes are not allowed to come into or scitle in the State, etc). In respect to nativity, the whole population was classified as follows: Born in the State, 541,079 ; in other parts of the Uuion, 390,313 ; (total native population, 931,392 ;) in forcign comitries, 54,426 ; of unknown origin, 2,598 . The number from other States consisted of 120,193 from Ohio ; 68,65] from Kentucky; 44,245 from Pennsylvania; 41.819 from Virginia; 33,175 from Norts Carolina; 24,310 from New Tork; 10,177 from

Maryland, etc. The number from foreign coun tries consisted of 29,341 from Germany ; 12,787 from Ireland ; 5,550 from England ; 2,279 from France ; 1,878 from Brit. Am. Colonies ; 1,341 from Scotland, etc. Ratio of foreign-born, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about one-eighteenth of total population.
Agricultural pursuits employed in 1850 twothirls of the free male population over 15 years of age. Indian corn is the great staple, and the product of Indiana in 1850 was $52,964.363$ bush., which was not far from double the crop of 1840 , and was nearly one-eleventh of all raised in the Union in 1850. The crop of wheat in 1850 was G,214,458 bush., against 4,019,375 in 1840 ; that of oats was somewhat less in amount than wheat. Product of hay. 403,230 tons; of potatoes, Irish, 2,083,337 bush. ; potatoes, sweet, 201,711—total, 2,285,048, against $1,525,794$ in 1840. In the product of maple-sngar Iudiana exceeds all but three States. The geological formation of this State has resulted in producing a soil composed of a great variety of materials, and that is the best kind of soil which comprises, as that of Indiana does, a due mixture of gravel, sand, clay, limestone, ctc. The grazing interests are extensive, the dairy products are comparatively large, and the value of the animals slaughtered yearly forms an important item in the accomnts of the farmers.
The manufactories, etc., in 1850, were reported to have a capital of $\$ 7,941,602$, to use $\$ 10,214,336$ raw material, to employ 14,342 persons, and to produce $\$ 18,922,651$ yearly. Principal classes mentioned in the census: Breweries and distilleries, 59 in number, capital $\$ 359,450$, product - ; woolen nanufactorics, 33 in number, capital $\$ 171,545$, proluct $\$ 205,802$; iron easting do., 14 in number, capital $\$ 82,900$, product $\$ 149,430$;
pig iron do., 2 in number, capital $\$ 72,000$, product $\$ 58,000$; cotton de., 2 in number, capital $\$ 43,000$, proluct $\$ 14,200$; wrought iron do., 4 in number, capital $\$ 17,000$, product $\$ 11,760$. Home-made manufactures were produced in 18.50 to the value of $\$ 1,631,039$.
'The chicef minerals are bituminous coal and bogiron ore. The enal formation is estimated to extend over an area of nearly 8,000 sq. m., and new deposits are frequently discovercd. The beds of iron ore are apparently very rich and extensive; the lest occur aloug the cast margin of the coal formation. Considerable quantities of beautiful marble have been found among the limestone regions. At French Lick there is a freestone of wery fine grain, which is extensively manufactured into whet-stunes; from a coarser grain grood grimbtones are formed. The clay slates and other clays are well alapted for use in their respective clasees of manufictures.

In respect to its internal improvements, Indiana has a very high rank, cousitering its wealth, population, and the natural condition of its surface. In 1836 the State Government commenced the construction of several canals and railroads, hut was unable to complete the proposed plan. The Wrabaih and Erie Canal was completed to Exansville in 18.53. forming (from Toledo. 460 miles, of which 378 are in Indiana) nue of the longest lines of canal in the world. The system of railroads is more symmetrical than in any other state. Nearly all the great lines radiate from the georraphical centre and the pellitical capital of the state. By this means they are brought intu intimate business relations with each other, an arrangement which must promote to a great degree the advantages of each and all. Indianapolis is the point of intersection of eight important
roads, which are carrime in the-ir re-pective direetions to the boundary lines of the state. Agyregate length of railroads in $1846,30 \mathrm{~m}$. ; in 1850 , 86 ; in 1852, 538 ; in 185.4, 1,453 ; and in 18.56, 1,789.
The amount of prouluce exported from Indiana cannot he definitcly ascertained, but it undoubtedly corresponds with the other great statistics of this State.
l'opulation in 18.50 of the chicf cities and towns: Indiamapolis, 8,091 ; New Albany, 8.181: Madison, 8,012; Lafiyctte. 6.129; Fort Wayne, 4,2ь2 ; Terre Haute, 4,051; Fwansville. 3.235; Manchester, 2, i48; Laurencelurg, 2.651; Jeffersonvills. 2,122; Vincennes, 2.0:0.
Indianapolis has been the capital of the state since 182.j, and was selected for that purpose in 1821), when its site was covered with forest.. It now presents an unusually pleasing and thriving appearance: its strects are broad and lined with handsome stores, and, owing to the number of railroads (eight) lere connecting. it is the ect tre of an immense business. The State House is an elegant building, with columns, dome, ete., atal cost $\$ 60,000$. Here are the state's A-yhums fur the Insane, Blind, and Deaf and Inomb, which have large and costly edifices. The Indiama Central Medical (obllege, foumted in 1sis , is the chief literary institution. The hotels and churches are very mumerous and of haudsome arelitecture.

Nen Albany. on the Ohio River. \& m. N. Wr. of Louiswille, was laid out in 1s13; it carries un a great trade. does a heary business in building and repairing steamboats. anl contains several large iron foundries and other extensive manufactories.

Madison, alsn on the Ohio River. in the S. E: part of the State. is an important place of bus:-
ness; it is well commected by railroad with the back country, and is the chief port of that section.

Lafayette, on the Wabash River and Canal, C.t m. from Indianapolis, and intersected by three railroads, is the principal grain market in the State, and carries on a great flouring business; it also contains some large iron foundries, paper mills, pork-packing establishments, etc.

Terre Haute, near the W. boundary line of

Indiana, is finely situated on the east bank of Wabash River, upon an eminence 60 ft above the level of the river. It is a great centre of business, esprecially in exporting the produce of the vieinity.

Fort Wayne is the chief town in the N. E. part of the State, and has had a rapid growth. This place is of much celebrity in the history of the West. Here "Fort Wayne" was erected in 1794, and it continued to be a military post until 1819.

## STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Illinors has an extreme length, on the meridian of ('airo, of 378 m . ; its breadth arerages 140 m . ; and its entire area is computed at $55,405 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its surface is almost uniformly level, or gently undulating, and at least two-thirds of the entire State consists of open prairie-land. The general term prairie is applied to an extended area of land that is destitute of timber or brush. This alsence of timber has resulted from the burning of the grass of the prairies, which formerly oceured every year ; for it is foumd in the settled sections, where the annual burning has been stopped, that timber springs up spontaneously. The sward of the prairies is exceedingly tough, composed of the fibrons grass-roots ; and in turning it orer, five or six yoke of eattle are required to draw the plough. The surface and soil are remarkably free from stone. The section called Grand Prairie extends on the east side of Kaskaskia River N. N. E. to the Indiana boundary ; this, however, is properly a cembination of prairies, separated ly long and narrow tracts of timbered land. The peenliar leveluess and deep alluvion of the prairic-land are believed to have been formed from sedinent held
in a rast lake, once covering this whole region In the north-west part of the State, the surface is broken and nneven ; along the Illinois River and other streams are some considerable elerations; along the Mississippi River are many steep bluff, from 100 to 400 ft . high ; and in the south part of the State is a small section that is somewhat hilly. The heary timber is almost exelusively on the river-bottoms, and the sycamore and cottonwood there grow to a wonderful size. On the uplands are the rarieties of oak, walont, and other forest-trees. The soil of the oak openings is lighter and thimer than that of the prairies. The Illinois is the principal river of the interior, and crosses the State centrally in southerly course. The climate is marked by the prevalence of high winds, and consequently of sudden changes in temperture.
The total population in 1810 was 12,282 ; in $1820,55,211$; in 1830, 157,445 ; in 1840, 476,183; and in 1850, 851,470. Number of free colored in 1850, 5,436. Including these, the classification of the total population, in respect to nativity, was as follows: Born in the State, 343,618 ; in other parts of the Union, 393,313 ; (total native popula-

tion, 736,931 ); in forcign countries, 110,593 ; of unknown nativity, 3,946 -total, 851,470 . Of those from other States there were 67,180 from New York ; G.t,219 from Ohio ; 49,588 from Kentucky; 37,979 from l'emsylvania; ;32,303 from'Temessec ; 30,953 from Indiana: 24,697 from Virginia ; 13,4.51 from North C'arolina; 11,381 from Vermont ; 0,230 from Massachusetts ; 7,228 from Missouri ; 6,899 from Comecticut ; 6,898 from Narryland, etc. Of the foreign-l)orn, $38,51 \mathrm{l}$ were born in (iermany ; 27.786 in Ireland ; 18,628 in England ; 10,699 in British America; 4,661 in Scotland ; 3,376 in France ; 2,415 in Norway ; 1,635 in Switzerland, etc. The furcigu-l)oru constituted 13 per cent. of the total population. In 1855, accorling to the State census, the total population was then $1,295,417$, showing that it had donbled in 10 years.

In agricultural capabilities Illinois is not surpassed by any State. There are but very few distriets that are not fertile, and these are chiefiy in the immediate vicinity of the lead mines. The sections most celebrated for fertility are the bottoms, or alluvial borders of the rivers, the soil of which has been formed from the deposits of the streams during their floods. On some of these the surface-mould is more than 30 ft . deep, and is inexhaustibly fertile. The "American Bottom." extends along the Mississippi, between the Kiaskaskia and Missouri Livers, 90 m ., with arerage width of 5 m ., and has been cultivated since its settlement, without apparent deterioration. The prairie-lands, however, are generally preferred, on account of their greater salubrity. The crop of corn zeported in 1850 was $57,6 \cdot 46,98.4$ bush., or nearly one-tenth of all raised in the United States, and was a larger crop than that of any other State, considering the populationand the number of acres under cultivation. The erop of wheat was $9,414,575$
bush., or $93_{3}$ per cent. of all raised in the Union. The erop of oats was $10,087,241$ bush. ; of Irish 100tatocs, 2.51-1.861 ; of sweet putatues, 157,433; and that of hay wats 601,952 toms. The crups of lonekwheat, larley, and rye ajpear to have been quite small, but since Is50) these have been much increased. T'obseceo has beed cultivateel to some extent ; the crop reported in 1810 was 564,326 lbs.. and in 1850, 8.41.394. The praires ure highly favorable to the raising of live-stock and the productions of the dairy. In Suathern Illinuis the winter has sometimes been so mild as to render umecessary the housing of cattle, though this is rather the exeeption than the rule. In 18:80 the neat cattle numbered $626,2 \% .4$; in 1850, 912.036 . Number of sheep in 1840, 395, 072 ; in lajn, 804,043. The clip of wool in 1850 in this state was $2,150,113 \mathrm{lbs}$, or 4 per cent. of the total in the Cnion. Number of swine in $1850,1,915,907$. The ralue of all the live-stock, in 1850, wa\$21,209,258 ; value of animals slaughteret during a year preceding was $\$ 4,972,286$. Butter produced, $12,526,543 \mathrm{lbs}$; cheese, $1,250,225$. Value of orchard protucts, $8.446,0.49$; maple-sugar produced, 248.904 llss. ; beeswax and honer, 569.444 lbs. With each succeeding year inereased attention has been given to the plauting aud care of orchards, and this has generally lween rewardell.

The mamfacturing interests of Illinois have been rapidly developed and extended. in accordance with the gencral progress of the state. In the large citics, especially in Chicago, this fact is at onee evident. In that eity, and in some other places, there are some estahlishments foumded on large eapital; but for the most part the manufactures are produced by individuals, or ber companics of limited means. The returns of the census of 1850 on this sulject, which are now of importance
only as matters of history, stated the product of particular branches as follows: Iron casting, $\$ 441,18.5$; pig iron, $\$ 70,200$; tanning, $\$ 244,028$; Wuolen manufactures, \$206.5i2. In Chicago. during the year 1855 , the total product of manufactures was reported at $\$ 11,031,491$, being an increase of more than one-third over the preceding rear, with corresponding increase in the amount of capital and number of persons employed.

The chief minerals are learl, coal, and iron. The lead district aromul Galena is one of the most remarkable in the world. Most of this lies within the boundaries of Wisconsin, though the business of the district centres at Galena, and threc-fourths of the lead produced is shipped from that place. The total product of the district during 1855 was valued at the mines at $\$ 1,732,219$, which was about $\$ 100,000$ more than the corresponding product and value in either of the two years preceding. A bituminous coal-field extends across the State from Central Iowa to Northern Kentucky. It lies near the surface, and in some places crops out, so that great quantities may be readily obtained. In the whole northern portion of the state secondary limestone forms the base of the rocks. At Athens, in Dupage Co., there are extensive quarries of fine white limestone, closely resembling marble ; and nearly every county contains a rariety of excellent building material.

Railroarls hare been constructed with most wonderful rapidity during the last six years. In 1850 there were only 22 miles of railroad in operation ; but, at the commencement of 1856 , there were more than 2,200 . The principal lines crossing the State have been completerl, or soon will be, and these, with their branches, are so mumerons, that nearly every county is traversed by one or more of them. Distances by railroad from Chica-
go-to Galena, 171 m. ; St. Lonis, 268 ; Cairo, 365 : Milwaukee, 85 ; Metroit, 243 . From Alton to Terre Haute, 173 mm ; Cairo to Dubuque, 454. All of the great lines in the worth radiate from Chicago, and thus that eity has become, and will always remain, the emporium of the State. The Illinois Central IR. R. is the longest road in the Union belonging to one company, and its construction was mainly owing to the Act of Congress, approved 20 th September, 1850, which granter to the State an extent of land bordering the road equal to 2.595,000 acres. The State, by Act of 10th Feb., 1851, incorporated the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and conferred upon it the right of way, with all the lands, ete., granted by Congress.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal is 100 miles long, extending from Chicago to Peru, at the head of navigation, on Tllinois River. It was commenced in 1836, and completed in 1848, since which time it has done a large business. It is 60 ft . wide, and 6 deep; its locks, 17 in number, are 110 ft . long, and 18 wide; and it cost $\$ 6,600,000$.

The trade of Illinois with the adjoining States eannot readily be ascertained. During 1854, the grain of all kinds exported from Chicago amounted to $12,902,320$ bush.; and during 1855 to $16,638,813$ bush.; which facts have proved that Chicago is now the largest primary grain port in the world. The number of the arrivals of ressels at Chicago during 1855 was 5,410 ; and their aggregate tonnage, $1,608,845$. The amount of lumber received was $326,553,467 \mathrm{ft}$., against $252,330,200 \mathrm{ft}$. in 1854 ; and there was a corresponding increase in other receipts. On June 30th, 1855, the tomage of Illinois was 53,796 tons, of which 50,972 were enrolled at Chicago, 2,515 at Galena, and 309 at Alton. Steam ton-
nage of Chicaro, 3,208 ; of Galcha, 2,515 ; of Alton, 200-total, 5, 1223 .
The increase of pryulation in Clicaro and other cities and large towns has been even more rapid than the general progress of the State. In 1840, Chieago containel 4,479 inhahitants; in 1843, 7,580 ; in 1816, 14.169; in 18.50, 28,269; in 1853, 60,652 ; in Junc, 185.t, 65.872; in August. 1855, 80,028. Quincy and Galena have each abont 13,000 inhalitants ; I'eoria, Rock Island, Alton, and Springfield, abont 10,000 ; and several other plates from 3,000 to 5,000 .

Springfiell has been the capital of the State since July thh, 1839. It is regularly laid out, and has been neatly built ; some of the dwellings are very elegant, aud several of the ehurches are superior edifices. The State C'apitol stands in a large square, in the centre of the town, and is a handsome edifice of stone. The Connty Court IIouse is a commodious granite building.

Chicago is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, on both siles of the Chicago River, and on its north and sonth branches. Its site is a very level plaiu, though suseeptible of good drainage, and sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation. The surromding country is nearly flat, rising very gradually towards the west. The river is from 1.50 to 225 ft . wide, 20 to 30 ft . deep, and extends west for half a mile, when it branches to the north and south: The sontlern branch admits vesels of heary burden for a distance of 5 miles. The city extends about $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. from north to sonth, and 3 from east to west, and consists of three divisions, formed by the river and branches. There are five public parks, besides a public square, oecenpied by the Conrt Honse, and on the morth side an open lake beach. liers have been built into the lake, and the bar at the mouth of
the river has been reluced, so ay to almit large steamboats. 'The number of elegant public buildings, churches, etce, is increating yearly. The Central R. R. Depot is a handsome elifice, built of white limestone, 500 ft , long by 16,0 wide. Several of the hotels are very large aud elweant. The condition of the pulblic schools is highly creelitable, and forms one of the moit interesting features of the eity. Water is supplied from the lake by means of steam water-works, erected at ali expense of $\$ 360$, ,000. The general appearance of the city is constantly improring ; the amount expended during 1854 ius luilding and improvernents (of dwellings, stores, hotels, etc..) was reporterl at \$2.438,910, amt the corresponting amount during 1855 at $83,-735,254$. The largest manufacturing establishments are the locomotive aul car work. railroad machine-shops, and the facturic: of agricultural implements. The slanghtering and leerfpacking business is very extensive. The climate is variable, subject to extremes of temperature. and much affeeted by the lake.

Galena, is situated on Fevre River, about 6 m . from its entrance into the Mississippi, ( $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. in direct line,) which is navigable for large steamboats. It is built on both siles of the river, though mainly on the west side, and upon wery steep luluff hills. This place early became the focus of the lead-mining district of the Upper Mississippi, and has so continned to the present time. I ead is still dug from the steep hills which nearly environ it, even within the chartered limita of the eity. The mining interest is more solitly prosperous than formerly ; more capital is embarked in the bu-iness, and the labor employed is remberel more effective. The trade of Calena with the river towns has loug been very large, and more siramboat tonnage is owned here than at any other
point on the Mississippi, excepting New Orleaus and St. Louis. The traffic with the east has becu wouderfully increased since the opening of the railroal to Chicago.

Quincy is finely situated on the Mississippi River, 90 m . west of Springfiell, and, by the river's course, $1: 2 \mathrm{~m}$. above St. Louis. Its site is 10.5 ft above the river, commanding an extensive riew. The viciuity is a rolling prairic, of great fertility, and is one of the hest-cultivated parts of the State. Manufacturing and trading interests are already very extensive and constant1 y increasing.
Peoria is the largest town on the Illinois River, and is situated at the outlet of the expanse called Peoria Lake, which forms a beantiful feature in the scenery. It is located on an elevated slope, laid out in rectangular blocks, and well built. This is the place of shipment of the products of the surrounding country.

Rock Island City is situated on the Mississippi River, 2 m . above the mouth of Rock River, and derives its name from an island, 3 m . long, of which the south extremity is opposite the city. This island has an average width of half a mile, aud in some parts presents a perpendicular front of limestone, 20 or 30 ft . high. Nearly all of it belongs to the U. S. Govermment ; at its foot are the ruins of old Fort Armstrong, built in 1816, abandoned in 1835, and burned in 1855. Over this island and the channels of the Mississippi is the great railroad viarluct and bridge, $5,832 \mathrm{ft}$. long,
opened April 22, 1856. The rapils of the Mississippi commence some 12 m . above the island, and terminate at its foot. The city promises to become one of the most important on the river, and its manufactures are already in a very flourishing condition.

Alton is 25 m . above St. Louis, and 5 m . above the mouth of Missouri River. It has a favorable position for trade, and its landing and site are among the best on the Inlinois side of the Mississippi. The State Penitentiary was located here in 1832. The surrounding country is rich in bituminous coal, good limestone, and considerable timber. Upper Alton is a flourishing village, and the seat of Shurtleff College (Baptist), fonnded in 1835.

Ottawa is located on both sides of the Illinois River, 84 m . from Chicago. It carries on a large business in the exportation of grain, ete., and possesses very superior advantages of water-power in the Falls of Fox River, which have a descent of 29 ft . within a short distance. Rich beds of coal are found in the vicinity.

La Salle, 14 m . W. of Ottawa, is also noted for its trade, which is constantly extending.
Jacksonville, 32 m . W. of Springfield, contaius the State's Institutions for the Insane, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb ; Illinois College, founded in 1830, aud two flourishing seminaries.

Along the different lines of railroad are numerous villages, which have sprong into existence within the last few years.


## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Kenterce extenda between Tennessee and the ! Ohio Siver, with irregular brealth, and has an area of $37.650 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The S. E. Joundary is formed by the ínmberland Mts, and several outlying ridges trawerse the S. F. counties; lout none of their ele rations exceed $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. More than half of all the rest of the state is characterized by a surface that is generally undulating and in parts hilly. The Ohin Hills are a range of hills extending duwn the Olion Valley at a distance of some 10 or 20 m . from the river. West of Cumhierland liver, the surface is more level, though in parts it is mork rately hilly or undulating. Besides the great rivers which border it, Kentucky has several large streams, in parts navigable by ste:mboats. viz: Cumberland, T'ennessec, Green, Salt, Kentucky, Licking. and Big Samly, all of which flow in northwest direction, emptring into the Ohio. This State was formerly noted for the extent of its heary firests, and gooul timber is still abumdant. bixtensive tracts of the limestone formation are remarkable for their decp caverns and sinks. The Mammoth Cave has heen explored at least 15 miles, and it has several great brancles; its features vary in different sections, and it is impossible to fully deseribe them in our limited space. The first or great chamber averagcs about 50 ft . in height, and 80 ft . in breadth (in some places expanling to 150 ft .) and is 3 or 4 m . in length. There is a deep river, in which there are many whit and cyeless fisll. The "bottomless pit" is 175 ft . deep, and is covered by a pointed ilome, 40 or 50 ft . high. The temprature of the cave is 590 throughout the year ; its air is nitron an a calilarating. In other parts
of Kenticky there are very many objects of great interest, and numerous mineral and medicinal springs of much celebrity.

The population of Kentucky is greater, in proportion to its area, than that of any other of the interior Southern States. The total number of iuhabitants in 1790 was 73,075 ; in $1800,220,955$; in 1810, 406,511: in 1820, 564,315; in 1830, 688,917; in 1840, $\uparrow$ T 9,828 : and in 1850, 982,405. At the last censns, the clases werewhites. T61.413: free colored, 10,011: slaves, 210,981 . The relative proportion of the whites to the total population in 1790 was $832-3$ per cent., and then decreased gradually to $\overline{\text { Tit }}$ per cent. in 1830 , lut from that time slowly increased, and in 1850 was $70 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Thie propertion of the free colored has increased very steadily from 1790. The proportion of the slaves was highest in 1830, then amounting to 24 fer rent.. and thence decreased to $21 \pm$ per econt. in 1850 . The whites and free colored were thus classificel in 1850 as to nativity: Born in the state, 601.664 ; in other States, 139.11\%: (total of natives of U. S.. 740,881 ) ; in furcign countrics, 29,1:59; of unknown origin, 1.35 .1 -aggrecrate, ion,42.4. Tho number from other States (139.11i) consisted of 54,694 from Tirginia ; 23.62? from Temessee ; 14,279 from North Carolina: 9.985 from Ohin; 7.491 from Peunsylvania ; 6,470 from Maryland, ete. The foreign-born consisted of 13,617 from Germany ; 9.466 from Ircland; 2.805 from Eugland; 1,11f from France, etc. One-serenth of the slaves are mulattocs, beiug a larger proportim 1l.an in any other slave-holding State. Duringe 1840 in, the increase of the total population
was more than in either of the census periods since 1810-20, and this was chiefly owing to the great increase of the whites.

The chicf agricultural product is Indian corn, and the crop reperted in 18.50 was nearly onetenth of all produced in the United states. 'The soils thronghont all Kentucky are qenerally very fertile, and are quite uniform in respect to their composition, thongh they vary in depth and richness. After corn, there are several prolucts that are very extminively enltivated. The crop of oats reported in 18.50 was $8,201,311$ bush., do. in $1840,7,155.971$; whent, in 1850, 2,142.822, in $1840,4.403,152$. Nore than me-foreth of the U. B. crop of tobacen is raised in Kentucky, (nearly as much at in Virginia;) in 1850 the crop was $55.501,195 \mathrm{lbs}$, and the number of to racio phatutions, cach raising 3,000 lbs. and upwar ! w was 5.987. Nore than one-half of the U. S. crop of hemp, is raised in this State; in 1850 , the namiler of hemp-planters was 3,520 , and their proilucts were stated at 16,432 tons of der-rotted, and $1,5.5$ tons of water-rotted hemp. Flax raised in 1850. 2,100,116 lbs., and flax-seed, i5,801 busk. Potatoes raised-Irish, 1,422,487 bush.; street, 998.179 ; total, $2,490,466$ bush., being more than twice the amount produced in 1840. She amount and value of the live-stock are relatively large.

The prolnets of the rarious classes of manufactures amount to a sum which is proportionally very large, consideting that the industry of the State is an getricrally employed in agriculture. In 1850 , the total capital employed was stated at S12.350, 53.4 ; raw material nsed at $\$ 12,170,225$; and the annual product at $\$ 24,588,493$, showing a profit of 02 ber c nt . Product of the elice branches: taming, ©98..,267; iron casting, 5744,316; pig
iron, $\$ 604,037$; wrought iron, $\$ 290,700$; (aggregate of these three branches of iron mamuficture, $\$ 1,6.48,053$;) woolen, $\$ 318,819$; cotton, $\$ 273,439$ salt, $\$ 37.825$. Great quantitics of coarse lagging are made and sent to the South for packing cotton. The home-made manufactures in 1850 were valued at $\$ 2,459,128$, excecuing those of every other State, cacept Temnessec.

The mineral wealth of Kentueky lies mainly in its varieties of limestone, its Jituminous coal, and its ores of iron, but there are other deposits of coisiderable importance. The bituminous coalfields are continnous of those in Illinois and Ohio, and lave an area of 10,000 or 12,000 square miles. The Breckenridge cannel cual, minell near the Ohio Rirer, is remarkable for its jicld of coal-oil. Below this camel coat, at a depth of about 100 lect, is a part of the great bituminous coal-field, which yields a dense coke, and is of snperior value for blacksmithing. Stone-coal occurs in some of the casterin counties, and in both the E. and N. E. sections the coal crops out of the river banks and hill sides. Ores of iron are formad in many portions of Kentucky, but chiefly in its castern division. Marble is found on the cliffs of Kentucky River, and fine sandstone in the valley of Triplett Creek.
The railroads, in the summer of 1856 , had an aggregate length of about 230 miles in opecation, and fully an erpal extent was in progress. The line first completed was thiat from Lexington to Frankfort, 28 m ., in 1810 ; and this was finished to Louisville, ( 65 m . from Frankfort,) in 1851, makiug a total of 93 miles. Both divisions of this line were commencol and partly constructed some twenty years ago, but their projectors were mable to complete them. The Covington and Lexington R. R., 98 m., was opened November 30th, 1854.

Several other lengthy and important lines will som be linished.

The trade of Kenturky with other States phases mainly through the chicf town:s on the ohio River-Lonisville. Cowingtom, and Maysville ; but "pwn the completion of the railroals lading into T'unnese' cte.. a large sliure of it will pass sontliward ower thece lines of communication.

Kentucky's intirent commerce with foreign countries is really quil extensive, but the actual anomit is moknown, since it passes through New Orl mis: and other ports, and is incluled in their returis. Among the prin-ipal exports are, tobaceo, lamp, and it: man facture:

The tomate ownel in this state is all in steam navigation ; it. amomen (1)istrict of Lonisville) in 18.5 was 22, Gol tons, agatist 20.122 in 18.51. The tomage built in 14.5 was 9.412 tons, or 27 ot ampra, which wat contiderably leis than previons years.

Population in 1 sinn of the cities and chicef towns: Lsuliville. 43.19 (in 1854. 51.226 ) ; Lexingtom, 8.000; Cowingtom. 9,408; Newport, 5,89.5; May:ville. 3.84) Frankfort, 3,308; ladueah, 2.12 ; Heuderson, 1,7.5; Harrodsburg, 1,4:1.

Framkfort, the capital of the State. is situated ou the right bauk of Kentucky River, 60 m . from it month. It is compractly built, on an elerated phain, between the river and a bluff which, at a Alurt di. tance berimel the town. rises to the height of 1.50 tt . Thie state 1 lon ase is a hand-ume edifice, built of mathle yrarried in the vicinity. Besides its varions pubitic buildings, Framkent is distinfuished for it principal cemeters, which contains a splendid monment. erecterl lyy the state, to the memury of the Kentuckians whe fell in the national wars, the tombs of Daniel Boone and his wiie, and of many eminent public men.

Louisville is 133 m . below Cincinuati byy the course of the Ohio, and is heamifully rituated aromed the Falls of that river. 'The importaneof the city as a comm reital phato has beton owime mainly to the exiaturee of these fall: whichs here arrest the matural wourse of mavigration. In 18.33, a canal, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. hong and of 22 ft . lorkare, was cut thenghth the solill limstom at a mest of : $7.50,000$ : bat these dimensions are now in uffi int for large stcamboats, and a steambout ruilway - 1 roprised.

Lexington is situaterl in an exemedinely fertile and delightfind region, and was formerls the capital of the state. It contains the edifico of Transylvania University, formed in 1i9\%. a State Lumatic A.ylum. several acrademies, and many elegrant houres. Ashland, the former homestead of Ilenry ('lay. is 1 ! m . from the city.

Coriugtun anel Nowport, opposit. ("ncinnati, are mainly suburr') of that city: t'.y are scparatel by the Licking River, and eall montains mumerous mantriu torics.

Maysville, al on on the (hio, has an fon! site, an important trade and carrics on con iderable manufacturing busines, but is pati ularly noted as the greatest hamp market in the Uni m.

Padueah, jnist belows the mouth of Teunessee River, and 340 miles belnw L misrille, transacta most of the trall of that portion of Kentucky. Heuderson is a similar place.

Harmb bure. 30 miles S. of Frankfout is celebratel for its al in tal waters. It i- aid to be the wldest vilhage in K matucke. it* first calin having been built in 17.4. This is tle met fashionable summer resort in the sinte or in the westom part of the C'rion, and very lerge sums of moher hare been expended in in proving thio hotels. ete., at the Spriurs. Bacon College, located here, was foumled in 1836.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Thenessef has a mean breadth, N. and S., of about 112 miles, while its length varies from 300 to 410 miles. Its area is computed at 45,600 square miles. There are three naturat divisions of the State, viz: East, Middle, and West, which are formed by the Cumberland Mts. and Tennessee River. East Tennessce has a somewhat mountainous surface, being traversed by several parallel ritges of the Appalachian Chain, of which the Cumberland Mts., in its west part, are the chief; these are continuous, about 50 m . broad, and frequently 2.000 feet high. The surface of Middle 'T'ennessee in its east part, near the Cumber'and Mts., is diversified and hilly ; but towards the west this aspect is gradnally changed, until it becomes an undulating surface, which slopes in N. W. direction towards the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In West Tennessee, between the 'Tenuessee and Mississippi Rivers, the surface is generally level, or slopes gradually towards the latter river, and is somewhat marked by the valleys of its tributaries. The length of the Mississippi's channcl along the west border is about 160 m ., in which are several fine sites for commercial towns. Tennessee River is navigable for steambeats throughout its course of 200 miles across the State. Cumberland River flows within the State for some 250 m ., and is also navigable for light steamboats. Excepting the sources of the 'lennessee, the affluents of these two rivers are small, though numerous, and frequently afford water-power. The climate is marked by freedom from those great extremes, at opposite seasons of the year, which are common in most northern and central States.

The total population in 1790 was 35,791 ; in 1800, 105,602; in 1810, 261, 227 ; in 1820, 422,813 ; in 1830, 681,904; in 1840, 829,210; and in $1850,1,002,517$. At the last census the classes were-whites, 756,836 ; free colored, 6,422; slaves, 239,459 . 1n 1790, the relative proportion of the whites to the total population was $892-9$ per cent.; since that time it has gradually decreased, and in 1850 it was about $75 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Though the actual number of the free colored increased greatly from 1820 to 1850 , its relative proportion was the same at each period. The proportion of the slaves in 1790 was about $10 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; it steadily inereased from that time to 1850 ; and in the latter year was $24 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The increase of each class from 1840 to 1850 was about the same as from 1830 to 1840 ; that of the total population during 1830-40 was $213-5$ per cent., and during 1840-50, about 21 per cent. The whites in 1850 were thus classified as to nativity : Born in the State, 580,695 ; in other parts of the Union, 168,966 ; in foreign countries, 5,638 ; of unknown origin, 1,537. Threc-fourths of the free colored were born in the State. Of the combined number of whites and free colored from other States, there were 72,027 from North Carolina; 46,631 from Virginia; 15,197 from South Carolina ; and 12,609 from Kentucky; or about 86 per cent. (of those from other States) from these four States. Of the foreign-born, there were 2,640 from Ireland; 1,210 from Germany ; 706 from England, etc.

The chief agricultural staple is corn ; the crop reported in 1840 was 44.986 .188 bush., and that reported in 1850 was $52,276,223$, or nearly one-
teventh of all producel in the Union. Cotton is chiefly raised in the west and southern sections; in 18.00 there were 4,043 cotton plantations, each raisiug 5 hales and upwards, and the erop then reported wats 194,532 bales of 400 lls ., gimed, or ahont 8 per cent. of the total U. S. prolnet; the crup in 1810 was $27,501,227 \mathrm{lbs}$., gathered. The potatu erop of 1850 was 2,757,116 bush. of sweet, and 1.007.,84t of Irish-total, $3,845,560$; total in 18.40, I.901.370. The wheat crop reported in 1850 was $1,619,386$. showing a remarkable decrease since 18.40 , when it was $4,569,692$. The oat erop of 1850 was $7,203,086$ bush. being about one-tenth more than the same in 1840. 'Tolaceo is generally cultivated, and in 1850 the product Wha nue-tenth of the total United States product, or $20,118,23^{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. ; yet this was much less than that of 1840 . which was $20,550,432$. Number of cotton plantations, each raising $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ and over, 2,215. Thlic raising of livestock receives considerable attention, though less than formerly, and great herds of them are exported to the Atlantic states.
The :mmal product of the manufactories in operation in 1850 was stated at $\$ 9,728,438$, of which one-sixth was produced by three hranehes of the iron business, viz: pir iron, 8676,100 ; wrought iron, $\$ 670,618$; iron casting, $\$ 264,325$ -o argrecate, $\$ 1,611,043$. Product of tameries, $8746,4 \div 4$; of cutton works, $\$ 510,624$. Last Tennessce is posessed of great abundance of wa-ter-puwer, of eval, iron, etc., and has grood facilities for oltaining cotton, wonl, and hemp. 'The liomemade manufactures in 18.50 much execeded those of any other State, and amounted in value to $\$ 3,137,790$.
The mineral resources of 'Ternessee are of great value. The principal deposits are in the counties
arljoining the Cumberland Mountains. Iron ores of rich quality are fomd in abumlause, and extensively produced in the vieinity of (Eunberland River, and in other sections. Conjer is. foum in rich beds in the S. F. corner of the state, in Polk and Monroe Cos., and a large amount of capital has been raised for working them. 'The main coal-fieh, according to Taylor, covers over 4,300 sq. m. Marbles, limestone, slate, and wher luilding materials are abundant. There are several valuable mineral springs; and among the Cumberland Mountains are deep caves of great length.
Trwo railroads of great importanee were opened in part in 1852, with combined length of 134 m . The first was soon opened throughout, from Nasbville to Chattanoora, 151 m . The second is nearly completed, riz : from Dalton, Ga., to K noxville, 110 m . Several other lines have becu opened in part, and are in progress ; and the aggregate length of the roads open in the summer of 1856 was about 400 m ., while a still greater length was in construction. The State alils the progress of some of the lines by endorsing the bonds of their compranies; anul the amount of sueh endorsement. up to Oct. 1st, 18,55, was 81, 117,000 .
The valuation of taxable property in 1852 was $\$ 186,620,119$ : and in 1855, $\$ 219,011.048$.

Population of the chief towns in 1850): Nashville, 10,165 : Menuphis, 8,841 ; Columbia. 2.937; Knoxville, 2,076; Murfreesborough, 1,917 ; shelbyville, 1,615; Lebanon, 1,55:t: Pulakki, 1,135; Jackson, 1,000; Brownsville, 971; Franklin, E91, and no others with as many as 800 inhahitants.

Nashville, the capital of the State, is situated on Cumbrland River, abont 200 m . from its mouth, upon an elerated limestone bluff, and this presents a eommanding appearance as seen from every direction. The manufacturing business and
the trade are quite active, and have been louit up by the enterprise of the citizens. The new capital is one of the most extensire structures of of the kiad in the Union ; it is built of fime limestone, was commenced in 1845, and its estimated cost is $\$ 1,00^{\circ}, 000$. The buildings of the University anl sereral public clifices are of excellent construction. The State Hospital for the Iusane. 6 m . from the eity, is a splendid structure in the castellated strle. Since 1850, the population of N... anl of its suburbs, has greatly increased. In the rieinity ( 13 miles to the N. F.) is the Hermitage, or homesteal of Andrew Jackson, where that illustrious General and President of the Un:tom States died on 8th June, 181.7. aged 79 .

Memphis has one of the best sites on the Mississippi River, being built upon a bluff, 30 ft. above the highest ilonl: The lauding is convenient, anl is form 1 on a bed of sandstone jutting intu the stream. One of the chief features of the eity is the Nary-Yard. established by the United States, and ondoll to the rity in 1854 .

Ghhubla, on Duč: liser, has comsiderable
tranle, is noted for its excellent Academies, and is the seat of Jackson College, fomded in 1833.

Knorrille, on the Holston River, was laid out in 1794, and from that year until 1816 was the capital of the State. It contains the University of East Tennessee, formded in 1807, and the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Chattanooga was laitl out in 1839, hut was only a small settlement until 1850, when the Western and Atlantic R. Po. was completed. It is now one of the most flourishing and important towns in the State.

Murfecshorough, situated 30 m . S. F. of Naskville, is well built, and surromeded by a very productive country. It was the eapital of Tcunessee from 1817 to 1827. It contains the Union Unirersity (Paptist), fommed in 1841.

Lebanon, 30 m . E. of Nashville, is the seat of Cumberland University (Presbyterian), founded in 1844, to which a flomishing law-schoul is attached. Considerable lusiness is done in manafacturing.

Jackson and Brownsville are centres of trade for their sections, and Pulaki and Franklin are of more note for their manufactures.

## STATHOFWIS(ONSIN.

Wt.m oscis has an area of 53,92 . agpuare miles. Its surfere con "its of rolling or ge ntts umbulating prairie and timbred lan l, anl the preater part of it lne a on shope toward= the Missisippi laiver. The elewation of the surflace is quite uniform. The highest section is comprisel in the range of hills wet of the Wisconsin River, which run nut of en uearly lerel ragion. The sonth-

out tableland, marked by ravines along the streams, which are dmpessed but littic below the surrounting surface: its priucipal features are, the prairies the nak openings, the timbered bordiv; of the streams, and small lakes, and the matural maralows. Procealing north - to the Fox and Wieconsin Rivers, and Green Bay-the timber iner enses, the soil gralually changes from the verctabin monte of the prairic to a candy loam,
aul the surface beecomes somewhat deperso dand uneren, liversiin with timler, rolling parie. lary entrinco atal extenive swamps. Further north anl W st, the maveme of the surface in-

 Iumber from the inum rase fursto. In the southwestern part of the mineral Nistrict, the comtre is som what lof in. In this section are several peculian (levations. callen "the momme." The water-sl wd, diviting the streams flowing into take Michiman from those cmplying into the Mie-sosippi Kiver, is na arte to the lake than to the river. The Wieconsin laver is the most important stream of the interim, ant : marigable ley stambeats to the rapils at Poutase. where it clocely apmora lies a tributary of Lake Wimebaro. Lenck laiv r may he asemend lys tombuats at times of high-wathe, for som distance within this state. The lial Ane, bla k, "hippewa, and St. Croix are latye streams, and imputant chande for foating timbee from the pine regiode to market, and might be rowlered navigable. The state contain a geat nueber of pomla, or small lakes. Lake Wimehate 9s about 23 mm long and 10 wike, in its greatest flimensions, curering an area of 212 sit, miles. The principal harturs on Laks Michigan me generally sate and of eary accus.

In 1F:3n, the prpmation of Wiscmain was
 The Snlian ti to large fracts of lanl was extingnished in 1 nis. and from that time the sethemonts b can to exteme in a remarkable mamer. In 1sto, the population was erported at 30..3 1.5:

 252.10 ? S Number of free colured in $1-50$, 6.3.5: in 18505 , 888 . The propurtion of the sexes in

1810 , wa: -fil males io 39 ferrat ; in 1505 , is males to 46 fimele. (las inceation of the polylation in 18:in, in reaperet to nativity: Bom in the: State, 63,015; in other states, 1:31 ~97; in fier-
 Tla mumber of theo from other stad w.a-wod
 10,1:5 from Vermont ; ? 571 from P'omeytrania : 6.2e. 5 from Masacthu.ett: ; 5,292 from Illingis: 4.13.5 from Comuectient, etc. The firm inule rat womprisel 3 : per ont. wh the tha! pmutam. being al larger propurtion than in anye other etate. Their number ( $106,69.5$ ) was suate up of 34.061 from Germans; 21.043 fron Trelemat 18.252 from Eichom: 8.6.31 from Niswoy: x.2-7 foma

 gians in the Uniom in 18.50 were in this Fiate.

Agricultural pursits will fir mang yar: in come be the chicef support of the puphation. Tha. matural enndition of the comutry: (al -ial ? if the southorn part of the state. is hi rhly is wo able fir sucec-aful farming. The prairie :ut :ant to extrin: ive as thrae of sums = mine state. Lut. he in surmunded and intersected loy timater. it y: the alupetal to immediate aud proitable occupation. The soil of the proifies and of tifis it a vesetalle mould, dalk-hrown in ender. fie mane then
 d-atitute of tume of eramel. 'ilea ant an it a








killed the growth. Other products reported in 1850 were-Irish potatoes, $1,402,956$ bushels; peas and beans, 20,657 bush. ; hay, 275,662 tons; flax, $68,393 \mathrm{llse}$; maple-sugar, 610,976 lbs.; beeswax and honey, 131,005 lbs. ; liops, 15,930 lis. In 1850 the value of the live-stock was \& $4,897,385$; and the ralue of the animals slaughtered during the year previons was $\$ 920,178$.

The manafactures are of limited extent, owing to the youth of the State and the thimness of the population. In this respect, however, Milwauke and other cities are rapidly increasing. The census of 1850 reported the product of manofactures in Milraukee Comenty at $\$ 1,871,661$. The Board of Trade in Milwankee has reported that the product of manufactures in the eity during 1854 was $84,633,712$, and during 1855 was §5,500,412.

Northern Wisconsiu is covered with immense forests of pine, and its lumber business has become very extensive. The following is an estimate of the amount of pine lumber sawed in Wisconsin during 1854, specifying the different seetions:St. Croix River, $25,000,000$ feet; Chipperwa, 40,000,(000 ; Black, or Sappah, 18,000,000 ; Wisconsin, $95,000,000$; Wolf, $30,000,000$; Green Bay, 35,000,000: Manitowoc, $22,000,000$; total, $265,000,100$. Owing to the great demand for lumber upon the prairies, to the south and southwest, the lumbering basiness of Wisconsin is said t) be inereasing more rapidly than any other business in the State.

Must of the " Lead district of the Upper Mississippi " is comprised in the sonth-western part of this State, but the greater part of the lead produced is shipped from Galena, Illinois. The ore is found throughout Grant, Fafayette, and Iowa Cos., and to some extent in the adjoining coun-
ties. Iron ore of great purity is abundant at the Iron Ridge in Dodge and Washington Cos., and extensive arrangements have been made in that vieinity for the manufacture of railroad iron and other artieles Copper-the yellow sulphuret or iron pyrites-occurs in vast quantities at Mineral Point, where upwards of $1,500,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. were obtained before the year 1840. West of the Menomonce River there is an immense bed of iron, continuous from Upper Michigan. The same region is said to contain excellent marble.
The railroads in Wisconsir in January, 1856, had an aggregate length of 432 miles constructed, and 263 miles in process of construction. The Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. was opened to Madison, 98 m ., in May, 1854, and is under contract to be finished to Prairie du Chien by Nov. 1, 1856. The Milwaukee and La Crosse R. R. was opreed to Beaver Dam, 61 m., in Sept., 1855. The Milwankee and Watertorn R. R. is 45 miles long ; the Chicago and Milwaukee, 85 miles.
The Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement was commencel in 1852 by a company chartared by the State, to which was transferred the public lanl, 390,010 acres, grimted by Congress for the purpose of this improvement. In the fall of 1855 the camals and locks on the Lower Fox River were completed, and on the 28 th of November stermboats passed from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago. On the completion of the improvements and canal between the Upper Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, steamboats ean pass from the lakes to the Mississippi River.
The following estimate of the value of tha exports of the principul places during 18.54 was made up from reliable authorities: Value of shipments from Milwaukee, $\$ 5,785,000$; from Kenosha, $\$ 1,710,237$; Racine, $\$ 1,381,691$; Sheboygan,
\$663,168; Green Bay, \$374,435: Ozaukee, SIG0,000-argregate, $10,074,531$.

On June 30th, 18.5 , the tomage belonging to the Distriet of Milwaukee was 15,621 tons, of which "Ss tons were in steam narigation. During the yeme then enling, 1,452 tons were built, against 2,946 in the year previous.

Population of clicef citics and townships in June, 18.5.s, aceording to State ceusus: Milwankee, 30.418; Malison, 8,658; Racine, 8,044; Janesrille. 7,788 ; Peloit, 4,247 ; F'ond du Lat, 4,230 ; Oshknsh, 4,118; Kenosha, 3,897; Shebovgan, 3.630.

Marlison, capital of the State, is noted for the beanty of its situation. It stands on an isthmus, about three-fourths of a mile wide, between Lakes Mendula end Memona. Wach of these lakes is about 6 m . long, and mavigable for sm:ll steamooats. The public buillings and some of the houses are constructid of a beantiful cream-colored stone, obtained in the vicinity. The State Honse stands in the centre of a hamdsome square of fourten aeres, upon the summit of the principal clevation in the town. The University stands on the summit of a hill or mound, of about equal height, and one mile west from the State IIouse. The State Lunatic $A$ :ylum has recently been organized. This place was selected as the seat of gorernment in 1836, and it then contained no building, execpt one lug cabin.

Mihwankee is sitmatel mear the month of Milwauke River, which emptie's into Milwauke Bay of Lake Michigan. Along either side of the river the surface is low and level, but at a short distance it rises to the bluffe, which surround the city and form a sort of amphitheatre. The low part is altogether oceupied ly stores, offices, hote.s, and other places of basiness, while the
higher pauts are occupied by residences. The buillings are mostly constructed of briek made in the vicinity, which is of a light-yellow culor. Great grantities of theee bricks are exported to other places, and the business of brick-making is one of the most important branches of industry in the city. May of the churehes are handsome buildings, of which the Catholie Cathedral is the mozt splendid.

Watertown is a flourishing city, and has had a stealy grow $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{h}}$. It is finely situated on buth sides of Rock River, at the foot of Johnson's Rapids, which, by neaus of a dam, afford the best and most extensive water-power in that part of the State.

Racine now ranks as the second eity in the Statc. It has a bantiful and lecalthy location at the mouth of Root Riser, 2? m. s. of Milwaukec, upon a plaiu clevated about 40 ft . above the lake. It is well situated for trade, having a good harbor, and surrounded by a very fertile district, through which plank-roads extend. It is the seat of Racine College (Episcopal), foumded in 1852.

Janesville, 70 m . by railroad from Milwaukee, is built on both sides of liock River. Dams have been constructed across the river, and valuable water-power has thas been obtained. The State Institution for the Blind is here located.

Beloit is $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{m}$. S. of Janesville, adjuining the Illinois boundary. It has a very picturesque site, anl is the seat of Beloit Cullege.

Fond du Lac is situated at the sonthern extremity of Lake Wimebago, has an extensive trade, and promises to be the best business point in that part of Wisconsin.

O: hkosh, on the west side of Lake Wimucbago, at the mouth of Fox River, is the lareest place north of Fond du Lac. Stean saw-mills are loeated here and along the Lake Sliore, which manuacture lumber from $\log _{3}$ floated down the Wolf.

## ふTATEOF IOWA

lows extends from the Miss, uri and Big Sious Rivers oa the west, castward, between the parallels of $40 \quad 30^{\prime}$ and $43 \quad 30^{\prime}$ N. latitude, to the Mississippi liver ; and it also includes the amall tract between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, sonth of $40-30$. The entire area is computed at $50,91 \mathrm{fsq} . \mathrm{m}$. Abont three-fonths of the whole area has a general slope in suath-eastern direction, aud is traversed by large streams, which maiatain a remarkable parallelism in their coussa to the Mi $\omega_{0}$ - ippi laiver. About one-fourth of the area is da: mby tribntaries of the Missouri River, which are separated from the tributaries of the Des 11 ines by a ridge of only molerate eleration. M sht of the surface of Iowa is high and rolling praric-land, an 1 is divided into sections hy the traets of timber. The natural timber of inll growth is manly along the streams. On many of the prairies, where the fires are not now allowed, a vigorous yomg growth has sprung up, and in some sections considi rable has heen done in cultirating timber. The valleys of the Des Moines, Iowa, and Red Gedar Rivers are generally level, with some gentle swells and modrate madulations. The bottom-lands along the Miss suri River are frequently cight miles wide. very level, sufficiently elerated to ereape innulation in the seasons of flools, and during some winters remain verdant. The elimate is lighly saluhrions, and is genemally exempt from sudden chancre of tempmature.

The prpmation of fowa Territory in the year 1836 was 10.531 ; in 18.38 it was $22.460 ;$ in 1810 , 43,112 ; and in 1844, 81,921. 1:1 18.0 the population of the state maa $192,21.4$; in 1852 it was 230,000 ; and in 105.1, 320,014. Number of
roters in 1852, 43,010; and in 1854, 59,948. Number of aliens in 1552, 7,211 ; and in 1851, 10,378 . Number of militia in $1854,50,2 \% 4$. Number of free colored in 1850, 333 ; and in 1854 480. In 1854, the mumber of whites con in al of 170302 males, and 154,900 females- $\mathbf{1 6 4}$ it. 325,202. In 18.50, the classification as to malliou was: Born in the Slate, 50,380 ; in other Sin s, 120,240 ; in forsign conutrics, $21,2,22$; of tul nown nativity, 30 -total, 192,214. The number firm uther States consistel of 30,713 from Ol in: 19,925 from Indiana; 14,74 from Pemsylvomiat 8,94t from Kentucky; 8,134 from New Yon's Ћ,861 from Tirginia; 7,247 from Mlinos; $1 . \bigcirc 1$ from Tennessee ; 3,807 from Missouri, cte. 'Tic foreign-born consisted of 7,253 Germans; 1.00 ; Irish : 3.785 Tuglish : 1,556 British-American at:

Iowa is indolsted to its agricultural resouree ath nearly all of its properity: The soil is maturalh very fertile, and may be readily brought finitr profitable cultivation. According to Owen's geological report, the prairie country, hasedon rocks helonging to the Devonian and Carboniferous cystem, cxtending up the valless of the Red Cedar. Iowa, and Des Moines, as high as latitnde 42 31', presents a bady of arable land, which, taken as a whole, for richness and organie clements, for amount of saline matter, and the almixture of carthly silicates. affords a combination that belongs only to the most fertile uphant phains. On some of the higher gromads of the carbonifrems region the soil is occasionally gratelly, and occasiomally siliceon: The grain erops reported in 1850 were-enm, 8.6ing.692 himis; what. 1,530,581; oats. $1.521,345$; luckwileat, 52,516 ;


bartey，25，019：3；rye 13．916．From the State valuation returas of 18.5 ，it appears that the quantity of lam taxeen，and the mumber of live－ stock taxel，was at least twiece the comeran ling anome in 1950，and it is probsith？that the agricultural pronnets hare similarly incras．．．）．

The manlactures are very limited．The state returns of 185.5 reperted that the total value of 1fe capital employed in mamfacturing was
 rear．The largent amounts were－－i，Des Moines Comuty，s．8s．330：Y＇an 13：nrw Connty，$\$ 36.669$ ： Leen Comnty，34． 21 ．
From the same returns it appears that the rapital cmpluyed in monn liziug in 15.5 was S2，350．50．t，（ayainst＜l．231．50t in 1853．）of which，in Lec（＇ombty，83T． 3 ，326：in Des Moinns


The most important mincral of lowa is conal． The great lowa or thes Suin＇s conl－fieh underlies at area of ahout 25.000 sumate miles，of omblelf of the State．momprisine the eentral and sonthern eections．It－shape is nemply a halfenlipere；its width E．and Wr，is al，ant 200 m ．．and N．and s． 1.10 m ．；its beds have been catimatel to be on the average． 100 ft ．deep）；and it is croseed cen－ trally and diag matly lye the Mone River． Thas lead district surmonding Duburpe is emi－ timunes from that on the oppresite side of the Mis－ siscippi．and is cosisitwed to comprise alont ome－ tenth of the cutire lewl ramion．The heds of the wre in Lava liz deeper than on the other side of
 $11 \therefore$＇Tlie shipucat of leal from Duburge murine $185!$ was $3.069601 \mathrm{lb}=$ ；valud，at the mines，at Slic．830．Jimedme excellent fir builduc pur－ puses is found in varime places，especially in the


Yell（＇omity aml the contre of the ：ate are said to the the mest extemsive in the L＂men．



 （lity，55．m．，in the sprins of l－ic，an l will be

 phint on the Missouri Rivier opple ite $t_{1}$ ．moath of the Ilatte or Nelratak Riser． 21 min．1， 1 is Comecil Bluffs．The thin：lim will cyt on lifun Masentine up the Cedar Yall y．and the portion to Conlar Rapils， 6.3 m. will sma ho gethen． Olher lines of less extent have in part ly ans int muld P contract．
The Wes Hoines laiver［mproven hat has hem in progress for sereral years．By．Let of Mt ureh 8th，1846，Congress grant＝1 crtain lnnl： 1 ，Wh in this improvement，viz：the altoroute sertions of land in a strip five wiles with on each sill uf the Des Mrumes River，ammontine to 1.300 o（1）no acres，A．ceording to a contract mall in $145!$ ．then entire work will be completon Juls l－t．1－5心．
 chandise，necessary for the consumption uf a new country，and the housh it proprery of inn enanta．
 185．was reportol to be S11 2654．45，aminet St， $23.3 .2 n$ in 18.5 ．Exports durive $1-5.5$ from

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 Okalonsa，1，499：（f）lur Rupids，1．b20；Fair． fimk． 1.01 ？

capital of the State by the Legislature in the year 18.5. It is situated a little to the sonth of the centre of the State, on the Des Moines River, at the confluence of Racoon River. and 174 miles $W$. of Daveuport by railroad. In July, 1816, the garrison was removed and the present town was laid out. The population has steadily increased, and the place will ultimately be noted for its m.mufactures and other branches of business.

Iowa City is sitnated on the Iowa River, 80 miles trom its mouth, and 55 miles W. by N. from Davenport. This place was selected as the capital in May, 1839, before any settlement had been made, and in a year afterwards it had about 550 inhabitants. The suriace of the city is comprised on three successive plateaux, rising like terraces. The former State House is an elegant edifice, and, with its extensive grounds, was granted to the State University. The State Institutions for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb are here located.
Burlington, ou the Mississippi, is a flourishing town, being well located and having much trade. Its first white inhabitants arrived in 1832, it was laid ont in 1834 , and it was the seat of government during 1836-39. Its manufactories are numerons. The Burlington University (Baptist) was estabiished in i8:5.

Dubuque is beautifully situated on an elerated plain, about two miles long by half a mile wide, bounded on the west by high bluffs. The view of the sarroumling country obtained from these blafis is excoodingly delight ful. The city is compactly built, contains many handsome buildings, and appears to possess every element of growth and thrift. The trade is mostly with the interior.

Davenport, on the Mississippi and opposite Rock Island, has become a point of great busi-
ness. The railroad bridge over the Mississippi at this place was opened April 22, 1856, and has greatly advaneed the prosperity of the eity and ricinity. The city contains three flourishing seminaries of high grade.

Keokuk is situated at the foot of the Des Moines or Lower Rapids, at the extreme S. F. corner of the State, upon a bluff 150 feet above high-water mark in the Mississippi. It is the matural outlet of the fertile valley of the Des Moines, and is thus possessed of great advantages for business. It contains the Iowa Medical College, founded in 1818, several academies, and the best public school-honse in the State.

Muscatire is favorably located to commanl the trede of a large section of comntry. Its chief branch of business is in the manuacture of pine lunber, etc., from logs oltained in Wisconsin and Minnesota.
Fort Madison, on the Mississippi, 22 m . above Keokuk, has an active trade, and its mamfactures are rapidly inereasing. It contains the State Penitentiary.

Oskaloosa, 95 m . W. by is. of Muscatine, is in handsome place, and growing as rapidly as any inland town of similar position. It contains one of the State Normal Schools.

Ccdar Rapids, 25 m . N. of Iowa City, is a thrinn ril'age, in one of the best portions of the State. The water-power is very good, and there is a large amount of timber in the vicinity. Hount Vernon, 1t m. distant, contains the Iowa Conference Seminary.

Fairfield, 53 m . W. N. W. of Burlington, is an important town of the interior, and contains an U. S. Land Office and branch of the State University. There are several thriving villages in dfferent scctions of the same county.


## STATEOF MISSOURI.

Missouri comprises an area of 67,380 sq. m., and is the largest of the states, excepting Texas aul Califormia. The portion lying north of the Missouri River has generally an undulating or level surfuce and fertile soil, although there are some sandy tracts. South of the Missouri River the surface is more diversified, the soils are of varied fertility, and extensive tracts are heavily timbered. In the S. le. part there is a great marsh, reaching into Arkansas, and occupying an area of about $3,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. In the S . W. section the surface is, in parts, wery hilly, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Monntains. The central-western section is somewhat uneren, and is the first part of the vast plain which stretcles away to the Rocky Mountains ; its soils are of varied formation, but generally fertile. The Mississippi River, in its winding course, borders the State for a distance of $4 \overline{7} 0 \mathrm{~m}$. The Missouri River is larger and more rapid, and its waters are of a yellowish color, from containing great quantities of sand. The Osage, Grand, Chariton, Salt, Gasconade, and Maranec are important rivers, mavigable at high water to a considerable distance. The climate of Missouri is variable, and marked by great extremes of temperature at opposite seasons of the year.

The total population of Missouri in 1810 was $20,8.15$; in $1820,66,586$; in 1830, 140,455; in $1840,383,702$; and in 1850, 682,014. At the last date the classes were-whites, 502,004 ; free colorel, 2,618; slawes, 90,040 . During ench census interval the actual number of slaves has greatly increased, yet the relative proportion of this class in 1850 (or 12.83 per cent.) was less than at any former census, owing to the more
rapid increase of the whites. Clas:ification in 1850 of the whites and free colored in respect to place of birth: Born in the State, 270,604; in other parts of the Union, 243,222 ; in foreign countries, 72,474 ; of unknown origin, 1,322 ; aggregate, 504,622 . Of those from other States, there were 69,694 from Kentucky ; 44.970 from Tenuessee ; 40, 77 from Virg:iaia ; 17,002 from North Carolina ; 12,752 from Indiona - 12.737 from Ohio; 10,917 from lllinois; 8,291 nneslvania; 5, $0 \div 10$ from New York; 4,2, from Maryland. etc. Of the forcign-born, 4. 5 were from (Germany ; 14,73. from Ireland ; u, 79 from England ; 2,138 from France, etc. According to the State census in 1852, the total population was then 713,017 , consisting of 623,319 whites, 2,526 free colored. and 87.122 slaves.
The agricultural capabilities of Missouri are very great. The most fertile alluwial lands are the river-bottoms, especially those on the north side of the Missouri River. In 1850 more than one-half of the free male population orer 15 years of age were emplowed in farming, ete. Corn is the most important grain crop, and the main stay of the farmers. The soil, elimate, and seasons are more favorable to the production of corn than any other crop. The crop reported in 18.50 was $36,21 \cdot 4,537$ bush., against 17.332 .524 in 1840 . Other crops reported in 1850 -oats, $5,2-28,079$ bush. ; wheat, 2,981,652) ; Irish potatoes, 939,006 ; sweet do. 335,505. The hemp crop of 1850 was 46 per cent. of the total raised in the Union. The amount reported was 15,968 tonz of dew-rotted. and 60 tons of water-rotted. The culture is on the increase. The tobacco raised in 1840 was
9.067 .913 lb. ; and in $1850,17.113,784$. of which abont one-half was raised in Utoward, Chariton, and Randolph Counties. Orehard froits, esperially the varieties of the apple, flomish in this region, and are among the most profitable products. Peach and ${ }^{\text {bhm }}$ trees generally bear well, but the pear and cherry do not. Wine is produced in this State, particularly by the German population, in tery considerable quantities. It is of the character of the Rhenish wines, and is gencrally made from the Catawba grape, which is nsually gromen on hill-sides.
In 1850), the ammal product from " manatictures. mining, and the mechanic arts" was reportcl at 829.749 .2455 , produced by 3,029 establishments. In St. Louis Co., \$16,0t6.521 ; in Platte. STa9. 154 ; in Buchanan, $\$ 748,237$; and in four other countics. more than $\$ 300,000$. Product of principal branches mentioned-taming, $\$-166,241$; iron casting. $\$ 336,495$; pig-iron, $\$ 314,600$; and cotton, $\$ 142,900$. The chief manufactures earried on in St. Lonis are thoze of flour, refined sugar, oils, chemicals, stores, iron-ware, machiners, clothing, and furniture ; but almost every branch known in the largest eastern eities is here prosecuted to some extent. In the interior combtios, the manufactures are those nsually found in agricultural districts, and supplying immediate wants. The home-made manufactures, produced during the year ended 1st June, 1850 , were ralued at S1.6\%, 5 (0).

Mis:ouri contains immense deposits of iron and coal, besides great prantitics of learl and copper. The deposits of epecnlar iron ore in this State are among the largest on the globe. Iroll Mountain is entirely enmposed of this ore, and l'ilot Knob is juarity composel of it. These celebraten summits are about 6 miles apart, and 40 miles from

Ste. Cenerieve, on the Mississippi. Other ores of irou are foumt in different parts of the State. The principal leal-mines are surrounding Potosi, in Washington comenty, and immediately north of the Iron Mountain ; and there are mines of less extent situated farther to the north. Copper is most abumant near the La Motte Mines, but it is fomed thronghout the mincral region. Bituninous coal exists in rast beds on both sides of the Missouri River, below the month of the Osage, and 40 miles up that river. In C'allaway County there is a bed of camel coal, which consists in part of a solid stratum, 24 ft . thich. The limestone formation, extending from St. Louis to the north part of the State, affords abundance of goorl building material.

In 1851, the Legislature agreed to lend its credit to two great lines of railroad, viz : the Pacific R. R., commencing at S't. Louis, and extending on the south side of Missonri River to the west line of the State, and the Maunibal and St. Joscph's R. R.. cxtending from the Mississippi to the Missonri, on the north side of the latter, and comuecting the places napocd. Subsequently, the State increaser its grant of aid to these lines, and extended its aid to other lines. The City of St. Lonis subseribed $\$ 500,000$ to each of four lines. The Pacific R. R. was opened to Jefferson City, 125 in . from St. Lonis, in the antumu of 1855 , aur is steadily progressing westward. The other lines have not advancel with as great rapidity.

The tomnage belonging to St. Louis on June 30 th, 18555 , was 60.592 tons, of which 52,478 tons were emphoyed in steam narigation. During the year preceding 25 vessels were built, with aggregate tomare of 5,084 tons.

The (iity of St. Louis is the only lange city in the State, and it contains, with the remainder of
the County of St. Louis, one-sixtly of the total population of the stale. It it sitnated on the rest bank of the Misis jppi River, 18 m. betow the mouth of the Nis-anti liser, 17 mo above the month of the Ohin liver, and 1.201 m . alsuve Now ()rlams, liy the course of the river. Its site wermpirs two terraced platcanx ; the first is 20 ft . above hiflowater mark, and its atrent is somewhat abrut ; the secomb is about to ft. higher. hat its asecnt is more gradnal, and it sprearle ont into an extensive plain. The principal businesis prot of the city. where the healy commission and wholesaling bins:ues is dome. is very compactly built. Thic ('ourt Ifonse (ecupies an entire sulare. and is an clegant structure, costing about S 450,000 ; it fromts are ad med with porticoes, and in the intorior is a large rotuma. A now ('ustum IFune and l'ity Ha!l are in construction, and will be largandexpensive luildings. Several of the churches lave eust above \$100.00n. The largect of the re evecies of the water-works is a ver: mu-ive pile of masenry, and will contain arer 3?.000.000 walls. There are two flourishing modical erlleges-the firet is a department of the Thiverity of St. Louis, and the second is a delatment of the Missomi Cruiversity. The Mercantile Library Association is one of the most prosperous institutions of the kiml in the Lnion.
 rols. Mach attention has been given to the improwement of publice schomk. According to the munecipul ten us of Tan., 18.56, the prpuration of the e:ty then amomed to 122.134 , consistine of 119,0.1 whites, $1,5.41$ free enlored, aml 1.539 slaves. Ahont 45,000 are of Coman arivin. and 23,000 of Yrish origin. The Amerieans are frons chery quarter of the Ctwim. Population at former privel--in 1830, $5,8.22$; in 18.40.
16.10.9: in 1841, 31.1.40; in $1550.77,860$; in 1851. 97.6.42.

Population of the principal towns in 1s52, according to the state 'ralsus: Inlependence. 3,102: Lexington. $2,8 \mathrm{sin}_{2}^{;}$; Familaal. 2.701; St. Joseph, 2.257 ; 13nomille, 2.189 ; Weston, 2.f08: St. Charles, 1,6.36; Louivi na, 1.349; (al, Girardeau, 1.17t: Paluyra, 1.168 ; Columbin. 1,139; Liberty, 1.100 ; Jeffirsum C'ity, 1.090 ; Kte. (irenrvicve, 1,027 ; and mo (ither town) were reported to have more than 1.000 inhal, itants.

Jefferson (ity. the capital of the State, is situated on the south laank of the Mliseouri River, and 12.5 m . Wr. of st. Louis by railroad. Its site is elevater, and commands a line riew of the river. It contains the State IIouse, Executive Mansion. State Penitcontiarr, County Offces, ete.
Juldepen Tener. like several other towne on the we-t border of the S'tate. is a celebrated remezezous fur companies cmigrating by the overland route to tah and the l'acil'e conat. The emierration ber this route has greatly d eclinell during the lact few years.
Lexington is one of the largest towns on the Missomi River, and is 1.5 m . IV. from Jeffrem City liy the river's course. It has an active trade and varions manufactor:ces. If (mp is extensively ra:-ed in the ricinitr, and there are sereral rope-we lks in the town. Beds of coal are here foum on tha bank of the river.

St. Clarles, 12 m. Ň. W. of St. Lonis, has a rery handsome and lecalthful location.

Columbia, 35 m . Ň. N. Wr. of Tefrem Citr. is the seat of the State Thiversity, which has a larm and clegant louilding, crectoll by the subseriptions of the ritizens of the countr.
Fultan. 20 m . N. E. of Jofferon Citr, menta: the State Institutions fir the (n-ance an! 1) cat and Dumb, and Westmin:tor (c. lloge.

## STATEOF ARKANSAS.

Arinasas occupies a central position in the and in 1854, 11,536,969. Bates of cotton proLower Mississippi Valley. Length, N. and S., duced-in 1850, 65,344; in 185.4, 160,779. Oats 243 m . ; breadth, 170 to 260 ; area, $52,198 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The surfice of the State slopes in S.E. and S. direction, though the traet bordering the Mississippi River is a low marshy plain, and is amually overflowed. Westward from Little Rock, and extending to the west boundary, are the Washita Hills, between which and Louisiana the surface is level or undulating. The Valley of the Upper Arkansas is of similar charaeter. In the N. W. section are the Ozark Mountains, which are disposed in broken ranges. North of these the country is hilly or rolling, and interspersed with very fertile prairies. Nearly every section contains heavy timber ; the different kinds of trees are very numerons, but the whitc-oak is the most valuable and abundant. The principal rivers are navigable for steamboats, except during the summer droughts. The climate is variable, and is affected in winter by the strong prairie winds.

The total population in 1820 was 14.273; in $1830,30,388$; in $1840,97,574$; in 1850. 209,897. At the last census, the elasses were--whites, 162,189; frce colored, 608 ; slaves, 47,100 . The foreign-lorn amounted to 1,628 , comprising 540 from Germany, 514 from Ireland, 278 from Great Britain. ete. About one-third of all the whites were natives of the State. According to the State ('cnsus in 1854 the population had then increased to $2.53,117$ ( 20 年 per cent. in 4 years), consisting of 199,224 whites, 614 free colored, and 60,279 slaves.

The great staples are corn and cotton. The crop of corn in 1850 was reported at $8,893,939$ bush.,
-in 1850, 656,183; in 1854, 1,040,206. There are many varietics of soil in Arkansas, though there are comparatively few sections that are unproductive, excepting the marshy tracts.
The annual product of the manufactories in 1850 was $\$ 607,436$ (being less than in any other State) ; of which, from tanneries, \$88,774, and from cotton manufacture. $\$ 16,637$.

The mincrals comprise coal, iron, zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum, and salt. The principal coalfield commenees 40 miles above Little Rock, and extends on both sides of the river beyond the western boundary of the State.

No railroads lave yet been construeted.
Population of chief towns in 1850: Little Rock, 2,167; El Dorado, 1,925 ; Van Buren, 1,242; Smith, 1,690; Fort Smith, 964; St. Francis, 1,276.

Little Rock is situated on Arkansas River, about 300 m . from its mouth, upon a rocky bluff, 50 ft . high, and the first that occurs on aseending the river. Two miles above this is another rocky bluff, about 200 feet high, called "Big Rock." The town contains the State House, United States Arsenal, State Penitentiary, and six churches, all substantially built of brick.

Van Buren is situated on the Arkansas River, 5 miles from the western houndary. Its trade is probably larger than that of any other phace in the State, and the annual salcs amount to more than $\$ 1,000,000$. The village contains a steam cotton-factory, steam flouring-mill, fur churehes, etc.


## STATEOF CALIFORNTA

Cahfformia, admitted into the Uuion in 1850, and the first State organized on the Pacific coast, has a larger area than any other State except T'exas. Its outline is irregular, though the western boundary has a general parallelism with the constiine. The entire area has been computed at $155,980 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The most notable features in the general view of the surface of California are the two great ranges of mountains, extending N. and S., and enclosing the rast valley, which comprises about half the area of the State. These ranges appear to be divisions of the continuous ' hhain which extends along a great part of the (w)ast of North America. Near the north bomedary of the State they are mited, though not in the usual mamer, by a mountain-knot, but by transverse ridges. At the southern point of union each range curres elliptically to the common junction, and the rauge then extends through the l'eninsula of Lower California. The Coast Range extends almost parallel to the Pacific coast, and comparatively near to it, the distance rarying from 30 to 100 miles. The divisions of this range bear various local names. The elevation of this range varics cousiderably. Mt. Shasta is a remarkable peak in the north part of the State, in a branch extending to the Sierra Nevala, is about $14,000 \mathrm{ft}$. high, and covered with perpetual snow. Not fiar from it is Mt. St. Joseph, 12.000 ft. high. In lat. $40^{\circ}$ is M t. Linn, and in lat. $38^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ is Mt. St. Helen, both very lofty summits. In the southern part, in lat $3.1^{2}$, is SIt. San Bernardino, $17,000 \mathrm{ft}$. ligh. The Sicrra Nevada range has a more uniform aspect. It rises from a base of about 500 ft . above the sea, and its highest summits reach
an elevation of about $16,000 \mathrm{ft}$. The acclivities are wooded, to about half the height of the range, with oak, succeeded lyy a forest of giqantic pines, cedar, and cypress; then follows the bare granite, and lastly, the sumnits crowned with snow. The western slope of this range, especially the section between lat. $37^{\circ}$ and $40^{\circ}$, is distinguished as the principal gold region. The great valley is about 480 m . long, with average breadth of 60 m . Its north half is traversed by the Sacramento River, and the south half by the San Joaquin, each having large tributaries! These streams unite near lat. $38^{\circ}$, about 15 m . above Suisun Bay, which is connected by a strait with the San Pablo or north arm of the Bay of San Francisco. Each is from 250 to 300 m . long, and alway3 navigalle for stcamboats through a large part of its course. On their margins the surface is composed of level plains, gradually changing into undulating, and rolling toward the mountains. All of their important tributaries descend the Siera Nevada slope. Hence, the soil on their west side is comparatively dry and unprodnctive, while on the east sids the river-bottoms are very ferite, and contain much timlser. At the north end of the Sacranento Valley there is an elevated plateau, heavily timbered, with tracts of arable land along the streams. Throughout the morth part of the State, and in some other sections, the forests are extensive, and a large proportion of the trees are of huge dimensions. The tract bordering the ocean, west of the Coast Range, was almost the only portion that, before the discovery of gold, contained any civilized settlements, and these were missionary stations, which were generally formed
on the fertile tracts at the monthis of the streams. In those lovely vales the Jesuits influenced many of the Indians to profess the faith, and organized them into civilized communities. Much of the coast is meren and rugged, and portions are precipitous. The harbors are not numerous in proportion to the extent of the coast, and the best are the Bays of San Francisco, San Diego, and Monterey. Lake Tulare is the only large lake in California, but there are several small ones. The elimate is remarkable for its periodical changes and for the long contimuance of the wet and dry seasons, which diville the year about equally. During the dry season the weather is warmer in the great ralley than on the coast. The rainy season is longer in the north than in the middle and south part of the State, and a grcater quantity of rain falls in a given time.
The total population in 1850 was reported at 117,821. Aecording to the State census in 18.52 the total pepulation was reported at 264,435 , but as all the census agents set forth the fict of their inability to obtain the whole population of their respective combties, the Seeretary of State, in publishing his report, stated his belief that it would be correct to add one-sixth to the population returned, making the total to amount to 308,507.

Accurding to the manifested reparts of passengers arriving at and departing from San Fraucisco, by vessels, it appears that the excess of arrivals in 1852 was 41,444 ; in 1853, 5,395 ; in 1854, 26,629 ; and in 1855, 8,958-aggregate, 82,426 ; but it is probable that the actual number was fully 90,000 . No State contains a more diversified population. 'The classification of 1852 em braced the following: White inhabitants, 210,856 , consisting of 176,115 maies and 34,741 females;
negroes, 2,090 ; mulattocs, 572 ; domesticatod Indians, 33,539 ; foreign residents, 59,991 . Of the latter class about 25,000 were Chinese.

In agrieulture, remarkable progress lias been made since 1852 , and especially during the last two years. Enough has been done to show a marrelons fertility in the soil, in respeet to variety, quantity, and sizc of the products. The following estimate of the agricultural productions during 1855 accompanied Gov. Bigler's message to the Legislature in 1856 : Wheat, $3,740,000$ bush., valued at \$4,675,000; barley, 3,181,500, ralued at $\$ 2,545,200$; oats, 914,000 bish.; corn, 450,000 ; potatoes, $3,000,000$, valued at $\$ 2,250$,000 ; which, with the lesser products of onions, hay, buckwheat, and sweet potatoes, made the aggregate value of $\$ 12,897,128$. Irish potatoes, onions, turuips, and all the edible roots eultivated in the Atlantic States, are here raisel, of unusual size and superior quality. Oats grow wild in great quantities on the plains and hills along the coast, and as far inland as the sea-breeze has a marked influence on the elimate. The southern region is lighly favorable to the grape. The grasses are very luxuriant and nutritious, and, with the oats, are fully cured in and by the dry season, so that they remaiu in excellent preservation during the summer and autumn, affording excelfent forder. In 18.55 the value of the live stock in the State was estimatel at $\$ 15,744,692$. The agrieultural products exported eming 1855 were valued at fully $\$ 1,000,000$; of which, the flour amounted to $\$ 671,384$, and the wheat to $\$ 85,776$. Number of flouring iniils, 84 ; value, \$120,000.
The great gold diggings are comprised in the ranges of hills which border the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mts., paincipally between lat.
$37 \circ$ and $40^{\circ}$; but gold is found in cousileralle quantities in other sections, particularly in the north-west. The gold first discovered eonsisted of the washings from the upper regions. The superstratum of these hills is guartz, whicla sometimes penetrates to a great depth, and extends in large masses in varions directions, though frequently it occurs in small framents, and thus does not cover the entire face of the country. It is evident that the gohl was ereated in combination with the quartz. The "dry diggings" are places where quartz containing gold reins has cropped ont, and been disintegrated ly the action of water and the atmospliare. In these, the miners were formerly compelled to abandon their labors during the summer montlis; but liy the recent construction of extensive canals and ditches, they can now prosecute their business tiroughont the year, and thus the amount of gold ubtained lyy recrular labor is yearly inereased. Guld is combined with the quartz in a great varicty of forms and in very diffrent degrees of richness. The business of quartz-mining is steadily increasing. This ean only be carried on with success by well-organized companies, since each cstablishment requires a large capital and heary outlay. It the close of 1855 returns wire received from 59 quartz-mills, which hat crushel 222,060 tons of quartz-rock huring the year, and realized the amount of St.082.100. The " wet diggings" are in the beds of the rivers and creels during the dry season. The aggregate amount of gold obtained down to the close of 1855 was about $\$ 375,000,000$. The manifested slipment of gold from San Francisen during the years $1851-55$ was $8232,754,4,58$. Quicksilver mines exist in several places, and that at New Almaden is excecdingly rich. Platina and copper are widely distributed, Ores of iron,
lead. silver, and other minerals, wecur in many localities, but their cxtent and value are not full: known. White marble of fine grain and other varicties are fomd in different counties.
The first division of the Sacranento Valle: R.K., viz: frem S'acramento ('ity to Folsom, 22 m . was formally equenel Febo. 22d. 1856. It is to be extended to Marysuille, and thence to other towns in the mining region. In 1855 measures were talien for surverying the routes of other proposed railroads, viz: from Sacramento to Benicia, from San Francisen to Stockton, and from San Diego westward to the head of the San Diego River.
The amount of the trade betwen California and the Atlantic States is not officially recordel\}. The shipping entered at San Francisco rluring the six years ending 1854 has been stated as follows: From American ports, 1.966 vessels of 995,296 tonnage ; from forcign ports, 3,414 of 932,805 tonnage : total, 5,380 vessels, of $1,988,101$ tod nage. Probably these figures do not include the arrivals of the small vessels and steamers from the home coast ports. The tomage owned in the State on June 30th, 195.5, was 92.263 tons, against 101,258 in 1854, and 104.200 in 1853. Of th's amount in 1855 there were 14,279 tons employed in stran navigation. During the fiscal year 1851 - 5 the direct commeree with forcign countries consisted of $88.29-4,066$ as the value of the exports, and $85,9.1 .319$ as the value of the imports ; showing a great increase over the preceding fiscal year, when the exports amounted to $\$ 1,101,680$, and the imports to $\$ 3,068,28$.

Besides San lrancisco, there are several large cities and populous towns, and in each the number of inhabitants has been greatly increased since the last census. In San Francisco and other places there is always a large mass of loating
population. In the fore part of 1856 the estimater population of San Francisco was about 55,000 (in the Fall of 1852 it was 34.876 , according to the census): of Sacramento. 16.000 ; Stockton, 10,500; Marvsrille, 9,000; Nevada, 7,500; Placerrille, Sonora and San José, each 4,000.
Sacramento City, the political capital of the State. is situated on the left bank of Sacramento River, a little below the mouth of the American River, in the midst of a level and extremely fertile conntry, about 140 m ., by water, N. E. from San Francisco. It is accessible at all seasons for steamboats and sailing ressels, and smaller craft can azcend far above it. These advantages, with the railroad, have rendered this place the prineipal entreput of the supplies for the northern mines. Sutter's Fort is about one mile aloove the central part of the town.

San Franciseo is situated upon a plain, which rises gently from the west shore of the magnificent Bay of San Francisco. The entrance to the city from the ocean is through a strait, called the Golden Gate, which is about 6 m . long and $1_{\frac{1}{4}} \mathrm{~m}$. wide at its narrowest point, with high hills on each side. The city is laid out according to a regular plan, and the streets generally cross at right angles. The principal streets are planked, but they are not paved, and are in wretched condition in wet weather, since the soil is very sandy. It was originally built around a semi-circular inlet of the bay, between Clark's Point on the north and Rincon Point on the south, these points being about a mile apart. All the space between is now built upon, the shore having been filled in with sand from the hills in the vicinity, and the wharves, streets, and warehouses having been coustructed upon piles. In the principal streets many of the binidings are expensive, aul a large proportion of
the stores, etc., are substantially built of brick. But few of the new buildings in the city proper are constructed of wood, but in the outskirts and on the surroundiug hills there are many handsome houses of this material. The principal public edifices are the Custom House, Marine Hospital, Mint, Exchange, and Metropolitan Theatre. In Jan. 1856, there were 30 churches, which had au aggregate attendance on Sunday of 9,565 , or of about onefifth of the civilized population. The water-works, supplying the city with water from Monntain Lake, situated $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. W. of the city, are estimated to cost about $\$ 800,000$.

Stockton ranks in size and importance next to Sacramento, and bears about the same relation to the southern part of the State as that city sustains to the northern part, since it is the point where most of the goods are landed, and trade is carried on for the southern mines. The city is situated on Stockton chamnel, 3 m . from its confluence with the San Joaquin River. The channel is always navigable for steamboats and vessels of 400 tons burden. The State Asylum for the Insane is located leere.

Marysville is a flourishing city, situated on the north bank of the Yuba River, a mile above its confluence with Feather River. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and San Francisco. The main road from Sacramento city passes throngh it, and it will probably be soon conneeted with that city by railroad.

Nevada City, situated to the N. E. of Marysville, on a branch of the Yuba River, is one of the most prosperons towns in the mining region. Goll is abundant in the vicinity, both in quartz veins and in placers.

San José, 50 in. S. E. of San Francisco, is noted for its delightful climate.
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## THEORGANIKED TERRITORIES.

Tur $\Lambda$ cts of Congress by which the Territories, sow existing as such, were organizel, contain gencrally the sune provisions for each 'Territory', which is regarded as an incipient State, since it is expected that Congress will admit each into the Union as a state when it contains sufficient population. However, Congress has the right to divide a 'Ferritory, or to amex any portion of it to another Territory or State. The Act of Organization of each 'Territory established the qualifications for voting (very liberal) at the first clection ; the form of the Legislative Assembly, the mumber and qualifications of its members, ete. ; the terms of oflice of the Governor and Sccretary ( 4 or 5 years), and their duties; the number of the eonrts, and their powers; and granted lands for echeational purposes. Kath 'Territory sents to Congress a Delegate, who is elected by a plurality of rotes.

## MINNESOTA.

Minsesota occupies the most elevated tract of land between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudes.s's Bay. It extends from the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, and Lalke Superior on the east, hetween Iowa and Britis America, to the Missouri River, and its tributary White-Earth River, on the west. Its entire area has been computed at $166,025 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The meneral features of Mimesolth are those of a high rolling prairic or elevated table$1^{\text {and }}$, about equally dividal between oak-opening* and prairies. There are no monatainous ranges. Near Luke Superior there is an clevation of land, that may be called monutainoms; bat elsewhere the nearest approach to mountains is in the towering
blufs along the shores of the Mississippi, and from Dubsuque to St. I'aul these bluffs form the gramb. est feature of western semery. The highest of these bluft; desecend from their clevation on the river's bank by a gradual slope towards the inter rior. In the comentry between the St. Croix and Mississippi, the lakes and ponds seem to be iun:merable, and they are also frequent west of the Mississippi. 'This region also contains cxtensim. forests of grood pine, though not of the largest growth. West of the Misissippi. commencing uear the Crow-wing, its tributary, is the range of heights known as the ('otean du Grand Bois, or Wooded Heights, which extends southrard and parallel to the Mississippis course for 150 miles: this ridge is mostly covered with a dense forest of hard-wood. There is another elerated section. west of the former, and nearly parallel to it ; it is a platean, called the Coteau dns Prairies, or Prairie Iteights, about 200 m . hong. and from 15 to 411 wide, extending through the mildule of the somethern part of Minesenta into Iowa. The character of the soil varies greatly. In the valleys of the rivers, especially in thuse of the Minnesta amb the Misuisipum and it tributaries in the so thenest part of the Territmy, it is genoral'y excellent. 'The healthfuluess of the climate is yery remarkiWe, and the changes of temperature are almost entirely sessonable. The winter is charactorizet he its extrome dryness, there being an almost tuta\} alsence of rain or mointure. I'lie spring is usually boisterous and colld; the summer is short and pleasant; the autum is loug. warm, and the mont delightful portion of the vear.

In 18.50 the Territory contained 6,075 inha'-
itants, and in 1855, 56,122. No. of free colored in 1850. 39. The Indian population in 1852 was estimated by Gor. Ramsey at 25,000 .

Minnesota is destined to become a great agricultural and grazing region. All the principal grains and roots thrive in great vigor, as far north as Pembina, or to the northern boundary. There is less available grain-land in Minmesota, in proportion to its extent, than in Wisconsin or Iowa ; but for grazing purposes, this Territory is superior to those States. The prairies are not large, as in Illinois and other States, but groves of timber are thickly interspersed over them, and clear streams everywhere abound. According to Gor. Ramsey, wherever the test has been made, Minnesota produces corn. wheat, oats, and potatocs, equal in quality to the corresponding product in any State, and in remarkable abundance.

From the geological surveys of Minnesota it does not appear that there is any great amonnt of mineral wealth within its loorlers. Near Lake Superior there is probably a considerable quantity of iron and copper. The most remarkable mineral in the Territory is the red pipestone, of which the Indians make their pipes, and which is said to be peculiar to the region of the Cotean des Prairies. Bast of the Red River of the North, Minnesota is mostly covered with dift, lying on erystaline and metamorphic rocks, which occasionally protrude to the surface in the ralleys of the rivers and on the shores of lakes.

The steumboat business of the Upper Mississippi has grown within a few years from actual insignificance to great importance. The number of beats engaged in the trade of St. Paul in 1853 waz 23 , and the number of arrivals was 235 ; in 1s.54, 38 loots and 310 arrivals; in 1855, 68 boats and 563 arriva's. The growth of the steam-
boat interest is a pretty fair index of the genera! adrancement of the country.

St. Paul, the capital and chief town, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, five miles below the confluence of the Mimnesota River. Its site consists of a hilly terrace, sloping to the river, and is surronnded in the rear by a semi-cirenlar platean, ele:ated about forty fect above the town. The main street is a mile long, aud is lined with buildings of all descriptions. There are ten churehes and thirteen taverns. The State 1 Honse is a very spacious brick bnilding with large dome. The Court llouse and Public Market are large brick buildings. The prpulation in 1850 was 1,112 (township, 1,338) ; in 1855, 5,454.

Kight miles above St. Paul are the thriving places of St. Anthony and Mimeapolis, which were recently united, under the name of the latter, by an Act of the Legislature. St. Anthony is on the east side of the river, and Mimeapolis is directly opposite, and they are connceted by a handsome wire suspension britge. The Falls of St. Anthony, at this point, affiord great facilities for manufacturing ; the perpendicular fall at the lighest point is 20 ft ., but the whole dessent within a mile from the lead of the rapids is near 60 ft . A large capital is invested in the lumbering business. The University of Mimesota was founded at St. Anthony in 1851. Pop. of St. Anthony in 1855, 3,500 ; of Minneapolis, 1,000.

Stillwater, on the St. Croix, is noted for its lumber business, and is the point fron which the greater portion of the supplics for the vast pine region on the St. Croix and its tributaries are drawn by teams or carricd ly boats. The Penitentiary of the Tervitory is here located. Population in 1850, 621 ; in 1855, 2,500.

Fort Snelling, at the confluence of the Mises.s-

sippi and Minnesota livers, is rapidly increasing in population. The U.S. fort is a large and very costly structure.

Itasca, 2.5 m. N. of St. Anthony, nearly opposite the month of Crow River, carries on at present a large Indian trade.

## K ANSAS

Exprewns between the 37 th ant 40 th parallels of Latitude. from the State of Missouri on the east to long. $103^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., and from that point between the 3 sth aud 40 th paralliels to the Rocky Ilts. ou the west. Its area is computel at $114,798 \mathrm{sq}$. m. From the eastern houndary of Missouri to the base of the Rocky Mts., the face of the country is a contimual succession of undulating ridges and valleys. The eastern portion of Kansas, extending from 80 to 200 m . W. of the Missouri bomdary, is the most available for agricultural purposes. The land lics in large and gentle rolls and ridges, sellom so abrupt as to unfit it for the plongh. I'imber is not abumbant, but is found along the streams, and consists mainly of oak of all kinds, walnut, huckberry, cotton-wood, and elm. This region has a limestone basis, and always presents, even on the top of the ridges, a soil of remarkable tertility, while in the valleys and on the creekbottoms the fertility surpasses deseription. The surface-snil varies from 2 to 6 ft . in depth-mueh of it a black regetable mould, superior to ordinary prairie suil. Limestone is everywhere abuudant, sandstone frequently occurs, and both are casily aceessible on the edges of the blufis. Bituminons coal of good quality is met with around Conncil (ity, where the veins are several feet thiek; and it is also found in other loealities. Springs oecur o:s the surfice, but good water is chiefly procured
by digring from 10 to 40 ft . The climate c f bastern Kansas is generally healthy, though the changes of tempratature are uften sudden and extreme. It is warm in summer, and sometines very hot, but the heat is rend red emlurable by the constant breezes from the south-wen. The winter begins in December and la-ts matil March, and usually is marked ly a few days and nights of severely frosty and stormy character. 2. Beyond this distriet there is a grallual deterioration westward, and beyonl Council (irove and Sandy Creck the soil presents a sandy appearance, but is covered with vines, rushes, ete. The only trees in this portion of the country are those in the Kansas River Valley, and are eli:efly cottou-wond and willow. In short, this is a vast expanse of woodless prairie, forming part of the Great Plains. The basis rock is sandstone. This section extends westward for about 350 miles. 3. Farther west, there is a narrow tract, in which the soil is in good part composed of marl and carthy limesturn. There are many small tracts, calles " lnattes," elerated from 15 to 20 ft . abose the ordinary level, with perpendicular sides ; these lave a llat surface, and some of them are covered with mountain cherry and other shrubs. 4. Along the hase of the Black Hills there is a fine tract of very fertile soil, with plenty of timber ; the sch an yy is highly agrecable, and there is an abuadasee of wild fruits and Cowers. 5. The space between the Black Hills and Rocky Mts. presentsorery variety of hill and tale, momatain and valles, and is traversed by streams of raried size.
The population in March, 1-ins was reperted at $\varepsilon, 521$ (exelusive of Indtans and parsons betomring to the L. A. Army), consisting of $5.1: 3$ males and 3,353 females. No. o. voters, 2.577 ; of natives, 7,161 ; of fureighers, 403 ; uf slaves. 192 .

Ouly a portion of the Territory has yet been surreyed, but numerous settlements have been commenced. The whole Indian population has been estimated at about 25,000 .
Leavenworth is now the largest town, and its position is favorable for rapid growilh. It is situated on the Missouri, 2 m . below Fort Leavenworth, and 31 m . above the mouth of the Kansas River. The Missouri flows by it with a swift and deep current, and good landing facilities are afforded by a natural levee of rock. At the close of 1855 the population was about 1,500 .

Lawrence, on the Kansas, about 45 m . from its mouth, is located in a delightful region. In its vicinity the lands have been taken up by claims in every direction. Its imhabitants are not surpassed by those of any other town for enterprise and intelligence. 'Topeka and Pawnee are promising villages.

## NEBRASKA.

Nebraska, as now organized, embraces all the country between $40^{\circ}$ and $49^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and between the Missouri River and Rocky Mts., or an area, as estimated, of $335,882 \mathrm{~s} 1 . \mathrm{m}$. The settlements are as jet confined to a small section bordering the Missouri River, just above and below the mouth of the Nebraska, or Platte, River. This section is very similar in respect to soil, vegetation, and climate to Western Iowa, and its fertilify is perhaps more remarkable. Immediately adjacent to the Missouri River, the surface is occasionally low and marshy, but such sections are narrow, being soon terminated by bluffs. Their soil is a deep and rich loam, and shaded by a heavy growth of trees; the highlands are open prairie grounds, covered with grasses. The prairie
through which the Nebraska River flows is adapted to profitable cultivation, the soil being easy to till, and yielding heavy crops. Where the prairic region is not suited for tillage, it mainly consists of rich pastures. This is more particularly the character of the country extending north and north-west of the fertile and inhabited section just mentioned, since it is one boundless expanse of rolling prairic, so largely intermingled with sand as to be unfit for agriculture, but carpeted with succulent grasses. Timber is almost entirely confined to the banks of the streams, and is said to be most abondant in the Neloraska Valley. The range of highlands, which commence from the Rocky Mits. in lat. 43 and sweep around to the Missouri River at its great bend, divides the territory into about equal portions. The north-west portion forms a great basiu, drained by the Yellow Stone and Upper Missouri and their numerous tributaries; it has not been thoronghly explored, because of its being occupied by tribes of Judians notoriously hostile to the whites. The Nebraska River is hroad, and so shallow that it can be navigated only at high water, and even then the navigation is difficult; during the dry season it is, in part, only a series of pools. Th. interior and western parts of Southern Nebraska are said to be quite barren, almost entirely destitute of timber, and of little or no value except for grazing. Owing to the vast extent of prairic surface, the winds from the north and west have a wide sweep over the plains, and the changes of temperature are frequently very sudden and very great.

In October, 1855, the white population was 4,565 , consisting of 3,102 persons south of Nebraska River, and 1,463 north of it; and divided thus: white males over 21 years of age, 1,517 ;
all others, 3,048. No. of legal voters, 1,465 ; of slaves, 11.

The chief settlements are: Omaha City, the capital, opposite Council Bluffs, and finely situated on a commanding elevation; Bellevue, 9 m . below, containing the chief Indian agency and at missionary establishment for the Omahas; Monnt Vermon, at the mouth of the Weeping Water ; and Nebraska ('ity, which is 8 m . below Mt. V', on the site of Old Fort Kearney, and a place of growing importance Fort Laramic and Fort Kearney, are important military posts of the United States on the route to the pass of the Rocky Mts.

## WASHINGTON.

Wasminatos Territory extends from the Rocky Alts. to the Pacilic Ocean, between the 49 th parallel of latitude on the north, and the fi6th parallel and the Columbia River on the south. Its area is computed at $123,022 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The Cascade Mts. cross the 'Territory in continuation of the range in Oregon, etc., at a distance of from 70 to 110 m . from the I'acific. Its highest peaks in this division are St. Helens, Rainier, and Baker, which are crowned with perpetual snow. The eleration of the first has been estimated at $13,300 \mathrm{ft}$. ; that of the second, 12,(100. Mit. Olympus is the chief summit of the sumewhat isolated mountains south of the strait of Juan de Fuca, and is $8,197 \mathrm{ft}$. high. The strait just mentioned connects the I'acific Ocean with Admiralty Inlet, I'uget's sound, and Hoorls Canal; these are arms of a great bay, extending about 60 or 70 m . S. from the Gulf of (ieorgia, and all mavigable for the largest ships, which may also approach close to the shores. The Columbia River is obstructed at
its mouth by sand-bars, above which it is navigable for large vessels to the ('ascarle Mts., or about 130 m . At this point the river's chanuel is narrowed to 150 yds., and the water descends 40 ft. in the course of two miles. Alone these rapids the river is navigal)le by boats, for 40 m ., to the Dalles, where its channsl is narrowed to 100 yds., betwern luasaltic rocks for the distance of half a mile, through which the river rushes with great violence, deseending 50 ft . within two miles. The other parts of this river, as well as the other rivers in Washington, are only navigable by boats and canoes, being much obstructed by rapids and falls. Since nearly all the rivers of Washington have their sourees in elevated regions, covered in part with snow, they are liable at certain scasons to sudden floorls, which inundate the lowlands on their shores. At the Dalles the Columbia River sometimes rises 60 ft . duriug great freshets. As yet the settlements are confined to the portion between the Pacific Ocean and ('ascade Mis. This portion, (according to Gov, Ste vens,) although equaling the best part of Oregron in richness of soil and case of transportation, is heavily timbered, and time and labor are required for clearing its forests and opening the earth to the production of its fruits. The great body of the country. on t' eother hand, stretching castward from the Caseade Mts. to the Rucky Mis., while it contains many fertile ralless and much good lamel suited to the firmer, is yet more especially a grazing country, which promises, as its population increases, to open a new and vast field to American enterprise, in its cattle, in its hormes. and, above all, in its wool. But in the meantime the staple of the land must continue to be the one which nature herself has planted, in the inexhanstible forests of fir, of spruce, and of ce? ?ar.

In furnishing lumber, spars for vessels, etc., Washington is unsurpassed by any portion of the Pacific coast. The timber is of cnormons size, generally, and that species of gigantic fir, which is also found in Oregon and California, frequently attains a lecight of 300 ft ., and is from 8 to 12 ft . in diameter. It is erident that there is sufficient of fertile land in the const section to sustain a dense population. The soil is remarkably farorable to the culture of potatocs, turnips, onions, and other regetables, which grow to a much larger size than in the Atlantic S'tates. Wheat and oats are the principal grain crops that have so far been cultivated. The pasturage generally is excellent, but the stock cattle are not yet numerous. The climate is very healthy, warm, and mild. The winter is a rainy season, but there is seldom much rain, and but very little snow.

The white population in 1850 amounted to 1,201 ; in the fall of 1853 to 5.200 . The settlers are chiefly located between Columbia River and the head of Puget's Sound, along the shores of the Sound and in the valleys of the rivers. Olympia, the capital and odest town, is built on an inlet of the Sound, at its soutlı end, or head. The principal settlements on the east side of the Sound, are, Steilacoom, Scattle, and Alki. Port Townsend is at the junction of the Sound with the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Whirlby's Island, situated east of Fanconver's Island, is near 50 m . long, and from 3 to 10 wide. It is being settled rapidly, and Pemn's Core near its centre is a thriving village. On the ('olumbia River are the settlements of Pacific: City, ('athlamet, Monticello, Fort Yancouser, and C'ascade City. The increase of the Territory in population has been somewhat retarded of late by the disturbances with the Ind:ans.

## OREGON

Extexds south from Washington Territory to the 42d parallel of hatitude, comprising an area of $185,030 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. It is usually described as consisting of three portions, viz: the Lower Comutry, or portion between the occan and the Cascade Mts. ; the Middle Country, or that part between the Cascade Mts. and Blue Mts. ; and the Upper Country, or the portion between the Blue Mts. and Rocky Mts. The last is traversed, E. and W., by the Salmon River Mits., is drained by Snake River or Lewis Fork of the Columbia, and is deseribed as being a sterile and dreary region. The Middle Country is mostly an elerated platcau, in which timber is scarce, and consists mainly of soft wood; it is not generally cultivable, but contains many tracts of excellent pasturage. The Lower Country as yet contains nearly all of the settlements, and these are chiefly in the Willamette Valley. The surface of the latter is somewhat diversifiel and its soil is romarkably fertile. Potatoes and other vegetables are raised in immense fuantities with little attention, the yieh being 500 Jmsh. and upwards to the acre. Wheat is the principal grain crop, and oats grow very well. Corn camnot lee growu in sufficient quantities to make its cultivation any object, since the sunmers are too cool for the ordinary maricties, and there are frecuently droughts in the latter part of the sommer. The interior and sonthern parts of the Territory are adapted to the perfect ilevelopment of fruits, especially peaches, apples, paars, and grapes. Cattle are raised with little more care than to keep them from straying, and they kiep fat during the whele year upon grass. The graiss (of which there are several varieties, but all very natritions aud durable) grows all winter, spring
and in summer until August, when the dews fail, and the ground beconves dry; then it dries up, anel is cut for hay, at which time it is as valuable as at any other period, because no decomposition takes phace, as is common elsewhere, by dews and rain. As soon as the rains in the fall come, it begins to revire and to throw out the fringes of the blades. The m'st prominent feature in the nppearance of the country is the magnificent seenery of the forests of tall pines, majestic oakz, and the unrivalled redwool. The species of fir calleci Lambert's pine sometimes attains a height of 300 ft . and circumference of 10 ft . ; this is the great timber of the country, and is extensively exported. White cedar, the most valuable wood, is abundant round l'ort Orford, but scarce in other sections. The elimate is much milder than in the same latitnde on the Atlantic const. The winters are somewhat irregular, though seldom rigorous.

The number of white inhabitants in 1850 was 12,093 ; and in 1853, 20,124.

Portland, 15 m . from the mouth of the Willamette, is the chief town and commercial point of the Territory, as nearly all of the wholesale husiness is there tramsacted. It is practically at the head of navigation for sailing ressels. It is on a level plateau, some 60 ft . abore the river ; has several churches, 2 academies, :3 newspapers, and over 3,000 inhalitants, (in 18: $(0,821)$.

Uregon ('ity is at the Falls of the Willamette, 12 m . above or sont'l of l'uttand. .Milwaukic is sitnated midway hetween Oregem City and Portland, and manufactures considerable lumber. Other chief towns on the Willamette are Salem, 50 m . abore the loals; Allany, is m. ; and Corvallis, which was solected as the eapital in 1855, 10 m . Astoria, on the Columbia, 5t m. from its mou!h, is now of little inportance.

## U'TA H

Watisms from the eastern boundary of Califurnia, between the parallels of 35 and $4^{2} \mathrm{~N}$. lat., in the Rocky Mts. Its area has been computer? at 209,170 sq. m. This extensive region is generally an clevated and barren table-land, traversed loy several ranges of mountains and highlands. The principal range appears to be that of the Wahsatch Mts., which extends across the country, in nearly N. and S. direction, on the west sile of Green River, and eastward of Great salt Lake ; its erest usually varies in elevation from 1,0100 to $7,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above the ncighboring valleys, but the highest summits are from 8,000 to 11,000 ft. high, and their tops are corered with perpetual snow. This range divides the comentry into meequal parts : 1. The castern and smaller division, or the region between the Wahsatch and Rocky Mts.. is exceedingly sterile, and scarcely any portion of it is habitable, excepting perhaps the Lintah and some other river ralleys. This division is drained by Green and Grand Rivers and the ir tributaries. Green River is the larger of the (wo, and has its sources in the north-west corner of the Turritory. Granel River rises in the Roely Mts,, anll the greater [art of its courso is remarkably parallel to that of the former. Thase rivers unite in New Mexico, in lat. 36 - and form the principal hranch of the Colorado. 2. The western and larger division is called the Great Basin; this has an extent of about 500 m . from E. to $\mathrm{W}^{\circ}$., by 350 m . from N. to S., and a general elevation of from 4,000 to $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-lerel. Its boundaries on all sides are formed by mountains. Near its centre there is a small system of anountains, called the Humboldt liiver Mts, which extend N. and S., having an clevation of from 2,000 to $\mathrm{a}^{2}, 000 \mathrm{ft}$.
above the surrounding country ; and the principal range is flanked by several parallel ranges. The basin is remarkable for its many peculiarities. Its rivers originate and terminate within its own limits; all of them either discharge themselves into the interior lakes, or are absorbed by the sands of the desert. The Iumboldt is the largest river; this rises in the Humboldt Mts., and flows S. W. about 300 miles into Humboldt's Lake. One of the overland routes to California is along this river, the banks of which afford but little pasturage. The Nicollet River rises in the S. E. part of the basin, flows N. and W. for abont the same distance as the Humboldt, and emptics itself into Nicollet Lake. In the N. E. part of the basin, Bear River enters the Territory from Oreg.m, and is the principal tributary of Great Salt Lake. This lake is probably the most remarkable oljject of interest in Utah. It is about 70 m . long by 30 to 35 broad, and has no visible outlet. The water is so highly saline that no living thing can continue to exist in it, and, by the evaporation, in hot weather, leaves on its shores a thick deposit of common salt. It is in part fed by the water of Utah Lake, which is a body of fresh water, about 35 m . long, situated abont 25 m . S. of the former. It contains abundance of fish of various species, and empties into the great lake by the Jordan River. Most of the other lakes lave no outlet but by evaporation, which sometimes reduces them to mere marshes. Some of the small lakes are only sinks or sloughs. Near the Sierra Nevada Mts. are several lakes, which receive the waters of the eastern slope of those mountains ; the largest are Pyramid, Mud. C'urson's, Walker's and Bigler's Lakes. 'The first is distinguished for containing a pyramidal mountain, rising from its waters some 600 ft . above the surface, and by
being in part surrounded by precipitous banks, which in some places are about $3,000 \mathrm{ft}$. high. Only a very small proportion of the surface of Utah can ever be made available in producing food for man or beast. The few fertile and inhabitable tracts occur along the bases of the mountains and in the adjoining valleys, watered by the mountain streams. The hardy grains and plants of the Atlantic States are raised with success, but other plants are liable to be blighted by early and late frosts. The variation between the temperature of day and night, in midsummer, at Great Salt Lake City, is from $20^{\circ}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
The population in 1850 was 11,380 ; in 1853, it had increased to 18,206 . The settlements are near the western base of the Wahsatch Mts., in the valleys extending north and south. The population is almost entirely composed of Mormons, who first settled here in 1847, after their expulsion from Illinois and Missouri. About half of the whole is contained in Great Salt Lake City. This and the other towns, which are generally small, are mostly built of adobes, or unburnt bricks. The Indians are not numerous, and are in a miserable condition.

## NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico has a much more irregular outline than the other Territories. It is bounded N. by Kansas and Utah; W. by California; S. by Mexico and Texas; and the castern boundary is formed lyy the meridian of $103{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long., separating it from Texas, etc. It formed a Mexican province or department, until Feb., 1848, or the close of the war of the United States with Mcxico ; and in Sept., 1850, it was constituted, with a portion of Upper California and Texas, a Ter-
ritory of the United States, under its present title. In 1854 its area was increased by the addition of a tract of Nortliern Mexico, 27,500 sfl. m., purchased by the United States, making its present area, $231,507 \mathrm{sq}$. m. The country consists for the most part of a high table-land, crossed by the various ranges of mountains which compose part of the Rocky Mtn. system, and by several detached ranges. The western part of the Territory has a general character somewhat rescmbling that of the Great IBasin of Utah, especially in its hopeless sterility. The best portion of New Mexico consists of the Valley of the Rio Grande, including its tributaries, which are numerons among the different ranges of the Roeky Mts. This region is very productive when subjected to culture and irrigation. The latter treatment is frequently indispensable, owing to the dryness of the summer. Under favorable circumstances, fine crops of wheat and corn are raised, besides beans and regetables. Cultivated fruits are grown with success, but not extensively. Although the high lands are not useful for agricultural purposes, yet these are valuable for pasturage, and their grass cures itself in the dry season, retaining its nutritious qualities. On this, cattle, shcep, horses, and mules feed all the winter, and keep thenselves in good condition. The Rio Grande is a very long stream, but is very shallow, and cannot be navigated within New Mexico, except loy very light canoes. The principal western rivers have loug courses, but they are of very little importance for navigation. The Gila rises near the bed of the Rio Grande, and, receiving several large tributaries, runs almost directly west to its mouth in the Colorado, near the head of the Gulf of California. The Colorado is formed by Green and Grand Rivers, which unite in about $36^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and,
flowing S. W. for about 150 miles, receires the Rio Virgen, turns south, and forms the west boundary, fron $35-\mathrm{N}$. lat. to 20 miles below the mouth of the Ciila. The mountainous ridge on the north sid of the Rio Gila, is irrecyular and broken, but contains some high elevations, and much of the sceuery along this river is highly picturesque. The mineral resources of New Mexico are believed, on imperfect data, to be wery great. Silver and gold are found in various localities, besides considerable copper, and great deposits of iron ores.
According to the census of 1850 , New Mexico then contained 61,523 white, and 22 free colored persons. This number is said to have embraced :about 10,000 lialf-breed races, (from the mixture of whites and Indians,) who had been brought under civilization. This would leave about 51.000 of Spanish-A merican origin. Of the whole number, 58,415 were born in the 'Territory. The Indian population in 1853 , according to the estimates of the Indian Bureau at Washington, was about 45,000 . Exclusive of the latter, the number of imhabitants in the priucipal settlements in 18.50 was as follows: In Santa Fé, 4,846; La Cuesta, 2,196 ; St. Miguel, 2,008; Las Vegas, 1,550 ; Zunii, 1,292. Santa Fé, the capital, is situated about 25 m . E. of the Rio Grande, on one of its tributaries. It stands upon a plateau, a short distance south-east of the base of a snow-capped mountain, which rises 5.000 ft . above the town. It has for many years been notel as the head-quarters of the overland trade with St. Louis. The houses are usually built of darkcolored adobes, or unburnt hrick, in the form of a square, with a court in the centre; there is generally but one entrance, which is sufficiently spacious to admit auimals with their packs.

## UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

Mextco is boundel on the N. by the United l'otosi in N.W. and N. course, until it joins the states and the Gulf of Mexico; on the E. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea ; S.E. by Guatemala; and S., S.W., and W. by the Pacific Oceall. Length of sea-coast, 6.248 m . Irregular in form, the greatest length (from the point of junction with the United States on the Pacific coast to Cape Catoche, in the Cariblean Sea, is ahout $1,92.5 \mathrm{~m}$., and the greatest breadth is about $1,500 \mathrm{~m}$. Average length, about $1,100 \mathrm{~m}$. ; average breadth, about 600 m . Area in 1850, $106,06 \mathbf{T}_{\frac{-}{2}}^{2}$ Mex. sq. leagues. Mexico is traversed by the great North American Cordillera, whi h is a contimuation of the Audes of South America. From the Isthmus of Panama, it extends W. to the shores of the Pacific, sending off in Guatemala a branch to the N. E. through the Peninsula of Yucatan. On entering Yucatan, the chain takes a N. W. direction, and widens to such an extent that the State of Oajaca may properly be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 m . wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the lacific Ocean, and on the other to Tabasco and Vera Cruz. To this succeeds the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains (llanos) of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, Michoacan, and San Luis Potosi, which have an absolnte height of from 6,000 to $8,500 \mathrm{ft}$. The most notable of these are the plains of Apam, which lie east of the capital and the plains of Cazadero, between Mexico and the City of Queretaro. From this last-named city, the chain takes a northerly direction through the State of Guanajuato, where it divides itself into three branches, of which the middle one extends through the State of San Luis
the same State, and descends gradually towards the Rio Grande. The west branch, commonly known hy the mame of the Comanca Range, spreals over the State of Jalisco, and passes through the States of Sinaloa and Sonora. The lighest mountains are the following: Popocatepetl, 17,735 ft.; Pico de Orizara, 17,338; Yxtaccilhatl, 15,200; Ajuseo, 14,390; and several others of from 11,000 to $13,000 \mathrm{ft}$. A majority of these are voleanoes, bat extinct, no eruption haring talken place since that of Popocatepetl in 1786. As a general thing, the table-lands are remarkably level, but the descent from them to the coast is rugged and abrupt. Mexico possesses no navigable rivers leadiug into the interior. The largest river is the Rio Grande, which forms a part of the N. bouudary between Mexico and the United States. It is $1,800 \mathrm{~m}$. long, and only navigable for small ressels several hundred miles. The Tampico or Panuco River is but about 200 m . long, and is navigable only during the rainy season, about 50 m .: during the dry season it can be forded with little difficulty. The Zacatula is navigable for some distance from its month. The Mescala River, which has its source in the mountains of Puebla, empties into the Zacatula, and is noted for its cataracts an ] water-falls: gold is found in abundance in the bed of this river. The Rio Grande de Santiago is extremely winding in its course: its length is about 655 miles, but during the dry season it is fordable 24 miles from its mouth. The Gila is 3 m . wide at its junction with the Colorado, and is navigable for large ves-

sels. There are numerons other streams, but they are of little eommercial importance, and might more properly be styled torrents than rivers. The lakes and lagoms are very abundant, but comparatively unimportant. The largest is Lake Chapala, which cosers an area of about $1,500 \mathrm{sf} . \mathrm{m}$. 'There are two others, situated east of the City of Mexico, and known by the manes of Laguna te Tezcoen and the Laguna de Chalco: this last has lately becu navigated by steambonts on pleasure excursions. The coast from Cape Catoche to T'exas contains no good harbor or scarecly any shelterel andlorage. Lale Terminos, 45 m . long and 30 m . wide, is connected with the sea by two separate channels, the decpest of which is but 12 ft . The Lagunas of Santal Ama, Madero, Tamiahua aml Tampico are inaccessible, owing to the shoals and narrow passages leading to them. Northward of Thunpico runs a long succession of sandbanks, bordering the shore, by which eventrially lagonns will be formed. The Pacific coast contains several capacious and excellent harbors, the principal of which is that of Acapulco. Thiere are several others along the coast towards the N. W., the prineipal of which are Mazatlan, San Baz, and Guamas, but they are all inferior to Acapulco, both in size and security. Mexico has great diversities of climate, owing principally to the great irregularity in the conformation of its surface. The mean temperature of the coasts, Wetween the 15 th and 20 th parallels, is $76^{\circ}$ lahar., while the elevated plains, within the same limits, have only 61 . The climate on the coast is cxtremely hot and noxious, while that on the plains of the interion is temperate and perfectly healthy. As respecti- climate, the country is justly divided into Tierras Calientes (hot lands), the elevation of which scidum exceeds 900 ft .; the Tierras Tem -
pladas (temperate), from 4,000 to $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$., and Tierras Frias (cold), above $7,000 \mathrm{ft}$. The first cmbraces the low consts and auljacent lands, especially these on the Gulf; the second, the slopes of the montains, and the third-which is the greatest in extent-the summit of the platean and all other districts higher than $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level.

The history o? Mexico, since its existence as an independent nation, is ouly a continuous record of revolutions and counter-revolutions. The number of persons who have exercised the executive anthority since its imdependence has exceeded in number the years of its mationality, averaging about ten months for the duration of each administration. In 1821, Mexico, by a successful struggle for its indppendence, separated from Spain, and became a Republic, the first President being General Ion Guadalupe Victoria. The number of Federal States was then 29, with five Territories. The Government established at that time was similar to that of the United States, difering from it only in troo or three important points, the principal of which was the establishing of the Catholic Church, prohibiting the free excreise of any other religion. In 1835 the Govcrument was changed by General Santa Anna to a Central Republic. which turned several States against his administration, and ultimately brought ahout an open relecllion in Texas and Y'ucatan. The first declared its independence, and, after a long strumgle, was amexed to the United States, together with Upper California and New Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, at the elose of the war of the United States with Mexico. Athough the country is still in an unsettled state (1856), the forn of a Federa! Government is still maintained, and President

Comonfort's administration bids fair to secure the prosperity and peace of the country.

The population has not been recently aseertained by a regular census, as the last that was taken is dated as far back as the days of the famous Viceroy Revillagigedo, but in 1850 the Mexican Government prepared, from the most authentic and accessible sources, the account of the population, as given in the following table:

| Names of states, ctc. | Arca in Hexic m sq. leagues. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Population } \\ & \text { in } 1850 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chiapas | 2,385.00 | 144,070 |
| Chihuahu | 12,860.50 | 147,600 |
| Coahuila | 7,947:00. | 75,340 |
| Durango | 6,184:50. | 162,618 |
| Guanajn | 1,5556.00 | 713,583 |
| uerr | 3,650.00. | 270,000 |
| alisco | 6,288-55. | Th4,461 |
| exico | 1,987.50 | 973,697 |
| ichoac | 3,279-35 | 491,679 |
| uevo Leor | 2,203.25 | 133,361 |
| Oajaca | 4,150.00 | 525,101 |
| Puchla | 1,756.15. | 580,000 |
| Queretaro. | $304 \cdot 90$ | 184,161 |
| San I. Potosi. | 3,997•10 | 368,120 |
| aloa | 4,266.00 | 160,000 |
| Sonora. | 16.42\% 50 | 139,374 |
| T'abasco | 2,111•35. | 63,580 |
| Tamaulipas | 3,806.85. | 100,064 |
| era Cruz | 3,199-50 | 20.4,725 |
| Y | 5,740.95. | 680,948 |
| Zacatec | 3,998.65. | 356,02. |
| Federal District.. | 12.57. | 200,000 |
| Colima 'Territory. | 414.2.5 | 61,243 |
| Tlascala | 228.50 | 80,171 |
| California " | 7,311.25. | 12,000 |
| Tota! |  |  |

The above population includes all colors and castes-Spanish, Indian, and negro. It is estimated that about $1,000,000$ are white, $4,000,000 \mathrm{In}$ dians, 6,000 negroes, and 2,555,919 persons of the mixed races. The latter classes comprise the mestizoes (the progeny of a white father and an Indian mother), the mulattoes (from a union of the white and the negro races), zamboes (from the mixture of the Indian and negro races) ; besides pintoes, quadroons, quinteroons, ete.

The statements of the area of the States and their population, is translated from EI Universal (Govermment newspaper) of March 9th, 1853. The purchase of the Mesilla Talley by the United States, in 1854, comprised $27,500 \mathrm{sq}$. m. from the States of Sonora and Chihuahua.

In February, 1856, the new State of Iturbide, on the Gulf, beyond Tampico, was organized ; and some time previously the departments of Aguascalientes, and of the lsland of Carmen, were formed. In Sept.. 1855, the State of Tamaulipas resumed its former name, Tampico, which had been ehanged to Santa Anna. In March, 1856, by a political movement of Gen. Don Santiago Vidaurri, who was then Goveruor of the State of Nuero Leon, the State of Coahuila was united with that of Nuevo Leon.

The bast cultivated parts of Mexico are those situated near the richest mines in the plains. Maize is the most important article of food, and is cultivated in all parts of the country, but most extensively in the States of Mexico, Puebla, Querctaro, San Lnis lotosi, Oajnca, and the neighborhood of Agrascalientes, in Zacatecas. Wheat and barley are cultivated most successfully at an clevation of $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. 'There is another. important article produced in Mexico, which is original to that country and unknown in any other
part of the globe; it is the maguey (Agave Americaua), from the sap of which is manufactured that healthy beverage called hy the spaniards pulgue, and by the ludians octli. From the leaves of this plant is also manufactured thread, twine, cordaye, hempl, and paper. Chile is another proluction of importance in Mexico, and large tracts of land are used in its cultivation. Grapes grow in abundance in sereral sections of the comtry, especially along the l'acific coast and in the plains of l'arras near Saltillo; lout the manufacture of wine is but poorly attended to: conserquently this branch of industry is still only in its infancy. sugar is proluced in large guantities in Mexico, as a great portion of the country is adapted to the growth of the sugar-c:ane; and, from the genial claracter of the suil, a phantation in any part of Mexico proluces double that of any plantation in South America or Cuba. The consumption of coffie by the Mexicans is comparatively small, and the exportation far from being great, but within the last few rears it has rapidty inereased. Tobacco, cocoa, vanilla, and entton are also successfully cultivated. The latter was extensively raisel in different parts of Mexico before the conquest, and lately several large estates have resmed its culture, and it is expected som to become an important product. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, is also peculiar to Mexico.

For its manufactures Mexico is not distingriished; in fact, there are but few branches that are carried ou to a sufficient extent to supply the actual demands of the people, and these only produce articles that are cheaply and readily made, such as earthenware, glass, paper, etc. In 18.50 there were in Mexico 4 glass factories, 8 papermills, i2 cotton factories, 6 large woolen factories,
and upwards of 70 marhines worked by hand it the manufacture of silk. In 1817, the value of manufactured goods was $\$ 66,441,869$; in the year 18.53 it wats estimated at from $\$ 00,000,000$ to $\$ 100,000,000$.
The mineral productions of Mexico are numerous. Granite forms the sumnits of the hirgest monutains of Oajaca. Cincise, mica--late, and sienite extend down from the central ridge to the sea on both sides. Guld is fomel in all these rocks. On the borders of the (inatemala the prevalent rocks are porphyry, clay-slato, and limastone. In I'uebla enormous masses of calcareons tuff cover the primitive rocks. The table-land rests upon a mass of porphyry, and this is also rich in the precious metals. Iron is found in great abundance in the States of Jalisco, Michoacan, and Zacatecas; and enpper in Michoacan, Guanajuato, and Guerrero. Old sand-tone, limestone, clay-slate, sienite, serpentine, amrerlaloid. dolerite and hasaltic lavas accompany the predominating rocks. Gold, similar to that found in California, has been recently discovered in several parts of Guerrero, in the vicinity of the Mescala and Paparallo, Rivers. The abundance and richness of the silver mines of Sonora surpass those of any other portion of Mexico in the richness and ahundanee of the ore. The chicf mining districts of Mexico, in the order of their importance, are : Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua. Cartorec, Sombrerete. (in the State of Tacatecas), Tasco, (Guerrero), Oajaca, Real del Mmate. (Mexico), and Hostntipaquillo, (Jalisen).
According to a document published in Mexien, entitled "Foreign Commerce of Mexien since the Conquest," the entire worth of gold and silver stamped ly the different mints from 1521 to 15.52 . together with the manufactures from the precinus:
metals, amounted to $\$ 3,562,205,000$, viz. : 1 . Coined in the City of Mexico, silver, $\$ 2.248,165,-$ $00^{n}$; go' 1, s $111,806,000$ : aggregate, \$2,359,971.000. 2. Coined in other Mexican eities and towns, silver. $\$ 359.621,000$ : gold, $\$ 15,113,000$; aggregate, s3i4,731,000. 3. 'Total gold and silver manufactures. \$ $827,500,000$. Grand total, $\$ 3,-$ $562,205,000$. The whole of this sum, with the exception of about $\$ 100,000,000$, is believed to have been exportel. In 1690 , the amount of silver comel in the city of Mexico was $\$ 5,296,000$; in the following year, $\$ 6,214,000$. From 1691 till 1100 , it decreased until it amounted to only $\$ 3,379,000$. From that year it steadily increased, until 1809 , when it reached $\$ 24,708,000$, its highest point. In 1837, only $\$ 516,000$ were coined ; in ' $38, \$ 1,089,000$; in ' $52, \$ 2,570,000$.

In 18.44 there were 25 quicksilver mines in Mexico. Rich mines were discovered in 1850 in the State of Sonora, near Pitic ; but the annual product of all that are worked is iusufficient for the mining operations of the country.

The internal improvements are few and comparatively unimportant. The construction of a railroad from the City of Mexico to the port of Vera Cruz, has for some time been proposed, and even commenced, but the rails have only been laid to the town of San Juan, a distance of 18 m . The total distance from Miexico to Vera Cruz is about 300 m ., and the estimated cost of the railroad $\$ 12.000,000$.

After considerable difficulty, the electric telegraph has been completed from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, from which it branches off to Queretaro and Guanajuato on the north, Ioluca on the west, and Quernavaca on the south, making a total distance of about 700 miles.
Of the fureign commerce, about one-half is
carried on with the United States; but the amount varies in different years. The exports of the United States during the fiseal year 1854-5 to Mexico were valued at $\$ 2,922,801$, and the imports of the United States from Mexico were valued at $\$ 2,882,830$. The foreign trade is principally confined to the importation of linens, woolens, silks, brandies, wines, oil, wax, iron-ware, and salt fish. The latter commodity is furnished mainly by the United States. All the finer articles, such as linen, silk, etc., come from Europe. More than half of the linen mannfactures come from Germany, and the remainder from Ireland, France and America. Thle best qualities of silks are from France and Germany, and amount to abont $\$ 1,500,000$, three-fourths of which are from France. A new gencral tariff, of liberal character, was made by Prest. Comonfort, Jan. 31, 1856, and 10 new ports opened. The benefits of commerce are chiefly enjoyed by the wealthier classes.

The chief cities are : Mexico, with a population of 190,000 ; Puebla, 71,000 ; Guadalajara, 63,000 ; Guanajuato, 48,000; Merida, 40,000; Queretaro, 39,000 ; San Luis Potusi, 36,000 ; Colima, 31,000 ; Zacatceas, 25,000; Oajaca, 25,000; Durango, 22,000; Jalapa, 20,000 ; Saltillo, 19,000 ; Morelia, 18,000; Monterey, 13,000 ; Villa del Fuerte, 12,000 ; Chihuahua, 12,000 ; Tohuca, 12,000 ; Vera Cruz, 8,228 ; Ures, 7,000; Cindad Real, 6,500; Victoria, 5,500 ; Tixtla, 4,500; Tlascala, 3,463 ; S. J. Bautista, 3,400.
The City of Mexico, the capital, is situated in the Federal District, on a plain $7,400 \mathrm{ft}$. above the sea, enclosed by lofty mountains, and covered with meadows and lakes. Lat. $19^{\circ} 25^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$.; long. $103^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 53^{\prime \prime}$ W. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets leading to the central square, which contains an area of from 12 to 15 acres.

Among the most remarkable cdifices, are the Cathedral, the National Palace, and the Mining College (Mineria). It also contaius many beautiful charcles: and convents, the must notable of which are San Francisco, Sauto Domingo and La I'rofesa. The Plaza de Armas, or the public square, is the largest of any in the world ; in its center stands the base of the unfinished monument proposed to be erected in honor of Gen. Santa Anna; this wats abandoned, after an expenliture of about $\$ 300,000$. Upon the site where its hase now stands, formerly stood the celebrated equestrian statue of Carlos $\mathbb{V}$., which is without a rival for colossal size and perfeetion. This great specimen of Mexican ingenuity was removed in 18.52 to the pullic walk of Paseo Nuevo, where it now stands. The llaza de Toros, a large eircular enclosure for bull-fights, which is capable of accommodating from 3,000 to 4,000 spectators, is also worthy of notice ; it stands near the magnificent Paseo, or Park, which lies at the western extremity of the city. This park consists of several loroad awemes, shaded by stately trees, anong whicls are mmerous fountains. The mannfactures of the city are limited; they include gold and silver lace, jewelry, and silversmiths' work, woolen cloths, carpets, hlankets, cotton goods, carriages, and tobacco. The trade is also very limited-the exports being confined exclusively to the products of the mines, while the imports are chicfly manufactured gronds from Earope, and silk goods and hosiery from China. The city originally bore the name of 'Tenochtitlan, and it is supposed to have been founded in 1325 . Its site is based on several islants of Lake Tezenco, which were united ly means of wide causeways. In the hands of the Spaniards the city was almost entirely rebuilt, and in order to free it from fear-
ful inundations, (the site being nearly on a level with the surrounding lakes) an immense cut was made in the solid rock to discluarge the water. This cut was commenced in 1609, and completed in 1789 ; it is 12 m . longe, 310 ft . wide, and 150 ft . deep. From the termination of this cut the water palsees through ravines, cte., for a distance of about 20: miles, to the J'anuco River, which empties into the Giulf of Mexico.
The City of I uclola, the capital of the State of the same name, is noted for its uumerous and richly decorated religious cdifices, for the extreme clearliness of it.s strects, and for its manufactures of glass, colton goods, and carthen warts.

Ginadalajara, or Jaliseo, as it is more gencrally known, is a place of considerable commerce, from its proximity to the ports of Mazatlan and San Blaz, with which places it carrics on a lively trade. It contains many cotton and woolen factories, and is remarkable for its extensive manufacture of fine earthenware. which is carried to all parts of the country. This eity las alwars been the craile of rebellion against the greneral goverument, aud has suffered much of late years by internal disseusions, resulting in civil wars.

Guanajuato is situated in a ravine, surrounded by high, craggy momtains. and is the frist mining city in Mexico. Its most flourishing silver mines are La Luz and Sian Jose, which yield on an average $\& 4,000.1000$ yearly. It has many beantiful buildings, and its streets are noted for their irregularity aud stepeness, only two of which can be traverned lip vehicles. It has no manufaetures, as the inhabitants are chielly miners.

Merida, the eapital of Yucatin, is a place of some commerce, and lately several entton and other factories have been established, the most of which are owned by foreigners, principally Englishmen.

It has several beantiful churches, the fronts and interiors of which are ornamentally carved.

Queretaro has within the last few years been noted for its factories, especially those of cotton goods and carpets, which employ more than 7,000 workmen. It is situated on a slope of a range of mountains, and is one of the most healthy cities in the country.
San Luis Potosi is an extreme inland city, and lence has little or no commerce. It is surrounded on all sides by dense forests of oak and cypress. The Cathedral and the Palace are the only buildings worthy of notice.

Colima, as a port on the Pacific, has considerable trade, which has been greatly increasel since the discovery of gold in California. It is very heaithy during the winter, but in the spring and summer it is sickly.

Zacatecas stands next to Guanajuato in the mining department, hut it has few manufactures. Its streets are narrow and crooked, as in most of the mining towns built on the slopes of rugged mountains.

Oajaca may be justly considered the most beautiful city south of Mexico, and it was once noted for the richness of its silver mines. All of these have been abandoned for a number of years, yet this precious metal is obtained by the poorer classes with little labor. by the simple process of crushing the ore brought from the mountains that surround the city. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The City of Durango has also several silver and copper mines. It possesses a number of beautiful edifices, erected by the first Spanish settlers. For a long period this place has made no advancement, nwing to the very frequent incursions of the savages, who have often advanced to the very
outskirts of the city, keeping the inhabitants in one continual alarm.
The city of Jalapa is deservedly styled the Paradise of Mexico. It is situated about 75 m . from Vera Cruz, and the beanty and fragrance of its vegetation form a theme of admiration for travelers. Its inhalitants are extremely hospitable to foreigners, and the women are celebrated for their beauty.

Saltillo, the capital of Coalnila, is memorable for being the place where the battle of Buena Vista was fought on the 22d of Feb., 1847, when the American arny under Gen. Taylor defeated the Mexican forces under Gen. Santa Anna. This city contains 6 or 7 large cotton factories, tho majority of which are owned and worked by the natives. It has no beantiful edifices, but its builddings are finely painted on the exterior.

Morelia or Valladolid is noted for the richness of its temples, many of which are ornamented with massive gold and silver. This city supplies all the central portion of Mexico with hogs, hundreds of thousands of which are anmually taken to the city of Mexico. In 1855, 220.000 were sent from this city to different parts of the country for slaughter.

Chihualna, the capital of the State of the same name, is very regularly laid out, and for the most part well built, the streets being broad, clean, and generally well paved. In the centre is a large square, called La Plaza Mayor, on one side of which stands the Cathedral. This is a large and imposing structure of hewn stone, erected at a cost of $\$ 800,000$; it has a lofty dome and two towers, with a factade containing the statues of the twelve Apostles. The city is surrounded by silver mines, and contains many furnaces for smelting the ores.


## STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

(1estrah Auerica is the name of the region be$t$ ween the Isthmus of Panama and the Isthmme of Thmanteper, but this name is more genemilly used to desigmate the comtry south of Mexico, and this use has of late greatly increased, owing to the pulitical relations of the States within it. Its west part is traversed ly a range of mountatius, whiels in fact is only a part of the great American Clasin. The clevations of this range are generally from 3,000 to $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. ; but some parts towards the south are $9,000 \mathrm{ft}$, and the volcamo of Irasn is $11,500 \mathrm{ft}$. The Guatemala group contains more active voleanoes within similar linits than any other part of the world, except Jasa. That of Agua has twice destroyed the Old City of Guatemals, and occasionally pours forth torrents of boiling water and stones; it is one of three volcanoss lying close together, presenting a scene of great nagruificence. Farthquakes are of frequent occurrence, and as late as 1855 the City of San Salvador was almost totally destroyed. The country is divided into two distinct parts, the distinction depending not on diference oi latitude, but on difference of level. The low section is, perhaps, half of the whole area, aurl, lying clicfly on the east, or gulf side, has a purcly tropical climate and veretation. The high table-lanls, in climate and production, nearly apporeh the warm regions of the temperate zone. Gencrally, the climate and productions are similar to those of Mexieo. The grains, vegetahles, and fruits of Furnpe grow on the higher portions of the table-lands, while in the lower and warmer districts ludian corn, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane. tobaceo, indigo, caean, anl nearly every species
of tropical fruit flourish. The chicf exports are the indigo of San Salvador and cochineal of (Guatemala. The other products are inahurgany, numerous dye-woods, besilks sugar, fobacci, cutton. together with variots druge. Costa Rica is especially noted for its coffee crop, to which it is indebted for its wealth and gencral advancemem. Its cultivation, though only introduced about the year 1830, has increased so rapidly, that from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of this artiele are now cxported annually.
('entral America is divided into five distinct states, viz: Guatemala, Honduras, San s'alvador. Nicaragna, and Costar Rica, besides the Mosquitn Territory, and the Belize belonging to Great Britain. Their aggregate area comprises ahout 186.000 Eng. square miles. The States were formerly, like Mexien, provinces in the posession of the Epanish Crown, and formed the ViceRoyalty of Guatemala. In 1823, these provinces succecded in establishing their iudependence of Spain, and formed themselves into the "Repulbic of Central America," with a President, Schate. and Federal Congress. In the institutions which they adopted. distinctions of color were disregard al. and the privileges of the Constitution thrown mpan to all classes. The Constitution of C nion was maintained until 1838 , when, in comsegucuce of diseensions in and be tween the statce, it wa* dis. solwed. Fach State them beeame an indepembent goverument. Attempts were sulsequently made to re-eatablish the coulederacy. In 18.10 a compact fur this purpuse was made by Honduras, Nicaragua, amb san salrador. The enmenrence of Guatemala and Costa Rica wis invited, but not
obtainer. The compact went into effect January 1,1851 , but it was salsecquently given up. In a short time, owing to rarions events, a conservative administration was brought about in all the States, except 1 Iondaras. However, the democratic partics in the other States contimuel to strive for the ascendancr, and in 1855 that of Nicaragrui triumphed.

The population is estimated. by the most reliable authorities, to be about $2,000,000$ or $2,100,000$, of which fully one-half are Indians, alout 800,000 are mixed races, 10,000 are negroes, and 100,000 are whites. In each comntry the best inhabited portions are towards the Pacific side. Sau Salvalor is the most densely populated State. The mixed races, mestizoes, are said to be fairer in complexion than the same classes in other parts of America. The Indians (except in Gratemala) generally speak the Spanish tonguc, or corrupted form of it, and are in part blended with the rest of the people. Ignorance and superstition perrade nearly all classes, and the whites are not much advanced in civilization.

## GUATEMALA

Is the largest of the Central American States, and its area comprises abont $43,380 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. It is situated immediately letween Mexico on the N. W. and Ilonduras and San Salvalor on the S. F. It has also a greater total prpulation than the other States, containing about $1,000,000$ inhabitants. 'Jlie Indians preserve to a great degree their aboriginal eustoms and language. The chief outlets for the foreign trade are the ports of Iztapa, on the Pacific coast, and St. Thomas, on the Atlantic side, near the head of the Gulf of Honduras. This gulf is connected by the River

Dulce with the Gulf of Dulce, a fine ant navigable inlet. The capilal is the City of New Guatemala, situated on a high plain, 4,3.0 ft. albove the sea, and at a distance of 45 miles from the Pacific coast. It is a well-built place, with 40,000 inhalritants. Old Guatemala, which lies in a beautiful valley, 21 m . S. W. of the new eapital, was abandoned as the capital, owing to the numerous carthquakes and roleanic eruptions by which it hat suffered, but still has a population of about 10,000 . To the south of it is the volcano d'Agua, 13,758 ft. high, which has derived its name from the water which it emits during periods of eruption.

## HONDURAS

Comprises the country oetween Guatemala and Nicaragua, excepting the smali territory occupied by San Salvador. Its northern sea-coast is very extensive, but on the Pacific side it has only the adrantages of the Bay of Conchagua, or Fonseca. Its area is estimated at $39,600 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its surface is irregular, being traversed by numerons mountain ranges in all directions, but generally of moderate clevations. The intervening valleys are generally fertile. Honduras is naturally the principal mining district of Central America, but the product from the mines is now much less than formerly, and is in fact of trifling amount. The country abounds in stock cattle, of fine breell, and is adapted to them. The population is about 350,000 . The principal ports are 'Truxillo and Omoa, both on the Caribbean Sea, and the latter is an extremely hot place. Comayagua, the capitall, (formerly called Valladolid,) contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Its chief edifices are the Cathedral, College, and a richly-endowed Hospital.

## SAN SAIVADOR

Is the least in size of the Central American States, but is the most densely inhabited. Its territory has a very regular outline, stretching for 150 miles atong the l'acilic eonast, with at quite miform breadth of 50 miles. Entire area, 9,594 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile, and the whole surface is more renerally cultivated than the other parts of Central America. 'Ihe most important crop is indimo, which is of excellent quality; but maize, sugar, tubaceo, cotton, cte., thrive well. The tract of enast which lies between Acajutla and Libertad is remarkable as the only district which furnishes the so-ca!!ed "Balsum of I'eru," of which from 15,000 to $20,000 \mathrm{lls}$, are ammally obtained. That section is inhabited ley a few Indian families, who extract the balsam by making incisions in the trees which rield it. Aunther tree, of alnorst equal value, is the cedar, and iumen:e quantitics of it are ammally cut for timber. The mineral resuures of this state are reported to have been exl:austed. The population is estimated at 3 an, 000\%. For a long time the inhahitauts have been reputed to lie the most industrious in Central America, and the most adraneed in civilization. 'The capital of the State is the ('ity of San salvador, which was for a time the seat of goverument of the Federal Union. It is situated at a distance of 22 miles from the coast, and stamls between wookd heights, in a well-watered vale, several thonsand feet above the Pacilic, and abont 3 m . S. K, of the Voleano of San Salvator. This fire-momtain rises about 1,000 ft. abore the tableland on which it stands, lorming a beautiful concshaped suminit, crowned to the highest point with thick forests. 'The city has, at different periods, suffered greatly by carthquakes, especia?ly in the
years 1659 and 185.1 , when it was nearly de stroyed. 'Ihe State las three porta, those of Acajutla, (near the western limit of its coasit,) Libertad, and La Union, the last-named of which lies on the Gulf of Conchagua.

## N゙GARAGUA

Is the most widely-known of the Central American States, on account of its containing one of the chief routes leetween the Atlantic and Pacific Occans, and on account of its prolitical relations. It extends along the Pacific, from the Gulf of Nicoya to the Gulf of Fonscea, but on the Caribbean Sea has only a small extent of coast, including the month of the Rio San Juan del Norte. On the north it is bounded by Honduras, on the cast by the undefined Mosquito Territory. Its principal importance is derived from its position between the great ocrans, and its contatining two large lakes, viz: Nicaragua and Manayua, (or Leon.) which, with the Rio San Juan, naturally afford navigatle communication across the greater part of the country. Lalk Nicaragua is 20 m long. and arcrages 30 m . in width, and is conneeted with Lake Managua by the Itiver I'naloya. Near the shores, to a di tance of 100 yds. from the buach, it has generally a depth of aloort If fithoms ; in ofler parts the suudings rary between is and 15 fathoms. It contains numerous is!amle, some of them of considerable size. Tlに Pracific eoast is bordered, at the distance of a fow miles from the shore, by a range of lills, which attain mo great height wutil they approand the comfines of Costa Rica, where they rise to an eic vation of from 5,000 to $11,000 \mathrm{ft}$. Betwem this ridge and the lakes, the land is molurately level; bat along the borders of 1 Ionduras and San Sal-
vador, lofty ridges again occur, extending in various directions. There are several volcanoes, and all towards the sea. standing alone, or but slightly comected with the main ridge; but none of them are of any great clevation, the lighest probably not mach exceeling $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. The streams are mumerous, but none are of much importance, except the Sin duan. The greater portion of the surface consists of plains and slopes, which have a rich luany soil of tark color. The staple articles of fool are raised with little attention, and agriculture is in a low condition. Fruits of various kinds are very plentiful. One of the principal suurces of wealth consists in the cattle and live stock, which are generally numerons, and praticularly so in the distriets on the east side of the lakes, where there is extensive and excellent pasturage. The mineral resources of the country are not definitely known. On the coasts the climate is hot and humid, but in the interior it is more agrecable and healthy. The population is about 260,000 , who are chieffy located along the Pacific coast, and in the country arjacent to the lakes. Nicaragua contains two principal citicsLeon, not far from the Pacific port of Realejo, and Graneda, on the N. W. shore of Lake Nicararrua. Both have become noted as centres of pulitical struggles, which have resulted in severe and lasting injury to their prosperity. Leon was for a long time the capital, distinguished for its tergant lonses and magnificent public edifices; its trade and manufactures are now limited, and its prpalation does not exceed 20,009. Gramata, the present siat of government, is more adrantageconsly situated for trate ; but, although it is one of the oldest citics in Central Ameriea, its population is not now more than 10,000 .

## COSTA RICA

Extends from Nicaragua to the western' boundary of Panama, and comprises an area of 13,590 $\mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the isthmus, which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface an abruptly diversified aspect. In the principal range there are several volcanic mountains. Along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Gulf of Nicoya, the country has a most beautiful appearauce, being diversified by valleys and intersected by numerous streams. Excepting the sea-coasts, the climate is unusually mild and temperate for the latitude, and hence it is extremely farorable to agricultural pursuits. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in valless between the mountains. C'offee is the most important product, and this was not introduced until about the year 1830 ; its culture has been rapidly extended, and with the greatest success. Tobacco of excellent quality is raised, besides the usual crops of corn, sugar, eacao, ete. Mines of gold, silver, and copper exist, but these are not worked. The name of the country, signifying "rich coast," originated irom the gold mines. Costa Rica is thinly inhabited, except in one particular district, towards its northeru limits, and contains but few towns. San José, the capital, is situated about midway between the coasts in the north part of the State. It has about 18,000 inbahitants, and has succeeded to the importance and commercial activity of Cartago, the former capital. The latter town is 18 ml . E.S. E. of San José. By an carthquake in 1841, it was almost entirely destroycd. Near it is Mt. Cartago, $11,480 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level, frum the summit of which both oceans can be seen.


## 'lIE WJST INIIA ISIANDS. <br> 'THEIVRSTINDIAISLANDS.

The Weat Indies consist of an extensive system of' islands, situated in a somewhat curved line between the l'eninsula of F'lorida, in North America, and the N.E. coast of Venczuela, in sunth America. 'The total area of all the islants has not been definitely ascertained, but is reckoned at from 86,000 to $95,000 \mathrm{sq}$. m. They are naturally divided into three distinet groups. 1. The Great Antilles consist of Cuba, Hayti, (or San Domingo.) Jamaica, and Porto Rico, which are the largest and best islands, and comprise about screneighths of the whole area of the Arehipelago. All of them are mountainous, and the highest elerations are aloout 8,00 : ft . above the sea. 2. The Little dutilles consist of a series of small but elevated volcanic islamls, comprising all lying E. and S. E. of Porto Riso. which are sulbdivided iuto the grouns of the Leeward and the Wimlward Islands: (these are sometimes calle:l the ('arible Islands,) and the group extending along the coast of Venezucla. These also have great diversities of surface. Many of the elerations throughont the Little Antilles rise to between 4,000 and $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. Nearly all of these islands exhibit signs of volcanic action, and several of them contain active volcanoes. In Guadeloupe and St. Vineent destructive eruptions have occurred within the present century. 3. The Bahamas, (or Lueayos Islands.) firm the most numerons thut least valuable group, and eomprise all the islands lying north of C'uba and Hayti, They are generatly low and level, and are chiefly compensel of coral rocks.

The total pmulation of the West Indies is about $3,500,000$. 'the whites are probally not more than one-fourth of the whele, and they are
chiefly in C'uba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. Twothirds are regroes, and the remainder mulattoes. The uative lulian race, ly whom the islanls were oceupial prior to their discovery by Europeans, have been altagether exterminated, with the exception of a few families in some of the smaller islands. Excepting Hayti, all the islamls of the West Indies are in the poseession of European nations, and the white population of each con-ikis principally of settlers from the country to which it lelongs.

On page 33 there is a statement of the area and population of the political divisions of the West Indies.

All of the West Indies are noted for their natural fertility and actual productiveness. Agriculture and the business connected with the exportation of produce, constitute the chief employment of the people. The field work is done almost entirely by the negroes. The chief productions and exports are, sugar, fruits, rum, tobacco, coffec, molasses, ete. W'est India sugar was first eultirated in Hayti, where in 1.518 the Spaniards had 28 sugar presses in operation : this island was also for many years the principal purveyor of sugar for the European market. The quantity of sugar produced in Cubal, per acre, is estimated at a little more than 2,000 lhs... being somewhat more than in Jamaiea, but less than in Burbadocs. The export of sugar from Cuba exceeds in value all its other exports. Inlian come, which is the prineipal cereal, is everywhere raised. and yield great crops twice a-year. Ilantations of the banana and plantain are extensive in most of the islands.

The manufactures are limited, since most of the exports to foreign comntries are exchanged for manufactured gools, provisions, ete.

Foreign commerce is carrical on more extensively than from any nther portion of the world of the same area. wealth, and population. Most of this is with the countries of Western Europe and with the United States. Of the total exports from Cuba in 1850, nearly one-third or 32.61 per cent., was sent to the United States, $27 \cdot 55$ pro cent. to England, $11 \cdot 98$ per cent. to Spain, $7 \cdot 30$ per cent. to Germany, $7 \cdot 27$ per cent. to France, ete. The exports of the United States to all the West Indies during the fiseal year 1854-5 amosuted in value to $\$ 18,061,963$, and the imports to $\$ 25.976 .344$.

The smaller islands coutain no minerals in sufficient quantity to repay the labor of working, but Cuba and Hayti contain a variety of mines that may be worked with profit.

Tue Spanisu possessions are Cuba and Porto Rico, with their few small dependeucies. Cuba is about 650 m . long, with average breadth of from 50 to 60 m ., and aggregate area (including the Isle of Pines, 600 sq . m., etc.) of $35,557 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. A chain of mountains stretches throngh the interior of the island, and in the eastern partwhere it bears the name of Sierra del Cobre (or Copper Mts.)—attains a height of about 8,000 ft . above the sea. From the basc of these mountains the country spreads out into extensive plains and savannahs, most of which are well watered and covered with luxuriant vegetation. The rivers are few in number, and none of them are navigable except by small boats. The coast is, for the most part, thiekly beset with rocks, coral reefs, and small islets, and only a third part of its
extent is accessible to vessels; but within this portion are several excelient harbors.

The population of Cuba in 1853 was $1,009,060$, consisting of 510,988 whites, 176,647 free colored, and 330,425 slares. The white population was thus classified as to origin: Natives of Spain, 90,000 ; Canary Islands, 25,000; France, 3,000; England, 1,000 ; North America and other countries, 3,000 ; and 389,000 natives of the island.

The most important object of cultivation on the island is sugar, and next to it are garden fruits, esculents, tobacco, and coffee. Of late yenrs the quantities of tobacco and cigars exported lave varied greatly with successive seasons. The best tobateco is produced in the neighborhood of Havana, in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, which is abont 84 m . long and 21 wide.

Population in 1853 of the chief towns: Havana, 125,905, (exlusive of the suburbs Regla and Casa Blanea, 8,310 ) ; Matanzas, 26,000 ; Puerto Trincipe, $26,68 \pm$; Santiago de Cuba, $2 \pm, 253$; Trimidad, 14,119; Espiritu Santo, 9.982.

Havana, the capital of Cuba, and the largest city in the West Indies, is situated on the north coast of the island, upon the western side of a bay, which forms a safe and excellent harbor. The cutrance to the bay is a short and narrow channel, which is defendeal by three strong eastles. The city is further defended by fortifications, and is surrounded by walls and ditches. When viewed from the sea, it presents a pieturesque appearauce, with its numerous spires and back-ground of hills. Its strects are regularly laid out, but are so narrow and so closely lined with massive stone buildings that they have a heary aud gloomy appearance. Its best part is near the great square called Plaza de Armas, a beautiful enclosure, adorned with fountains, flowers, etc., around which are the
palaces of the govenor and ligh oficers, and the residences of many of the nobility. 'The public buildings are numeron $s$, and though not erected in the first style of architecture, are generally sulpstantial, neat, and commodious. 'The churches are all richly ornam :ated. 'Tlee houses are of stone, not rery high, and plainly built; but, in the interior, they are spacious and well arranged, with court-yards and piazzas, to which the apartments open ; many of them are splendilly furnished, and present an appearance of wealth and comfort not generally realized in Spanish colonies. The upper classes are distinguished for the liveliness and gaiety of their mamners.

Matanzas is the most commercial town in Cuba, except 15asami. It is situated 52 m . E. of Havana, on a flat on both sides of the Sun Juan, at the head of a spacious and well-sheltered bay. Steamers ply daily to llarama, and railroads extend to Havama, Cardenas, and other places.

Puerto Principe is a large inland city, in the eastern half of the island, sitnated W . S. W. of its port, Las Nuevitas, with which it is connected by a railroad, 45 m . long. and opened in 1840.

Porro Reco is situated considerably to the eastward of Cubal, the large island of Hayti intervening between them. Its length is about 90 m ., its breadth 40 , and its area nearly $40,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The interior is traversed by a broad range of mountains. which have an average height of $1,500 \mathrm{ft}$., though the hirghest summit rises to $3,678 \mathrm{ft}$. Between the hills there are watered and wooded valleys, and alluvial plains, the soil of which is rery fertile. The population is 380,000 , and abont one-half are whites. The capital is San Juan de I'orto laico, which is also the largest city, chief seaport, and altngether one of the best towns in the West Indies.

The Britisn possessions in the West Indies rank in importance, also in area and pupucation, next (1) the Spanish posecssions. Their ayrerergate area is computed at $14,312 \mathrm{~s}!$. mı, of which Jamaica has 6,250 and Trinidad 2,020 . 'The entire population in 1851, arcorling to the erenens of that year, wals 829,948 , of which Jamaica had $37 \overline{7}, 433$, Barbadoes, 135,939, and Trinidad, 68, 6,45.

Jamaca lies to the southward of C'uba. Its surface is extrem ly diversified, and only a very small part is level gromul. The priacipal range: of mountains extends through the centre of the island; in the eastern part they are called the Blue Miss, the highest summits of which are more than $7,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level. The declivities are covered with heary forests. The intersecting valleys are generally very narrow : and the most extensive open tract, viz: the Plain of Lignanea, is along the south coast. The whule i.land is well watercd, but the rivers are small, and chiefly on the sontlo side; and these are navigable only by small beats. The enasts afford numerous safe and excellent harbors. About half of the surface may be cultivated. and though the soil is less frertile than on many islames, most of the products of the West Indies are readily raised.

More than three-fourths of the population are negroes, and the remainder chiefly molatoes.

Kingston is the largest place, and carries on most of the trade. It stamls on a gentle slope, fronting a fine harbor upon the sonth coast. The population is about 30,000 , or perlaps 35,000 . Upon a tongue of land at the entranee of the harbor are the remains of F'ort Royal, formerly a splemidid town, but almost entirel? destroyer by earthquakes.

Spanish Town. (or Santiago de la Vega, the seat of govermment, is situated in a pleasant cal-
les, 10 m . W. of Kingston. Its population is about 5,000 . Except as the official residence of the governor, and the seat of the sugerior courts of the island, it is not of much importance.

The other towns are of small size, but sereral of them hare considerable trade.

Trinidad, the largest of the Litile Antilles, is separated by the Gulf of Paria from the mainland of South Ameriea. Its formation is rolcanic, and in many praces the volcanic action is still going on. Its iuterior is for the most part levei. Near its south-west extremity is at remakable tract, called the Pitch Lake, which is an extensive plain, covered with bitumen. (This substance is found in other parts, and has been largely exported of late years.) There are soveral mud voleanoes in the same region ; the largest, 150 ft . in diameter, has boiling mud constantly lubbling, though not overflowing. The sonth side of the island is remarkable for its magnificent scencry.

Port-of-Spain, the capital, is on the western coast; it is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies, being built wholly of stone or brick, with wide strects; in 1851 its population was 11,693.

Barbadoes forms, next to Jamaica, the most valuable of the British possessions in this part of the world. It lies eastward of the general range of the Antilles, has an area of $163 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$., and its population in June, 1851, was 135,939. With the exception of Malta, the population is believed to be more dense than in any other part of the world.

The Frexcir possessions are Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Martinique. P'opulation of the islaurls in 1851: Guadeloupe. 129,050; Marie Galante, 12,149; Les Saintes, 1,100; Desirade,

2,568 ; St. Martin, (French part,) 3,'it3 ; Martinique, 121,478 ; total, 268,718. These islands are in a very prosperous condition. The chief product is sugar. Basse-Terre is the capital of the Guadeloupe colony, and has about 6,000 inkabitants. Fort Royal is the eapital of Martinique, and has 11,300 inhabitants.

The Dutci possessions and their population on Dec. 31, 1851, are thus stated: Curaçoa, 16,830; Buen Ayre, 2,939; Oruba, 3,201; Saba, 1,709; St. Martin, (Dutch pari,) 2,918 ; St. Eustatius, 1,856; total, 28,85ั4.

Dinisu West Indies and their population in 1851 : Santa C'ruz, or Saiut Croix, 25,120 ; St. Thomas, 13,666 ; St. John, 2,228; total, 39,614. 'I'wofifthe of Santa Cruz are in sugar-cane plantations, sugar and rum being the chief products.

The Swedisir possession is confined to the island of St. Bartholomew, which has an area of 30 sq . m . and 10,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are negroes, formerly slaves, but emancipated in 1847.

Hayri (the island) is divided into two distinct governments-the eastern, or former Spanish portion, constituting the Dominican Repulsic, and the western, or former French portion, forming the so-called Empire of Jayti.
The Dominican Republic has been recognized as an independent State by France, Dermark, arnl Great Britain. Its capital and chief port is san Domingo, on the south coast, at the mouth of the Ozama ; population, 10,000 .
The Empire of Hayti was organized in 184.9. Its capital and chief seaport is Port-au-Prince, at the head of the Bay of Gonaives; pop'n., 15,000 .


## TIIE CONTINENTOF SOUTIU AMERICA.

Soutn Americs, in respeet to its position as one of the grand divisions of the globe, is the mast wilely separated and insulated of all. Its general outline, like that of North America, is nearly triangular, lapering towards its southern extremity. Its extreme length, N . and $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$. , from Point Gallinas in lat. $123^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. to Cape Horm in lat. $55^{\circ} 58^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ S., is albent 1,800 miles. Its greatest l,readlh, E. and W., from Cape Saint Rofue in long. $35^{\circ} 16^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. to Cape Blanco in long. $81 W^{-}$., is alout 3,230 miles. Its aggregate area is estimated at abont $6,958,000$ square miles. three-fourths of which lie between the tropics, and the remainder in the sonth temperate zone. Its coast-lines have very few important indentations, and these are mainly in the sonthern part, where considerable inequalities occur on both the east and west shores. At the southern extremity there is a group of mountainous islands, forming the Archipelago of Terra del F'uego, which are penetrated in every direction by bays and narrow inlets, ending often in glaciers formed from the summits of mountains 6,000 feet high. The west coast of Patagouia is bordered by a great number of islands, many of which are of large size; the most northeru group is called the Arehipelago of Chiloe, and forms the most important part of the insular provinee of Chile : the main island is 125 miles long and 50 wide in its widest part. Along the coast of Venezuela there is a lengthy group of islands, which are frequently considered as part of the West Iudian Archipelago. Excepting these groups, there are no islanls of any importance aljoining the main-land. The Falkland Islands, situated about 2.50 m . N. E. of Terra del

Fucgo, comprise altogether about 200 islands, withl acgrecrate area of about 6,300 scquare miles; two of the islands are of considerable size ; the lirst being 85 miles long and 52 wide, with area of 3,000 spluare miles, ant the secoud so miles long aul to wide, with area of 2.000 square miles ; but must of the others are small islets.

The outlines of the structure of South Imeriea are easily stated, since the main features of its general physical aspect are comprised in a few classes, and these have quite uniform characteristics. The most prominent and influential feature is the immense chain of the Andes Mountains, which extends close along the entire west coast. There are also ranges of montains in Venezuela ant Brazil, but their influence is only sectional, in scparating the great river-basins, in directing the courses of the smaller rivers, and in determining the character of the surface of their respective vieinities. There are three prineipal river-basilns. Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata, with some others of less extent. Yet the greater part of the surfice of this continent consists of vast plains.
The Andes system of mountains extends parallel with and at a short distance from the whole west coast. having a total length of about 4,400 miles, if measured along its highest parts, or about 4,200 miles. if measured in direet line. It is commonly called the great Cordillera of the Andes, being considered as a contimous and homogeneous system, although there is considerable difference hetween partienlar seetions of the system. The mames most frequently used for the divisions of the srstem are derived from the mames of the countries through which the systent passes, as -

Andes of Patagonia, Andes of Chilé, etc. In the northern and central portions of the system there are twn , or sometimes three, parallel branches of the range, and in many places there are slor't branch chains and numerous spurs. 'The loftiest summit of the whole Cordillera is said to be Aconcagua, $23,944 \mathrm{ft}$., but there are many summits of nearly equal cleration; and, with the exception of certain summits of the Himalitya Mountains, this range is the highest in the world. On the sides of some of these lofty mountains and in their clerated table-lands are the most elevated cities on the globe, as l'otosi, La Paz d'Ayacucho, etc. The general breadth of the system is from 200 to 250 miles ; the broadest part lics between $20^{\circ}$ and $25^{\circ}$ S. lat., where the breadth extends to 400 miles. Most of the high summits of the Andes are covered with perpetual snow, and, cven under the equator, snow is always foum at the height of 16,000 feet above the sea. Further particulars o. © the divisions of the Andes, and accounts of the other ranges, are given in the following pages.
The voleanoes of South America all belong to the Andes, and no system of mountains contains more active voleanoes than this. These are said to be over 30 in number, and are comprised in three distinct series, viz: ol Quito, of Pern and Bolivia, and of Chile and Patagonia. Several of the lighest summits of the Andes are volcanoes, or of volcanic character. The country along the western base of the Chilean Andes is more subject to earthquakes than any other part of the world, and its towns have been repeatedly destroyed.

The Amazon, or Marañon, is not only the chief river of South America, but it is the largest of the globe, and many of its tributaries are also of immense length and volume. It las a course of about $4,000 \mathrm{~m}$., and is navigable for about 3,000
m. from the sea by vessels of 5 or 6 ft . draught at low water, and to less distance by larger vessels ; during the latter part of its course it is 3 or 4 m . wide, and, as it approacles its termination, has rather the appearance of a wide arm of the sea than of a river. The Rio de la Plata is, properly speaking, an estuary, (formed ly the confluence of the Parana and Uruguay: ${ }^{\circ}$ about 185 m . long, which, as it approaches the ocem, increases from 2.5 to 170 m . in width ; its waters are so mudly that they affect the ocean for more than 200 m . from its mouth. The Orinoco is said to be about $1,350 \mathrm{~m}$. long, and has numerous large affluents; through one of these, called the Rio Negro, it is connected with the Amazon by a natural canal, called the Casiquiare. There are several other main rivers of much importance. The water in some of the rivers is clear ; in others it has a dark green color, or an otherwise peculiar appearance. The streams flowing from the castern declivity of the Andes of Chile, appear not to reach the ocean, but to discharge themselves into a multitude of lakes, communicating with one another by different clannels. The best known of these lakes is the Guanacache, or the most northern, which conmminicates with Lake Silverio; and this, again, sends its waters by the Desaguadero into the Lakes Bevedero, and through the latter by the Salado into Lake Urre-laurguen. The soil of this region is incrusted with saline matter, and the water of the lakes is said to be salt, although the rivers gencrally have fresh water. There is but one continental river-basin in Sonth America, viz: in the Bolivian Andes plateau. where the Rio Desaguadero flows from Lake Titicaca, and after a S.S. E. course of 130 m . is lost in the Laguna of Aullagas. Besides Lake Titicaca, which is the largest body of water of that kind
on the continent, there are other lakes in the tablelands and high valleys of the Andes, though generaliy of anall size. Temporary lake, are aunally formed in the level sections, and, when flooded, cover vast tracts of comintry, as the Narayos, on both siles of the Paraguay, which sometimes extends over $36,000 \mathrm{sq}$. m.

The great plaius of South America are variously designated, according to their position and characteristies, as the llanos of the Orinoco and Tenezuela, the Sytras of the Amazon.s, the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and the Deserts of Patagonia. Each of these classes are specifically deseribed with their respective countries.

Nearly every stratified and unstratified rock on the globe, from the oldest to the newest, from granite to lava, and from gneiss to alluvium, are developed iu this contincht on a maguificent scale. The baxis of the Audes is compused essentially of guciss and granite, but these are nisually corered by immense deposits of ancient volconic rocks. Granite rocks are found in great olundance in Terra del Fuego and in the Patagonian Andes; and in Brazil, it frequently abounds ini the lower parts of the comntry, as well as in the mountaius, where it is associated with nearly every other
stratified and unstratificed rock of the primary group. Over the whole Andes range porphyry aboruds, while most of the great dome-shaped monutains are formed of trachyte, and quart/ rock is much develuped, sometines mixed with mica or gold, and containing mercury and iron. Its clevated table-lands are cuvered in a measure by fossiliferous limestone, which oecur's from 9,000 to $1 \cdot 4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above the occan, and by new red sandstone, embracing ores of copper and gypsum. The lower table-land is covered by diluvial detritus, embracing gold.
The great metalliferous riches of South America are mainly in Pern, which is perhaps the moit remarkable regiun on the globe for the precious metals. The ammal product is much less than formerly, on account of the imperfect manner in which the mines are wrought, and the disturbed state of the country. Brazil is celelrated for its gems, especially its diamonds. Chile contains a great number of very valuable copper-mines, besiles mines of many other metals.

The regetation of this continent is most distinguished by its prodigious forests, which cover about two-thirds of its surface, and otherwise by luxnriance and beauty, especially within the Torrid Zone.

## THECOLOMBIANREPUBLICS.

Is the year 1819 , the Republic of Colombia was formed, under the leadership of Gen. Bolivar, by the union of Yenezuela and New Granada; in 1821, Eenador was adided to the confederation, and in 1823. Panama; ; 1n 1831, the fermal dissolution of the liepublic was agreed upon; and the three separate republican goveruments of Venezuela,

New Granada, and Ecuador, were again establish ell (with their present linits, etc.) pledged by treaties of mutual protection, and of free commerce among themselves. For several reasons, independent of their blended history and intimate relations. these countries may properly be treated of under the same general head. The project of re-organ-
izing the former confederation has to some extent been considered in cach country, and it is not improbable that this may at some time be consummated.

## N゙EW GRANADA.

Nett Gravada occupies the north-west part of Sonth America, and also inclules most of the Isthmus of Panama or Daricn. Its coast along the Caribbean Sca extends eastward to Cape Chicibacoa, leng. i2 $2 t^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. From that point the boundary line scparating from Venezeuela extends irregularly sonthward, and is determined chicfly by the junctions and courses of rivers, its whole length being about $1,100 \mathrm{~m}$. The south boundary is more regular. The aggregate area is estimated at about $522,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Full half of the area is occapied by the Audes Mountains and their table-lands, and the remainder consists chiefly of low plains, drained lyy tributaries of the Orinoco River. Along the Pacifie coast there is a low tract of country, covered with deuse forests, and unhealthy from its moisture and intense heat. The western mountain range. or coast chain, or Chain of Choco, extends north to the Bay of Panama; it is of comparatively little elevation, but so stecp as to render it difficult for travelers to pass; near the Isthmus, the surface is nearly level, and only at a very trifling elcvation above the sea. The middle range, called the Chain of Quindiu, extends north to the Province of Antioquia ; its chicf summit is the Pcak of Tolima, $18,420 \mathrm{ft}$. in elevation, the highest point of the Andes north of the equator. The castern chain is called Suma Paz, or the Cordillera of New Granada, which stretches in north-east direction to the Sierra de Merida, and then northward into Venezuela. These three
ranges unite in the group of las Papas, near lat $2: \mathrm{N}$. The table-lande between these ranges are elerated from 6,000 to $9,000 \mathrm{ft}$., above the sea, and occasionally extend higher upwards, even upon the summits of the mountains. The principal river is the Magdalena, which is narigable from Barrauca as far as Honda, or more than 700 m . its chief tributary is the Cauca, which is navigable about 100 m . The valleys of these streams comprise some of the best portions of the country; from the rich allnvial banks, there is a succession of fertile table-lauds up to the spurs of the Audes. The plains, or llanos, in the east and south-cast divisions, exteuding to the Orinoco, are alterwatcly swamps or sum-burut deserts. Considered altogethcr, the area of New Gramada is the most equally diversified in soil and climate of all the South American countrics.
The total population in 1851 was reported at $2,363,054$, consisting as follows: Caucasian whites, 450,003 ; white mixed-quadroons, 30,054 ; and mestizoes, 998,997 ; American Indian racescivilized, 301,000 , and savage, 120,000 ; Ethiopiau negro, 80,000 ; colored mixed-mulattoes, 283,000 and zambocs, 100,000 .

The productive industry of New Granada has never been of sufficient importance to entitle the country to a high rank, though, with the exception of fine manufactured articles, it appears that the actual products have satisfied the demands of the people. Within a very few years, howerer, owing to the travel through Panama aud other causes, a! branches of business have been increased.

The northern provinces, situated east of the River Magdalena, are extensively engaged in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, and cotton. In the southern part of the Magdalena Valley, great quantities of tobacco, of the best quality, are now

raised. In the llanos, towards the Orinoco, the people, who are mostly creoles, are occupied wholly with the rearing of cattle and horses. Generally, agriculture is best prosecuted lyy the converted Indians, who evince a decided predilection for these trasquil labors.

The manufactures are chiefly of a rough character, and the fine goods are imported from European countries and the United States.

The mineral productions of the country are varied and abundant. The celebrated grold and platina region is on the western declivity of the coast range of mountains, comprising an allurial zone of from 30 to 40 m . broad. The gold-fields of the Provinces of Antioquia and of Ocaña are very rich, but their yield is much less than would be produced under proper management.
The internal inprovements consist of the Panama Railroad and the Magdalena Canal. The former is of the highest importance, siuce it is now the main thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Panama R. R. Company was fully organized in 1849, and made partial surreys for the railroad in the early part of 1850 . The work was commenced in December, 1850 , and was steadily prosecuted until its completion in January, 1855. 'The entire route of 49 m . wals first passed over on 28th January, 1855, and shortly afterward a great celebration was held in commemoration of the event. To the time of opening, the road had cost about $\$ 7,000,000$, and it is continually subject to heavy expenses for repairs. A telegraph line along this route was opened on 12th August, 1855. The Magdalena Canal consists of the old Spanish Dique, or Canal, throngh a series of lakes, to the Ma.gdalena River at Calamar, a little below Barranca, which has recently been improved by New York capitalists.

By the improvements just mentioned, the indirect foreign commeree of New Granala lias been greatly extended. During 1855 , the number of vessels which entered the ports of Aspinwall and Panama was as follows: At Aspinwall, 125 vessels, of 82.263 tonnage ; at l'amama, 32 vessels, of 49,200 tonuage ; total, 157 vessels, of 131,463 tonuage.

The City of Bogota, or Santa F'e de Bugrota, the capital, is situated on an elevated plain, $5,86 \%$ feet above the sea. and at the foot of two lofty mountains. Its plan is regular ; its streets are paved. though narrow and dirts; and its public "quares are numerous, spacious, and ornamented with fountains. Its churches are relatively very numerous, and are gorgeously adorned, and there are 9 monasteries and 3 numeries, which are exceedingly wealthy. The academies and other literary institutions are of considerable importance. Since the city is liable to earthquakes, the houses are low, and strougly built of sun-dried brick. The environs are highly interesting. The city is traversed by the Rio Franeiseo, which unites with the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, and the united stream descends in south-west direction, through a ravine about 40 m . long ; its cataract of 'Tequendama falls 900 ft . at a cleft in the rocks only 36 ft . wide. Estimated population, 42,000 .

Carthagena is the principal seaport, and has an excellent land-locked harbor. It is built on a small sandy peninsula or island, connected with the continent by an artificial neek of land. Its suburb. called Xiximani, which is almost as large as the city itself, occupies an island, and is connected hy a wooden bridge. Both are surrounded by strong fortifieations, built in the modern style, and there is a fort on the main-land, upon a hill 150 ft . high. which commands both fortifications. To the eeni
of this hill there are several more elerated summits, which terminate in a mountainous elevation that is crowned by the buildings of a monastery. The climate is not healthy, and during the rainy season is excessively hot. The population of the city and suburbs is probably 25,000 .
Popayan is situated in a fertile plain, near ('acca River, and was founded in 1537. It once had a large trade in the precious metals, but now its trade is chiefly in rural produce; its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and other mixed races.

Panama is sitnated on a peninsular tongue of land, across which the streets extend from sea to sea. The bay is studded with islands, and among these, at a distance of some two or three leagues from the city, is the road where ships may anchor in safety. This bay is famous for the pearl-oyster, and the shoals near its islands formerly produced pearls as fine as could be procured in any part of the world. The city as it now stands dates from the rebuilding in 1784, having been nearly destroyed in that year by fire, as also at several times previous. The cathedral is a handsome cdifice of stone, as are the churches, various convents, ete. Exeept in its relations to the railroad, the business of the city is not of much importance.

Aspinwall is the eastern terminus of the Panama R. R., and has been built up since 1850 . Its harbor is very spacions, and of sufficient depth for the largest vessels. The railroad track extends down upon the wharf at which the steamships land. but the principal depot is at the centre of the town.

## VENEZUELA

Fixtexds from the shores of the Caribbean Sea, h.etween New Granada on the west and British

Guiana on the east, southward to the chain of the Parimé Mountains; but none of these boundaries are definitely marked. Its whole area is computed, according to the best authorities, at about $426,700 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The greater part of the country, and nearly two-thirds, consists of the llanos or grassy plains watered by the River Orinoco and its branches. These plains are generally barren in the dry season, but after the rains, they are corered with a rich carpet of grass ; near the streams they are frequently bordered by dense forests, but elsewhere they are nearly destitute of trces. The levelness of these plains is wonderful, and it is well established that, in many sections, there is not an cminence a foot high in the course of a hundred miles. The Orinoco crosses Venezuela nearly through its centre; it is a very large river, and has many large tributaries; during the rainy season it completely inundates the plains through which it flows, presenting in some places an expanse of water from 80 to 90 m . wide. The mountainous sections do not at most embrace more than onethird of Venezuela. The main range, called the Coast Chain of Venezuela, is a continuation of the chain of Suma Paz; which extends over the Sierra de Merida, and terminates in an clevated tableland, on which the towns of Tocuyo and Barquisimeto are situated, at a height of from 1,900 to $2,200 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level. The mountain knot of Barquisimeto forms the eastern wall of a great circular depression, of which the Lake of Maracaybo is the centre. Silla de Caraeas, in the northern chain, attains an elevation of $8,600 \mathrm{ft}$., and is the culminating point not only of the system of Venezuela, but of all the mountains east of the Andes. The Parime system comprises eight or nine ranges, the most northern of which are within the Venezuelan Province of Guiana.

The total population was reported in 1834 at 945,408 , and in 18.47 at $1,267,692$. The people of European descent are not more than one-fourth of the whole, the colored mixed races are more than one-third, and the domesticated Indians are abont one sixth. The independent Iudians are said to number 50,000 , and to be divided into at least 100 different tribes.

Agriculture is almost the exelusive enployment of the people, lut not more than nue-third of the fertile territory has been brought under cultivation. The soil is generally rich, yielding in abundance all the products of the West Jndies, besides many others. Cotton, coffee, sugar, and indigo are extensively raised, and, with cocoa, form the chief articles of export. The cacao-tree is now cultirated to a less extent than formerly; for quite a long period this was one of the regions most noted for its production; and in the early Spanish American colonies, chocolate was considered not as a luxury, but as a necessary article of sustenance. The plantain supplies the staple food of the majority of the population; the species are numerous, and some of them thrive at an elevation of $5,000 \mathrm{ft}$. ; but lower down, the tree is more prolific. The shrub yuca is cultivated by the Indians; this yields a considerable quantity of farina, which is almost the only kind of meal used by them. Cattle are reared in great numbers, and a large proportion of the exports consists of hides, tallow, horns, cte.

The manufactures are unimportant, and the imports consist chiefly of cotton and linen goods, with hardware, wines, flour, and provisions.
The chief minerals are copper, coal, and salt. The principal copper mines are situated in the hills of San Felipe, about 70 m . west of Pto. Cabello, and are very productive. Coal occurs in
many of the coast districts, but chiefly in Coro and on the margin of the Barcelona liver. Inmense salt deposits exist in the neighlonrhood of La Guayra, and the peninsula of A raya, situated north of Cumana, has always been celcbrated for its salt-works. The carly Spanish settlers derived considerable wealth from the gold-mines of A pa and Carapa, near the Tuy River, but these were rapilly exhansted. Rich ores of silver are eaid to exist in the Sierra Merida. The pearl fishery near the Island of Margarita has always been profitable, and formerly constituted the principal occupation of its inhabitants.

Caracas is the capital and metropolis, and formerly gave name to the whole country. It is sitnated 11 m. S. S. E. of the port of La Guayra, and between these towns there is a mountainons ridge, which has an elevation in its lighest part of $\overline{5}, 160$ ft . Caracas is $2,903 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level, and is built at the commencement of a fine plain or salley, though its site is an uneren ground with steep slope. Most of the city is well built; its streets are regular and paved ; the houses are constructed of brick or earth, facel with stucco, often handsomely decorated, with terraced roofs; and there are several public squares. The cathedral is an extensive and costly edifice. During the greater part of the year the climate is delightful. Earthquake shocks are frequent ; by that of 1812, the earth was upheared, most of the houses were destroyed and between 10,000 and 12,000 persons were swallowed up, or perished amid the ruins. The population has much increased within a few years, and is now estimated at 60,000 .

La Gnayra is the port of Caracas and the principal port of the republic, and hence carries on an extensive trade. The harbor is not good, and is rather a roadstead than a haven. The town is
built on a flat space, only 900 ft . wide, and is closels surrounded by abrupt precipices; on the seaside it is defended by a fort and several batteries. This is one of the hottest places in the world, and is yearly ravaged by the yellow fever. The population is generally about 8,000 .

Valencia is finely situated on a fertile and beautiful plain, and covers a large arca. Its position is peculiarly favorable for trade, and this forms the chief feature of its general bnsiness. Its port is Pucrto Cabello, 20 m . distant, and most of the goods landed there and destined for the interior pass throngh the city. Puerto Cabello stands on an island, connected with the main-land by a bridge ; it is unhealthy, but has a good harbor. Fstimated population of Valencia, 18,000 ; of Puerto Cabello, 4,000.

Maracaybo is a fortified city and sea-port, on the west side of the entrance to Lake Maracaybo, from the gulf of the same name. Its site is a sandy tract, its houses are meanly built, its harbor is deep, but obstructed by a bar, and its trade with the interior is active. The population is much less than formerly, but probably amounts to 14,000 .

## ECUADOR

Fixtends from the Pacific to the meridian of $70^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., between the southern boundary of New Granada and the upper course of the Amazon River. Its general length, E. and W., is about 800 miles; its mean breadth is about 300 miles, and its aggregate area is computed at 287,870 square miles. The western part is traversed by the Andes, and for the most part in two ridges of colossal peaks, from 25 to 50 miles apart. North from the knot of Loza, lat. $3 \circ 30^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., the system
divides into two branches, enclosing the longitudinal valley of Cucnca, and again unites in the mountain-knot of Assuay, a trachytic group, 15,500 feet high, reaching nearly to the snow line. Farther north, the system again divides into two branches, which are not re-united within the limits of Ecuador; both chains are remarkable for their lofty summits, several of which are volcanoes; in the castern, Cotopaxi, 18,880 feet high, Antisana, 19,137, Cayambe, 19,617; in the western, Chimborazo, 21,420 feet high, Pichincha and Cotocache, 15,930 ; and besides these are many others of great elcvation, so that nowhere in the entire Cordillera of the Andes are there so many giant mountains assembled together. Between these ranges lies the Valley of Quito, 200 miles long by 30 wide, and 10,000 feet above sea-level. On both sides of the Andes the surface is low and sometimes level. The climate of the lofty table-lands is generally uniform and pleasant, while the low plains suffer from excess of both heat and moisture.
The actual number of the population has never been ascertained, and is varionsly estimated at from 600,000 to 900,000 . The aboriginal red race form more than half of the whole ; the whites are comparatively few ; and the rest are mixed races and negroes.
All branches of industry are in a low condition, and are mainly carried on by the Indians. Wheat is the principal crop, though other grains are raised, with sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco. Some of the manufactures of cotton are said to be very excellent. The only mines worked are those of iron and copper. Guayaquil is the only port, and this has considerable commeree ; but otherwise the trade of Ecuador is not of much importance.

Quito, the capital, is also much the largest city
of Ecuador, aud is said to contain 70,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a ravine, east of Mount Pichincha, is well built, and has several handsone squares. Some of its public buildings are handsome and of costly construction.

Cuenca ranks next to Quito in population, and has about 25,000 inhabitants ; it stands in a wide plain, and is regularly laid ont, though not well
built; its vicinity contains wuch mineral wealth. and is noted for its many rumains of Peruvian anticuities.

Gratyaquil is situated at the head of the grulf of the same name, and has an excellent harbor, which is well defended, but its climate is very warm, and the marslues in its neighborhood render it quite unhealthy.

## COLONIAL DIYISIONSOFGUIANA.

Gutana comprises the territory between the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers, and as far inland as the Casiquiare River or natural canal. It is divided into Brazilian Guiana, Venezuelan Guiana, and Colonial Guiana, but the first and second divisions constitute provinces of their respective eountries, and the name of Guiana is now only applied to the third division. This consists of three colonial territories, viz: 1. British Guiana, also called Demerara, from its most populous district; 2. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam; and 3. French Guiana, or Cayenuc. These colonies lie contiguous in the order in which they are here described, and the order also corresponds to their relative area and population.

## BRITISH GUIANA

Is the most important division, and has an area of 101,896 square miles. Along the const and from 10 to 40 miles inland the surface is but little elevated above the sea, and hence this section has been rendered cultivable only by dykes, dams, and sluices. Between the Demerara and the Corentyn River the country mainly consists of flat alluvial
soil, formed by the detritus of rivers. These flat sections are terminated by a range of low sandhills, the lighest not exceeding 200 fect. Beluind these hills the elevated land stretches out into level or undulating plains, amid which are some considerable eminences; and farther to the west and south are low mountainons ranges, which are densely wooded. Along the course of the Berbice River savannails extend neorly to the sea-shrre : and the cumse of this river is generally indicated by rows of trees, with here and there isヶlated groups like verdant islands, or oases in the middle of the desert, which in other places is only cosered with grass. This is believed to be the site of the celebrated Lake of Parimé and the fabulous "El Dorado," the deseription of which forms so conspicuous an item in the history of the New World.

The population on 31st Marel, 1851, was 134,695 , exclusive of 1,299 solliwrs, ete., consisting of 30,141 urban population and $97,55 \pm$ rural population. The classification as to origin wasEuropean. 11.nis: mixed, 14.\%'t; East Tuliau. T, 670 : Indiau. 0.003 ; African. $91 . \mathrm{T} 10$.
The chief products are sugar. molasies, rum, coffice, potatnes, plantains, bananas, ete. Cotton was onee cultivatel to a great extent, but this has
been abandoned. Forests cover a large propartion of the surface, and anong these various dyeing woods and other regetable productions are found. The mira-tree grows to an immense size, and its timber is said to be equal to the teak of the East Indies. Manufactures are almost unknown, supplies of all kinds being brought from England.

Georgetown, the capital and chief city. is built near the mouth of the Demerara River, on a low, swampy, and unhealthy site. The streets are broad, and intersect at right angles; most of them have canals in their centre, communicating with each other and the river, and crossed by a multitude of bridges. The houses are built on piles, several feet above the surface of the ground. Population in March, 1851, 25,508.

## DUTCH GUIANA

Comprises the country between the Corentyn and Maroni Rivers, which is about 300 m . long, and from 230 to 280 wide, embracing an area of $59,614 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The general aspect of the country resembles that of British Guiana, its surface being flat and swampy on the coast, and rising towards the south; its soil generally fertile, and its climate warm and moist.
The population in 1853 amounted to 51,838 , of which not more than one-eighth were whites, and the rest chiefly negroes. Classification by religion-Moravians, 19,419, Catholics, 7,340; Protestants, 5,400; Israelites, 684; Pagans,18,995.
The staple product is sugar, and the exports of this article exceed all the rest combined. Other exports are molasses, cotton, and coffee. The trade is chicfly with Holland, though a considerable share is with the United States.

Paramaribo, the capital, is situated on the west bank of the Surinam River, abont eight miles from its entrance into the ocean. Its plan is regular, and its streets are ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees. Fort Zeelandia, a little north of the town, is the residence of the Governor, and contains most of the Government establishments. The population is estimated at 20,000 , consisting chiefly of blacks.

## FRENCH GUIANA

Occupiss the most easterly portion of Guiana, its coast extending from the Maroni River on the west to the Oyapok River on the east. The greatest length of this territory is about 280 m . ; its greatest breadth about 220 ; and its entire area las been computed at $38,685 \mathrm{sq}$. m. The colony is divided into two distriets-Cayenne and Sinnimari. The former comprises the Island of Cayenne, 30 m . in circumference, upon which is the town of the same name and the capital of the colony. The continental portion has a general resemblance to the other divisions of Guiana. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands in the interior are also fertile, their soil consisting of elay mixed with granitic sand. The principal streams are the Mana, Sinnimari, and Ouya or Oyak, and besides these there are several others of large volume.

The population is estimated at not far from 20,000 . In 1852, it was somewhat increased by the transportation from France of a large number of persons who had fallen under the displeasure of Louis N. Bonaparte.


The trade is mainly with France, and consists in exporting the products of sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits, and in importing nanufactared goods.
The town of Cayeme contains about 3,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the old
and the new, between which is a large open space. planted with orange-trees, and both are built chiefly of wood. The amount of its exports yearly is about $\$ 4,000,000$, and that of its inpurts about the same.

## THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Brazil comprises nearly one-half of the entire continent. Its outline is extremely irregular ; its cxtreme length, E. and W., is computed at 2,630 m. ; its extreme breadth, N. and S., at $2,540 \mathrm{~m}$. ; and its entire area at $3,134,454 \mathrm{sq}$. mm . The surface is divided into upland and lowland in nearly equal portions. The upland region comprises the mountainous distriets and table-lands, embracing the castern part of the empire. The mountains consist of a series of chains, nearly parallel, with a mean elevation of 3.837 ft ., extending from north to south, and communicating with each other in varions localities. The coast clain is continuons, but its S. WV. half is called the Serro do Mar, or Coast Range, and the N. E. half is called Serra dos Orgaus or Orgin Mountains, from the resemblance of its peaks to the tubes of an organ; the former has a mean elevation of $3,200 \mathrm{ft}$., while the latter, though not generally higher, has a culminating point, Morro dos C'anudos, 4,476 ft. high. The Serro do Espinhaço is connected with the

- coast chain by means of a lateral ridge, and exlends northward. parallel to the coast, and at a distance of 160 m . from it, nearly to the parallel of Bahia; this cumprises the highest summits in Brazil, which are sitnated to the north of Villa Rica (or Outo Ireto), viz: Itambe, 5,960 ft.; (this, however, is a somewhat isolated peak): Serra de Piedade. 5, 530 ; Itacolumi, 5, ino ; Peak of Itabira, 5,180 ; and the Serras of Caraça, lbilipoca,
and Popagaro, form the so-called Backbone Ridge, which is the highest part of the system, and forms an important natural division. The great chains of the interior appear to be connected, and form a ridge between the parallels of 15 and $20^{\circ}$, the chief direction of which is from east to west, dividing the tributaries of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers which flow southward, from those of the long rivers flowing northward.
The Sertio, or table-land of Brazil, commeaces immediately within the coast range, and extendwestward through the whole country. Its mean height may be reckoned at $2,600 \mathrm{ft}$. Frum this clevation it sinks gradually in the western regions. towards the River Madeira, where it terminates in low marshy plains. The greater part of thesi-table-lands are covered with dense forests, not only along the banks of rivers, but also along their limiting mountain clains; and the regetation is so dense that the conntry, in muy places, can only be penetrated by sailing on the rivers: and it is owing to this fact that the immense $f^{\text {tains }}$ of the Amazon. the Madeira, and the Rio Negro, have not get been thorourlly explured. According to Baron Humholdt, the soil, enriched cur ages by the spoils of the furet. consists of the richest monld. The heat is suffieating in the el p and dark receses of these primeval furceis. and the dimp is so excessive. that at times the whule country is enveloped in turk-blue misis.

The aspect of the coast is very different in different sections. The tract lying north and west of the month of the Amazon consists prineipally of sandy plains of inconsiderable elevation. Below the Amazon the surface is very low and marshy, to about lat. $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$., or near Cape St. Roque. From this point to Bahia, or about 400 m ., the coast is of moderate height, nowhere rising above 30 ft ., and is also destitute of harbors, excepting those formed by the months of the rivers. From Bahia, to ahont Sto Joâo de Parahyba, or lat. $21^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ S., 650 m. . the coast is gencrally low and level, with hardly any indentations. From lat. $21 \circ 45^{\prime}$ to lat. $27^{\circ}$ $30^{\circ} \mathrm{S} ., 700 \mathrm{~m}$., the coast is elevated, and in part formed by the declivity of the coast range of mountains ; at a distance it appears rugged and mountainous, but when more nearly approached, becomes highly pieturesque, its hills being elothed with thick woods, and its valleys with perennial verdure. This part of the coast, the most rocky portion of which is between the grauite promontory of Cape Frio and the Town of Santos, may be seen from sea at a distance of 55 m . From the Island of Santa Catharina to the River Tahin, 400 m ., the coast is low, sandy, and intersected by the outlets of numerous lakes or lagnons, which skirt the shores throughout this whole extent. The entire coast-line is upwards of $3,700 \mathrm{~m}$., and comprises few great indentations. The principal bays on the N. and N. E. coast are, Oyapok, Pinzon, St. José, and St. Marcus, and those on the S. E. coast are, All Saints or San Salvalor, [io Janeiro, and tha Grande. In other parts, smaller har'bors are pretty numerous, many of them are grood, and they are generally surrounded by flats.

The Amazon and its tributaries are estimated to drain an area of $2,275,000 \mathrm{sq}$. m . 'This river rises from several sources among the Andes, in the
interior of Peru, and, passing within the boundar ries of Brazil, flows in quite direct course, in slightly N. E. direction, to its entrance into the ocean, which is almost directly under the equator. It is generally considered that the most western branch is the parent stream, or first principal source ; this is called the Upper or New Marañon, or Tun guragua ; it rises in Lake Lauricocha, in lat. $10^{\circ}$ $30^{\prime}$ S., and long. $76^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ W., flows N. W. to near lat. $6^{\circ}$ S., and long. $79^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.; then bends to the N. E., and continues in easterly course, until it unites with the Ucayali, or Old Marañon. This latter stream is regarded by many as the parent Amazon ; it is formed in lat. $9^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and long. $72^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ W., by the Apurimae, (which rises in a small lake, in lat. $15^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$ S., nearly $5^{\circ}$ farther south than the other sources of the Amazon,) and by the Ucay, or Vileamayn. The confluence of these two head-streams-Tunguragnia and Ucayali -is near lat. $4^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and long. $72^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.; and from this point there is no dispute about the Amazon. However, the river is frequently called the Solinoes, until it receives the Rio Negro, but not afterwards. The total length of the river. reckoning either or all of its head streams to a reasonable distance, is not far from $4,000 \mathrm{~m}$. According to Lieut. Hermion, of the U.S. Navy, who explored the Amazon in 1852 by order of the U. S. Goverument, the river is navigable on the main stream to San Borja, about $3,000 \mathrm{~m}$., for vessels of 5 or 6 ft . draught at low-water, on the Ucayali branch for $3,360 \mathrm{~m}$. at high-water, and on the Huallaga branch, $2,815 \mathrm{~m}$. Its breadth and volume stealily increases in its course, though its breadth somewhat varies in particular localities ; at the mouth of the Jabary it is $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. wide : opposite the mouth of the Japura it is from 4 to 5 m. ; above Coary, 1 m . ; at Gurupa, 10 m. ;
and after receiving the Xingu, it has rather the appearance of a wide arm of the sea, than of a river. It enters the Atlantic by two mouths, enclosing the large Island of Marajo, or Joannes; the northeru channel is usually called the Amazou, and is 96 m . wide at its mouth; the southern is called the Para (or Para River) and is 40 m . wide. So great is the volume and impetus of this mighty river, that its muddy waters affect the appearance of the sea for hundreds of miles. The rapidity of the current varies from 1 to 3.7 m . per hour, with a general average of about $2 \& \mathrm{~m}$. The depth varies from 42 ft ., at the mouth of the Huallaga. to 312 ft . in the Para branch. Tides affect the Amazon as far as Obidos, 400 m . from its mouth. During the rainy seasou the river overflows its banks, aud submerges the country for hundrels of miles. The regions on either side are covered with dense and lofty forests, and Humboldt says, "if the name of princeval forest can be given to an. forest on the face of the carth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the conneeted basin of the Orinoco and the Amazon." The great tributaries of the Amazon are-the Madeira, with a course of abont $2,50 \mathrm{~m}$., Rio Negro, 1,500 , and the Tocantins, Xingu, Tapajos, Japura or Caqueta, and Ucayali, each of 1,000 or $1,200 \mathrm{~m}$., besides many others, which would elsewhere be considered as great rivers, numbering in all perhaps 200. Exclusive of the Amazon Basin, there are mumerous streans of much importance, of which three deserve special allusion. The Paranalyhta is some 800 m . long ; it is little interrupted by rapids, is narigable as far as its confluence with the Rito Balsas, and enters the sea by five shallow months. The San Francisco is 1,250 m . long; its navigation is impeded lyy the Fall of Paulo Affonzo, a series of magnificent cataracts,

160 m . from its mouth; but above this it is navigable 900 m . to the influx of the Rio das Velhas. The I'araua drains a large part of Southern Brazil, receiving numerous trilutarics on both fides.

The total ponnlation of Brazil is estimated according to the most recent and reliable returns at $0,073,000$. About one-lialf are slaves, chicfly negroes, lut including mixed races ; one-sixth free mulattoes and free mestizoes; one-sixth Portuguese and creoles; one-twelfth converted Indians, and the remainder Eurupeans, independent Iudians, ete. In this empire, unlike the Spanish and English colonies, there is hardly any political division of castes, and very few of those galling and degrading distinctions which have been made by all other uations in the management of their people. The mildness of the laws affecting the colored population is remarkable ; amalgamation is tolerated, and is not at all unfrequent. The native Brazilians are reputed to be an inactive race, while the mulattoes are ingenious, and evince an aptitude for the mechanical arts. Persons of mixed blond of whites and Indians, who are elsewhere generally called the " mestizoos," are Lere called " mamalucoes;" domesticated Indians, " caboclos," and savage Indians " tapuyas." 'The latter are of a copper color, robust, and well made, but of short stature ; they generally go naked, paint their skins, and are fond of ornamenting their hoads with feathers. The slave pojulation consists to a large extent of native Africans. though it is probable that more than half of the negroes were born in Ihrazil, and besides these there are many slave mulattocs and slave mestizoes. Brazil was formerly the most noted slave-market in the world. In september, 1850. the Government passed a law declariug the slave-trade to be piracy, and the effect of this course was
quickly evident. Portugal nominally abolished this trade in 1818, but its law was not carried into effect in Brazil (then under its rule), and the trade was considered legal until lebruary, 1830. At that date, muder the treaty with Great Britain, it was prohibited, but was condueted elandestinely until 1850, when the Government decided to completely annihilate it. Between 1840 and 1847, the number of slaves brought into Brazil was 149,300 ; in 1846 and 1847 , about 50,000 in each year ; in 1848, 60,000; in 1849, 54,000; in 1850, the number fell to 23,000 ; in 1851 the number was only 3,287 , of which 1,006 were captured by the Brazilian cruisers, and declared free ; and in 1852 , it is said that only one slave vessel landed on the coast of Brazil. The value of slaves has consequently been steadily increasing for many years. Prior to 1830 slaves were sold at 120 milreas, or about $\$ 66$ of American currency ; from 1830 to 1850 they arvanced to 400 milreas, or $\$ 220$; and from 1850 they gradually adranced, aided by the decimation of 5 per cent. searly, to 1,100 milreas, or $\$ 605$, in 1853 . Since then it is estimated that one-tenth have died (cliefly from cholera), as appears ly a recent statement of the Minister of the Empire, and they are now reported to be worth 1,500 milreas, or $\$ 825$ each. It was the low price of slaves prior to 1830 which stimulated the production of coffec, and caused prices to rule so low, whieh were from 1835 to 1840 not much more than half of the present prices.

The eivilized population is limited to the sections of country bordering the coast, and thus only a very sunall fraction of the surface of the empire has been brought under cultivation. The soil of this region is generally very fertite and peculiarly adapted to the cultiration of eoffee and
sugar, in addition to numerous other produets that require a warm elimate. A great variety of foodplants grow spoutancously. In the northern part of the empire the farina of the manioc is almost the only kind of meal used. An acre of this plant is said to yield as much mutriment as six acres of wheat. It is a shrub of the family of the Euphorbiacæ; its fleshy roots yield a considerable quantity of farina, ealled manioc or cassava, and it grows among the mountains at an elevation of 3,200 feet.

Coffee is the great staple, and for several years the quantity raised in Brazil of this plant has been fully one-half (sometimes a larger proportion) of the total production in the world. The coffce-tree was first eultivated in Brazil in 1774 by a Franciscan friar, who raised a single tree in the garden of his convent. Its fruits were distributed among the chief planters of the vicinity, but they took little pains to cultivate it, and hence its progress was very slow. In 1808 the aunual crop did not exceed 50,000 bags of 160 lbs . each, or $8,000,000$ lhs. In 1820 , the crop had increased to about 100,000 bags. The decrease of supply in the great markets of the world, by the desolation of St. Domingo, brought the price of coffee in London in the years 1817 and 1821 up to 148s. per cwt., or nearly $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb . This great price stimulated the production in Brazil ; in 1830, the crop had increased to 400,000 bags ; in 1840, to $1,060,898$; and in 1854, reached the astonishing amount of $2,500,000$ bags, or $400,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. The production of all other countrics in the same year was estimated at $316,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, making the total production of the world, $716,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. The production of 1855 was less, amoanting in Brazil to $320,000,000$ : in other countries, to $287,000,000$, or in all, $607,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. The
climate of Brazil is highly favorable to the cultivation of coffec, the trees yiclding wearly double thuse of the West Indies. The coffee-growing districts of Brazil are divided into the Scrrat Abaixo (or below the mountains) and Serra Acima (above the mountains). The product of the former is about one-sixth of the whole crop in good years, but is much more uncertain than the Serra Acima, being more liable to injury from drought, which is said of late years to have been frequent. The quality is also inferior, and seldom shipped to the Uuited States. The trees of Serra Acima bloom later than the former, and the crop is more uniform, enabling planters to gather a crop at a single picking, which is a great saving of labor. From this district cargoes are not generally obtained until August and September. Usually, the supplies remaining over of the old erop are sent to market befure the planters clean out the new, and henee it is often as late as October and November before the bulk of the new crop is in market. It takes fonr or five years to mature coffe-trees after phanting them before they will yield a crop of berries; hence, the sudden rise or fall in prices camot su suddenly iafluence production, as is the case with annual crops from new plantations of cottou and sugar. At the present time, awing to the high price of slaves. new estates are not formed. The first inportation of Brazil coffee into the Uuited States was made in 1809, and consisted of a large cargo landed at Salem. During the fiseal year 18.55 the amount of coffee imporied into the Cuited States from Brazil was $13.5,369.383$ lis.s, valued at $\$ 11,815,818$; while the amount imported from all other countries was $55,391,8,6 \mathrm{lbs}$.. ralued at $\$ 4,948,441$. In the fiseal year 1856 , the quantity imported was larger, and as prices ruled high, the value was
greater. It is estimated that the Unted States consume one-fourth of all the coffee brought into the markets of the world.

Since the cultivation of coffee monopolizes nearly all agricultural labor, few other prolucts are raised extensively. The sugar-cane was furmerly grown more widely than any other staple, and its production at the present time appears to be not only sufficient for the bome consumption, but a considerable quautity is exported. besides large quantities of rum, etc. Other erops of some importance are, cotton, tobacco, rice, beans, and maize, and various fruits. Attempts lave leen made to cultivate the tea-plant, with the assistance of Chinese growers, and have resulted in producing a small quantity of fair quality; but the expense of cultivation is so great, that it cannot be prosecuted with adrantage.
The vegetation throughout Brazil is characterizel generally by the ahundanee of palins, and not less than a humbed speries of these are natives to the country. The cocoa-mut palm attains a great size on the sea-shores. Be-ides the palms, the gigantic forests comprise a variety of trecs and are filled up with innumerable species of climbing plants, and dense undergrowth of reeds and shrubs. Some of the trees are cut down for expurtation, particularly the rose-wood. Others are valuable as dye-woods, and for melicinal and chemical uses.

The pastures on the open plains are frequently of vast extent, and immense herds of wild cattle feed upon them. These are hunted to some extent for their hides and horns, which form part of the exports of the country.

Many varietics of fish are caught in great numbers in the Amazon and other rivers, and these constitute a principal part of the subsistence of the inhabitants of all classes.

The manufactures are not of much importance. Cotton, woolen, linen, silk, and other goods are obtained from the United States, Great Britain, France, etc., in exchauge for coffee. Immense quantities of provisions, particularly flour, codfish, wines, ale, butter, are imported ; also, the coals, cordage, candles, etc., etc. Within a few years, something has been done by the government in atterupting to build up domestic manufactures.

The mineral wealth of Brazil was formerly of more account than it is at present. Aurong the carliest discovered regions was that of Jaragua, which in 1731, and afterwards, yielded rich goldwashings; but this had been nearly exhansted when it was found that gold was obtained more readily and abundantly from the auriferous sands. These sands have also been generally exhausted, though gold is yet sought in them with some success. But Brazil is most celebrated for its gems, expecially its diamonds ; which are chiefly explored in the beds of rivers by washing the soil. Upon their first diseovery, a thousand ounces of diamonds were obtained, which powerfully affected the market. The largest known diamond was found in 1791, and weighed $138 \frac{1}{2}$ earats; another, valued at $\$ 200,000$, was found in 1847 . The topazes and emeralds are very fine, as well as the chrysoberyl, amethyst and quartz crystals. The mountains and the coast abound with granite, which prevails throughout an extent of 2,000 miles. The base of much of the table-land is formed of syenite, with granite, sandstone, elayslate, and limestone. The Province of Minas Geraes (which occupies the highest table-land, and is the most populous of the provinces,) is more celebrated for its mineral products than any other. Its capital, Ouro Preto, (or Villa Rica, so called until 1822, on account of the rich grld-mines in its vieinity) is the chief seat
of the mining industry, and it is reported that valuable deposits have recently been discovered there. The gold mines are worked by English companies. Iron works have been erected in the neighborhood, and furnish many of the large castings used in the sugar-houses. Copper ores are stated to be abundaut in some sections, and deposits of common salt and nitre occur.

The annual amount of the foreign commerce has been about the same in each year since 1850 ; and the nominal value of the imports is stated to exceed that of the exports. This may arise from unequal valuation. The United States imported fron Brazil during the year ended June 30th, 1855 , coffee valued at $\$ 11,815,818$, and other Brazilian products valued at $\$ 3,403,117$-total, $\$ 15,218,935$; while its exports to Brazil were ralued at $\$ 4,261.273$, showing a balance against this country of $\$ 10,957,662$; and there was abont the same balance annually for several years. Great Britain's exports to Brazil, during 1854, amounted to $\$ 12,210.733$; but there is less coffee sent to Great Britain than to the United States.

In 1853, the number and tonnage of vessels that entered the principal ports of Brazil were-Brazilian vessels, 2,078 , of 222,360 tonnage ; foreign vessels, 976 , of 306,342 tonnage-total, 3,054 vessels, of 528,702 tonnage. The statistics of clearances are about the same.

As yet there are but few internal improvements that deserve particular description. However, there are a good many local public works of much importance in the principal cities. The first railroad was constructed in 1852, between Mana, opposite Rio Janeiro, and the suburb of Petropolis (containing residences of the Emperor and court), a distance of 10 miles. About the same time the building of another railroad was undertaken at

Pernambuco,designed to extend southward through that section. The Government's Naval force is steadily increasing. Steamers ply from Rio Janeiro to Liverpool and Southampton, to Buenos Ayres, ete.

Brazil contains two great cities, ten cities that have from 10,000 to 16,000 inhabitants, and many populous villages.

Rio de Janciro is the largest and most important city in South America, and has been the capital of Brazil since the year 1808. It is situnted on the west side of Rio Janeiro Bay, which is exccedingly magnificent, being surrounded with high hills and mountains, and studded witl beautiful islauds. On approaching the coast, the first conspicuous object is the P'io d'Assucar, or SugarLoaf Mtn., which rises $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level. Nt. Corcovado, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. W. by S. from the city, is $3,000 \mathrm{ft}$. high. Farther to the south-west, and abont 10 m . from the city, is the Garia, a more remarkable mountain, with a flat summit; the Fuglish call it Table Mountain, and the Portnguese call it Square Topsail, since it greatly resembles that article of rigging. Toward the north the view is terminated by the Organ Mts. The vicinity of no other city in the world surpasses this in the combination of grand and beautiful scenery, and at the same time possessing such commercial advantages. The city is built mainly on an oblong and elevated tongue of land, just within the narrow opening of the harbor, while the newer part is situated in the rear, on and between sereral hills. In both divisions the streets are narrow. poorly paved, and generally intersect at right angles. There are several publie squares, one of which separates the old and new parts of the city. The buildings used for government purposes are spacious structures, built of brick, in plain style.

The public hospital, near the entrance of the bay, is moro noteworthy. 'There are about fifty churches, none of which are remarkable for their external architecture, but they are all splendidly ornamentell in their interior. There are several convents and other religious establishments. The hospitals are generally creditable to the city. Some of the literary institutions are of high reputation. The national library contains 80,000 volumes, and many valuable manuscripts; and the principal museum has excellent cabinets, illustrating natural history. 'The eity is supplied with water from springs of Mt. Corcovado by a grand aqueduct. Since 1853 , the eity has been lighlted with gas. The pop. is about 300,000 , and two-fifths are slaves.

Bahia, or Sâo Salvador, the second city of Brazil, is situated on the east side of the entrance of All Saints Bay, immediately within Cape San Salvador, and about 800 m. N. N. F. of Rin Janeiro. Its site is elevated and hills, and its appearance. when seen at a short distance from off the sea, is magnificent ; one part towers abore the other. and the whitened houses, with their redtiled roofs, contrast fincly with the rich foliage interspersed between. It is composed of two parts, the upper and lower. The lower, or shore town, consists of one narrow, badly-paved and dirty street, following the sinnosities of the shore, and in all about 4 m . long ; its buildings are built of stone, and high. and those nearest the shore project into the sea. The upper town is largel and more agreeable, though of antique aspect, and contains the clief public buildings. Bahia is the seat of the only archbishopric in Brazil, and it is noted for the number and excellence of its churches, and for its convents. The suburbs are remarkably beautiful. The population is estimated at 120,000 .

Maranhao is situated on the island of the the houses are generally surrounded by gardens. same name, 290 m . E. by S. of Para. It is surrounded on the east by mountains, which form a kind of natural fortress, being crossed only by narrow passes; while on the north and south it is encircled by streams. Its site is uneven, but its plan is regular, and its area is extensive, since

Episcopal Palace, which are magnificent, and were built by the Jesuits. The trade with the interior and with foreign countries is very extensive. The population is between 30,000 and 35,000.

## OTHER NATIONAL DIVISIONS.

Perv extends from lat. $3{ }^{3} 35^{\prime}$ to $21^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., between Ecuador and Chilé, with irregular breadth. The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses the country in N.E. and S.W. directions, forming three regions of the most diverse aspect. 1. The region between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes is from 50 to 100 m . wide; part of it is a low, sandy, barren plain, but the greater part is rugged, consisting of rocky hills, some of which are lofty. The only sections of this region that are available for cultivation are the transverse valleys. These are generally from 15 to 20 m . apart, though not more than 12 m . on the most favored portion of the coast. Towards the north, they are situated at greater distances from each other, and between Lambayeque and Schura there is a desert 90 m . long. 2. The mountain region comprises nearly half of the territory of Peru, and includes some of the highest elevations of the Andes. The mountain ridges are mainly parallel, enelosing very elerated and extensive table-land districts, called Las Sierras. In the northern part of Peru the Andes are divided into three chains; in the southern part, into two chains; the former are called the "Andes of Peru," since they are wholly within this country; the latter are called the "Peru-Bolivian Andes," from their being situated
in both these republics. The "Andes of Peru" extend from lat. $5^{\circ}$ to 150 S ., and, as just mentioned, in three chains. The western chain is the highest, and extends nearly parallel with the coast line; between lat. $7^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $9^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. it presents the three high peaks of Huaylilas, Moyopata, and Pelagotos; the former is the only mountain along the whole coast, from Chimborazo, a distance of about 400 m ., that reaches the line of perpetual snow. The central chain has a mean elevation of $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$. ; in its lower part towards Pisenayana, it sends out two branches, one of which forms the celebrated Pongo (or waterfall) of Manseriche. The eastern chain does not apparently originate with the other two, but rises from lat. $5^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$., and then extends parallel with the others, until in its lower part it curves S.S.E. to join them in the knots of Huanuco and Pasco. The plateau from which these mountain knots rise is more than $11,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level ; and their highest summit is Nevado de la Viuda, $16,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sealevel. On their north and south sides are the Alpine lakes of Lauricocha and Chinehacocha, in which one of the highest branches of the Amazon and the Rio Jauja originate. Below them the Andes are divided into two chains, which enclose a plateau about one-half less extensive than that
of Bulivia, and extend to the knot of Vilcanota, or Cuzco. This is the greatest mountain knot in the whole claain of the Aules; it is covered by perpetual snow at an elevation of $15,800 \mathrm{ft}$., and its summit is $17,825 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level. The table-land of Cuzen is about 150 m . long and 100 wide ; it is rather a wide longitudinal valley, sinking rapidly towards the north. The western chain of the "Pera-Bulivian Andes" lies chielly within Peru. It is ealled the Cordillera of the Coast, and the eastern chain is called the Cordillera Real. Ou an average, it is nearly 100 m . broad. Many of its peaks are very lofty, and since these are on the side nearest the sea, their westem deelivities are extremely shelving and steep, so that the traveler, in the course of a ferw hours, pasces from the fruitful valleys on the shores of the Pacific to the desert regions of the Cordillera, at a height ol' more thar $15,000 \mathrm{ft}$. On the east side of this Coast Cordillera, the declivity is less steep, since here it sinks into a valley, which is clevated $13,000 \mathrm{ft}$., and hence, from the lighest passes, the descent is only $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. to reach the valley of the Desaquadero, or the shores of Lake Titicaca. In the vicinity of Arequipa there are aeveral grand peaks ; the colossal nevado of Chuquibamba is an immense trachytic dome, 21,000 ft . high ; below this are the nevados of Ambato and Corpuna : and Arequipa is overshadowed by three snow-capped summits of nearly equal height, or $20,300 \mathrm{ft}$. These are called Pichu-pichu, the roleano of Arequipa or Guagua-patina, and Chacani. The first and third of these mountains form two elongated serrated ridges, while the sceond presents a very regular voleanic cone, truncated at its summit. Between the parallels of $18^{\circ}$ and $19^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ the Coast Cordillera attains a great eleration, and presents several snow-capped peaks,
well known to navigators sailing from Arica to Cobija. The most northern group of these peaks consists of four majostic nevados, which may be seen from the valley of the Decarguadero on the one side, and from the ehores of the Pacific on the other ; the highest is Sahama, with an elevation of $22,350 \mathrm{ft}$.; the second is Gualatieri, 21,960 . Other groups of this range present similar interesting features. 3. That region of I'eru which lies east of the Andes is estimated to embrace more than one-third of the area of the whole country ; it is part of the Basin of the Amazon, and is believed to consist of rast plains, interspersed with impenctrable forests. It has no general name, but is sometimes called La Tierra do los Indios Bravos (or land of the fierce Indians).
The principal rivers of Peru are the headstreams of the Amazon, and these rise at no great distance apart, on the table-land of Pasco. The Maranion issues from Lake Lauricocha; during the first part of its course, or for 150 m ., it flows in a narrow rocky valler, and descends $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$.; thence it flows about 250 m . with a descent of $1,800 \mathrm{ft}$, to the Pongo of Rentema, and within this distance it is navigable by canoes and balsas (floats); from Rentema it floats N.E. and then E. for 150 m . until it descends the rapids, 7 m . long, at the Pongo of Manseriche ; and below that point it is narigable by small vessels. The Inallaga rises in Lake Chiquiaboca; it first drains the highland between the middle and eastern mountain ranges ; in the latter part of its course, it winds through marshy plains, and then unites with the Maranon. The Ueayali is formed by several large streams, and is larger than the Marainon, at the point of their confluence; it is narigable for a greater distance than cither the Marañon or Hnallaga, and its tributaries are also
believed to be navigable. Lake Titicaca is partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia. The streams along the Pacific coast are only of importance during the raiuy season.
The total population of Peru in 1852 was reported at $2,179,165$. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are white persons or creoles; one-half, Indians; and the rest are colored people of mixed breeds. The Indians descended from the Incas are chiefly in the highlands, and in some districts there are no other inhabitants. The negroes are mainly on the coast, and are less numerons than formerly.

Agriculture is in a low condition, and is chiefly attended to by the Indians. Maize is the common diet, potatoes are generally cultivated, and fruits are everywhere abundant. The coast districts produce sugar for exportation, and wine for the manufacture of brandy. Excellent tobacco is now generally cultivated, and a considerable amount of cotton is raised. Cattle and horses are reared only in the mountaiuous districts.

The mineral resources of Peru are of the highest celebrity. Silver, the staple product, is very widely distributed, and small mines of it are worked secretly in all parts of the country. The chief mines are those of Hualgayoc, near Micuipampa, Hualanca in Huamalies, Cerro de Paseo, Lucanas, and Huantajaya. The treasures contained in the Cerro de San Fernando, at Hualgayoc, were first discovered in 1771 ; there are now 1,400 bocaminas or pits opened in the hill, through which veins of silver extend in all directions. Cerro de Paseo is hardly inferior to Potosi in mineral wealth. 'The town stands at the height of $13,673 \mathrm{ft}$. above the sea ; and the hill on which it is built is hollowed out so that a violent earthquake would quickly reduce it to a heap of ruins. Most of the bocaminas or mouths of the mines are within
the houses of the miners in the town itself; and they are generally so shallow that not above 500 out of some thousand openings deserve the name of shafts. There are two very remarkable veins, which are about 400 ft . wide, and intersect at an angle of nearly 23 degrees; the one is stated to be $11-4 \mathrm{~m}$. long, the other, $13-4 \mathrm{~m}$. Mining is in a low state, for several reasons: because of the great height at which the mines are situated, the impossibility of conveying machinery to them on the backs of mules, the want of timber, the scarcity of provisions, etc. The actual product of silver is unknown ; in 1846, the silver coinage of Peru was $\$ 4,842,821$. The richest gold-mines are about Huaylas aud Tarma, but gold is found throughout the mountain passes, and nearly all the rivers from the Andes bring down auriferous sands. The sands are washed by the Indians, and the annual product cannot be ascertained. In 1846, the gold coinage of Peru was $\$ 465,806$. Quicksilver is abundant, and particularly at Huancavelica. Copper, leal, and iron are found in varions localities In the ueighborhood of Iquique there are extensive deposits of salt, nitre, and nitrate of soda. The exports of the last named from Iquique, during 1830-50 amounted to 239.860 tons.

Communication with the interior is chiefly effected on the backs of mules through the passes in the Andes. Many of these are at great elevations; most of them are narrow, rugged, steen, and sometimes slippery and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms, and up almost perpendicular rocks; in many places wind ing along the brinks of enormons precipices, where the pathway is so limited that it frequently becomes necessary to re-adjust the burden on the mule's back, lest the animal should lose its balance, and be precipitated into the chasm below.

A railroad, 7 im . long, comnects Lima with ('allao, its port: and another line, from Arica to Tacua, 40 m . long, is approaching completion.

A large trate is carricl on with the Brazilian provinces on the Amazon, by means of the IHuallaga River.
Hitherto, about two-thirds of the foreign commerce has been carried on with Great Britain. The most important article of export is specie. Next to this is the shipment of guano from the Chincha 1slands. The total imports in 18.51 amounted to $\$ 12,000,000$.

Lina, the capital, is situated about 7 m . from its port, f'allao, on both banks of the Rimace, which divide it into unequal portions. The larger division of the eity is on the sonth bank, ant is enclosed on all sides (except the river side) by a brick wall, 20 ft . high, having 9 gates. The smaller division, or suburb of San Lazaro, on the opposite bank, is backed by hills, having only two oplenings through them. These divisions are connected by a handsome stoue bridge of six arches and 530 ft . long, which forms a favorite resort in the afternoon, at which time the mountain breezes are peculiarly agreeable. The plan of the city is regular; its streets average 34 ft . in width. The business section is in the vicinity of the Plaza Mayor, or grand stuare ; each side of this square is 510 ft . long, und its centre contains a magnificent bronze fountain; two sides are occupied ly the Portales or Piazzas, the most attractive places in Lima for a stranger. On the north side are the Palaces and Olfices of the Government ; on the east side, the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral ; on the west, the Senate House and 'Town Hall. The cathedral is richly decorated within, and heneath its grand altar lie the remains of Francisco Pizarro. The largest monastic establishment
is the Convent of San Francisco ; this ocrupies nearly seten acres, and is an elegant structure. though out of repair. There are about i0 places of worship, including those of the momastorice, ete. The University was the first establisherel seat of education in the New Wrorld ; it contains the national lil)rary of 20,000 rolumes, and the muscum, in which are collections of national anticuities and objects of natural history. Lima was fonnded in 1535 by Pizarro; its pupulation iu) 1850 was $100,000$.

## B OLIVIA

Is bounded N. W. and N. by Peru, N. E. and E. by Brazil, and S. by the Argentine Confederation and Chile. Only a very small portion of its western frontier is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the sea-coast measuring only 250 miles, and this maritime tract (which is wholly sterile, and forms part of the Desert of A tacama) is divided from the rest of the country by the stupendou: Cordilleras. The entire area of Bolivia is about $45,816 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. The Peru-Bolivian Andes, between lat. 1.5 and 21 S., are divided into two chains, of which the western chain, ealled the Cordillera of the Cuasi, lies chiefly within Peru, and has already been described. The eastern chain, called the Cordillera Real, lying chicfly in Bolivia, comprises the loftiest summits on the coutinent. From the point oif junction of the tro chains at the great mometain group of Vileanota and the kuot of ('uzco to Mt. Illimani (or from lat. It 30 ' in $16{ }^{2} 39^{\prime}$ S.) the Bolivian ('ordillera may he sail to form an almest continnons line of sumy monntains. When seen from its western declivity, this Bolivian Cordillera presents a succession of sharp. rugred peaks and serrated ridges; a configurations
which contrasts with the conical and bell-shaped summits of the Cordillera of the Coast, and results from their different geological composition. In lat. $15^{\circ} 51^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$ rises the Nerado de Sorata, or Ancohuma of the aborigines, towering over the Indian town of the same name; it is the most elerated of all this snow-capped range, being $21,286 \mathrm{ft}$. above the level of the sea. In lat. $16^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ is the Nevado of La Mesada, $19,536 \mathrm{ft}$., towering over the Indian hamlet of 'Totoropampa ; this is separated from Illimani by the deep valley of 'Totoropampa and Totoral. which forms one of the most frequented routes between La Paz and the province of Yungas, celebrated for its rich plantations of coca. The Nevado of Illimani is situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$; its form is that of a serrated ridge, elongated in the direction of the axis of the chain upon which it rises, offering four principal peaks to the observer, when seen from its western side. From the City of La Paz, distant about 25 miles, it presents the imposing grandeur of Mont Blanc. The elevation of this giant of the Bolivian Cordillera is $21,150 \mathrm{ft}$., and the lowest glaciers on its northern declivity do not descend below $16,500 \mathrm{ft}$.
The Cordillera sends off to the east many lateral ridges, the most important of which is the Sierra Nevada de Cochabamba, between the parallels of lat. $17^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $22^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. The range, which has an elevation of about $17,300 \mathrm{ft}$., leaves the principal chain in about lat. $170^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$; after bounding a rich valley of the same name, to the north, it forms the water-shed between the tributaries of the Rio Beni and the Mamore, and terminates near to the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

The passes which traverse the Bolivian Cordillera, south of Illimani, are situated at elevations not exceeding $13,500 \mathrm{ft}$. In this portion of the
chain, no part descends below this level, and the rivers that rise on its western side consequently empty themselves into the Desaguadero. Arrived, howerer, at the snowy portion of the range, a change takes place, and the torrents which there descend from either declivity empty thenselves invariably into the affluents of the Amazon-those on the west side crossing the chain of the Bolivian Cordillera-hence the snowy Cordillera is traversed by many deep valleys, and offers many passes at elevations greatly inferior to what might, at first view, be expeeted from the excessive mean elevation of its highest summits.

The plateau of Bolivia, as the great longitudinal valley of Titacaea and Desaguadero may be called, is intersected by a series of detached elevations, in a direction from N. W. to S. E., connecting the western with the eastern Cordillera. This valley, bounded by the two ranges of the Andes, with their smoking cones and serrated ridges, is remarkable, not only for its magnificent scenery, but also for its great size and extraordinary height. The existence of a table-land, with an area of over $21,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$., and of which onefourth or one-fifth is occupied by a lake, situated $12,8 \pm 6 \mathrm{ft}$. above the level of the sea, is a remarkable geological phenomenon. The interest is further increased by the fact, that this plateau is occupied by many rich eities with dense and civilized populations. Lake Titacaca probably has an area of $4,000 \mathrm{sq}$. m., but less than half belongs to Bolivia. Its islands and shores still exhibit monuments of ancient art-the ruined habitations and temples of a people long since perished.

The total population is unknown, but is varionsly estimated at from $1,000,000$ to $1,600,000$. Two-thirds belong to the aboriginal races, or else are white-mixed races; and these are divided into
cholos (in other countries called mestizons), uniting European and Indian hood, and zanboes, unitiur Firropean and Ethinpian blowl. Many of the mative tribes are intelligent and industrions ; some of them are engaged in pastoral occupations, and others in rude agriculture. The indigenons inhabitants of the Bolivian highlands, neag Lake Titicaca, are the Aymaru; while to the noth and calst dwell the Quichua, with whom the former were united under the lneas. These two nations speak distinct though engnate languages.

The wonderful diversity in the elevation of the surface and in the character of the varions soils. necersatrily results in a corresponding diversity of productions. The valleys oceupied by the spanish settlers on the eastern slope of the Bolivian highl:inds proluce abundantly all the grains and fruits of Einrope. One of the peculiar prolucts is the shrub, or tree. coca, which grows on the eastern declivities of the Amdes, both of Bolivia and Pern, and is to the natives of both these countries what opium and betel are to the natives of Sonthern Asia. Its leaves have such an effect in allaying hanger and thirst, that those who use them ean sul)sist for several days mithont any other nourishment. The Indians are generally aceustomed to the constant use of these leaves, and the miners of Pern alko wee them extensively. When taken in excess they bring about deleterious effects, as opium does. Coffee is raised to some extent. and is of excellent quality. The slopes of the Bolivian Cordillera spreal out into immense plains, which belone to the hasins of the A mazon and the Paraguay. Their regetation is luxuriant, but in great part ennsists of immense forests ; but the mate, or Paraguay tea-plant, is extensively spread over them. and, with other products, the Indians find all their natural wants supplied.

Other industrial pursuits are nearly the sarn : u* in l'ern. Some coarse entton and woolen chuthes are made. A goord deal of leather is 1 reparelthe numerous sheep and other aumals supplyins abundant matcrials.
The minerals of the eountry include gold, silver mercury, tin, and copper. Gold is found in many of the streams that fall down the eastern side of the Cordillera, and in several places the washiner of the groll sands is still earried on with ]rafit The silver region surrounding Potosi is of worldwide celebrity, lnt its mines are not now worle I with success. The tin mines of Guanuni, in the department of Orura, are said to he very rich. Copper is found nearly pure at Corocoro and Ifuallamarea, both in the same department, though 120 miles asunder. Yet these mineral resources avail but little in a country so ill cireumstanced anBolivia in respect to means of communication ; for neither the tin nor the copper, honever easily obtained. can defras the expense of their carriage to the coast. Even the precious metals will not in all cases bear the cost of the laborious tran-it across the mountains upon the backs of mules or other beasts of burden, and wheeled rehicles are unknown.

The trade of Bolivia is nearly all internal and of small amount, since it labors under great disadrantages, owing to the monntainous nature of the country and the diffieulty of communication between the sea-coast and the interior. Mott of the foreign trade passes through the port of Ariea, on the coast ol Peru. C'obijo, or Port Lat Mar. is the only accessible and legal sea-port of Bolivia, but it is a place of vers little importance. Several of the cities are of large size.
Churpuisiaea, the capital. is situated on a smald plateau above the banks of a small stream flowing:
into the Cachimayo, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It presents a very agreeable appearance. containing many handsome edifices, with spacious and regular streets. Its prosperity is mainly owing to its being the seat of govermnent. The houses are generally of two stories and well built. Most of the inhabitants are Indians, who speak the Quichma language. At this point immense treasures were formerly carried across the river on their way to Cuzco, the town of the Incas : hence from the terms Choque saca (1.e. "bridge of gold,") in the Quichua, the town is supposed to have derived its name.

La Paz (d'Ayacucho) is the largest and the most commercial city of the Republic. It is situated at a short distance from the S. E. shore of Lake Titicaca, having the Nevado of Illimani to the E.S. E. and the magnificent Sorata to the N. The extent of its trade is mainly orring to its position betreen Yungas and Arica. The most important business is in cinchona bark. The population is between 30,000 and 40,000 . In the lake there is a small island of great celebrity in Indian tradition, since it is said to be the spot where Manco Capac, the first sovereign of Peru and the divinely-appointed lawgiver of the Peruvian race, was first entrusted with his sacred mission.

Potosi stands on the declivity of a momntain long celebrated for its silver mines, aloout 70 m . $\therefore$ W. of Churquisiaca. It is said to be the highest rity in the world, being elerated 13.350 ft. above sele-lecl. Early in the seventeenth century it is sail to have had from 100.000 to 150.000 inhabitants, but the mines are now of little value, and the population is reduced to about 14,000 .

## C IIILE

Is a long and narrow comntry, situated on the west side of the Andes, south of the Desert of Atacama, which forms the most southern part of Bolivia. The southern limit of Chile is now commonly represented to extend to Cape Horn, since the government has elaimed that portion of Patagonia west of the Andes. The goverument has already planted colonies within this territory, which has been constituted as part of the province of Chiloe. Including this region, the entire area of Chile is compnted at $249,949 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. A large portion of the surface is embraced in the slopes descending from the base of the Amles to the seashore. Some parts are ridges of hills, which diverge from the Andes and diminish in height and size as they approach the Pacific. There are also three ranges of hills, which, with varying height, extend parallel to the great Cordillcra, thus forming extended valleys, which are more or less intersected by the ridges mentioned in the precelling sentence. The central or Andine valley is the widest and most fertile of all, and forms the fairest portion of the Republic. The rivers have slort courses, but some of them are of considerable value, being navigable by small ressels. The Biobio, the largest of all, is about 200 m . long, and may be ascended by small craft for 100 m ., but it is too shallow for large vessels to enter. The Maule is navigable about 20 m . for barges, and may be entered by vessels of 7 ft . dranght. The lakes are few and small ; the principal ones of fresh water are, Villarica, Ranco, and Aculén ; and of salt water, Bucalemu, Cahuil. Buchuquen, and Bolleruea. Most of the bays on the coast are small. and commerce suffers much from want of good harbors. Concepuçion Pay is about 5
miles across, and has an entrance on cither side of ${ }^{\circ}$ Qairiquino Island ; it receives the Biohio Siver, and mencrally aflords grool anchorage; and its principal port, Talcahuano, is one of the leest in Chile. Valparaiso is the chiel port of the country, but its harbor is open to the northern winds, anel is unsafe.

The Ames of Chile extend in a single chain, and near due $\mathcal{N}$. and S . ; their mean elevation is about 12.000 ft ., fort the highest summits, which are jagred praks, rive to much greater elevations. In lat. :32 $39^{\prime}$, and seen from Valparaiso, is the l'eak of Aconeargua, which is, accoriding to Capt. Beecheys ohservations, the loftiest pak in South America, surpassing Sorata and Illimani. Towcring over the City of suntiago is the Nevarlo of Tupungato. Although every snowy peak las heen called a voleano, it appears. from the most recent observations, that there are not more than three active roleanic vents in the sonthern prolongation of the Chilean Andes-viz: the voleanoes of Maypu, Antuco, and Osorno. Peteroa is memorable for its cruption in 1762.

The Patagonian Andes rise to a height of from 3,000 to $8,000 \mathrm{ft}$ above sea-level. They are thickly wooded, and their precipitous summits are corered with perpetual snow, from which graciers deseend almost to the sea-shore. Among the chicef of these snowy mountains are the Neradoes of Maca. in lat. 45 S. ; Melimoyu. $7,400 \mathrm{ft}$. high ; Yinteles, 8,030 1t. ; Coreobado, 7,510 ; Minchinmadon, 8,000 ; and Yate, or Webecan. in lat. $41^{-1} 45^{\prime}$. 'The coast between the base of the momentains and the Pacifie is studled with a succession of islands or archipelagoes, covered with dense forests, and separated from each other by narrow gulfs, similar to the fiords of Norway. The population of Chile in April, 1854, ac-
eorling to the enumeration then made. was 1.439.120, consisting of 712,932 malcs, and 720,184 lemales. It is retimated, howerer, that the whole population is really not loes than $1,600,000$, mo grod census h:wing ever been made, becaus. among other reasons, that the old prople and penple of the interior fear that they are intended to establish new and direet taxes. The people are, for the most part, of Spanish, or of mixed Spanish and Indian, descent. The whites are more intelligent and enterprising than the same class uf people of Spanish desent in the other South American Sitates, as is evineed by the greater material prosperity of Chile, and the less freupent political revolutions. 'The Indians of pure blood are not numerous, and are only found to the southwaril of the Biobio River, where they form the sole inhahitants of the province of Arauco. The Araucanians are a bold and warlike race, and have maintained their independence of Spanish rule; although their province is nominally under Chilean sway, yet they are under a govermment of their own. They excel in weaving. in making pottery, and they are every way more civilized than the wandering lndians. slavery was abolished in Chile in 18I8.

The most productive districts are in the south. In the northern districts maize is extensively raised. and this is the staple graiu crop. The south is more favorable to wheat and barley: Potatoes are raised in great cprantities, particularly in the morth. Many varicties of beans are grown alundantly: and furnish the laboring classes with wholesome, cheap food. preferred by them to beef. Frnits are easily raised. On the large farms there are great herds of hlack cattle. Fish and shell-fish abound in the waters and on the shores of ' 'hilo.
'I'he manufactures are not of great importance, and adrancement in this respect in restrained by the inmense importation of manufactured goods from Great Britain and other countries. The principal classes of articles that are made, consist of earthenware jars, hempen cloths, cordage, soap, leather, and brandy.

Chile is rich in minerals, particularly its northern portion. On the sonthern boundary of the Desert of Atacama, are found in every direction the purest reins of silyer ore, besides copper, lead, iron, bismuth, cobalt, antimony, and quicksilver. The two great mining districts are Los Tres I'antos, 90 m . N. N. E. of Copiapo, and Chañarcillo. $48 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{S}$. of the same town. In 1851, the exports of silver in bars and ingots from Caldera, the port of Copiapo, amounted to $3,030,874 \mathrm{oz}$., and in ores of different degrees of purity from 8 1.073 per cent., $2,312,839 \mathrm{lbs}$. The export of metals of all kinds from the Copiapo district, in 1853. was estimated to be of the value of $\$ 10.000,000$. The metals are, for the most part, exported in their ores, because there is not sufficient fuel to melt them. Copper is the most aloundant ore, and this is frequently combined with silicer and gold. There are large deposits of bituminous coal near T'alcahnano, but it is sulphurous, and has not been extensively mined, though it is used by the British and other steamers when their supply is short.

The foreign commerce is superior in amount to that of any other country on the west coast of South America, and is rapidly increasing. Besides the silver and copper, the principal articles exported are hides, wheat, wool, and hemp. The metals and hides are chiefly sent to Europe, especially to Great Britain, from which Chilé imports cotton and woolen goods, hardware, etc.

Wheat, flour, jerked becf, and fruits are exported to Perı, Ecuador, etc.

Santiago is the capital and largest city, containing more than 80,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a delightful valley, near the base of the Andes, at an elevation of about $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level. The Mapacho, a rapid stream issuing from the mountains, divides it into unequal parts, connected by a substantial stone bridge, the principal part being on its north or right bank. It las many handsome buildings, though most of them are but one story high, as a precaution against earthquakes. 'The Moneda, or Mint, is the fiuest cdifice, and higher than any other; it is of very large size, of a quadrangular form, and was built at immense cost at an early period ; part of it is now used as a palace for the President, and contains the offices of the departments of the government. The Archiepiscopal Cathedral,built entirely of stone, a coarse kind of porphyry, is a capacious edifice, somewhat injured by earthquakes. There are numerous churches and convents of friars and nuns. Education receives the general attention of the people, and especially of the wealthy citizens. The National Library contains upwards of 21,000 vols., besides numerous ancient and valuable manuscripts. The people are remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers. There are but two hotels in the city, and these inferior. Travelers are lodged and entertained at their friends' houses. There are several delightful publie walks, which are favorite resorts of the inhabitants. The vicinity is very well cultivated, and is chicfly made up of small farms belonging to the wealthy, who resort thither during the summer months.

Valparaiso is the chief sea-port of Chile and the most important on the whole western coast of South America. Its bay is of sem-circular
form, sheltered on each side, exeept the north, and thus the shipping, during the prevalence of northern winls in the winter season, frecpuently receives much damage. The city extends around the hay, and covers a large area. Few of the honses are handsome, and none of the public buildings are worlhy of comment, except the Custom Honse, which has an extensive faccade surmounted by a tower of elecrant design. The theatre is one of the best in South America, and is generally well attended. There is no public library or scientific institution, nor are the inhabitants much given to reading or stuly. The foreigners are numerous and iufluential, since they have the principal honses of business. Many of the artizans are European. The English are the most numerons. then the Ciermans, French, and Americans. The railroal from Talparaiso to Santiago is a work of great magnitude, lestined to be of the highest benefit to the city and the region through which it passes.

## PARAGUAY.

Paraguay is comprised between the Rivers P’araguay and Parana, from their junction in lat. 270 to an undelined boundary in about lat. 170 S . According to the best maps, the dividing watershed approaches much nearer to the Parana than to the Paraguay, being represented as extending uearly coincident with the meridian of long. $56^{\prime}$ W. In its general aspect, the surface has heen compared to a chess-board. from its being so checkerel here and there with beautiful pastures and magnificent forests. The country is intersected by many streams, flowing to the Paraguay, all of which are navigable from 10 to 50 leagues. The River Tibicuari, in the south, is the most
important : it is navigable for steamboats of light draught for 80 leaguts, and its bauks are thickly populated throughont its whole extent. The Piver I'aragnay is of great volume, quite wide, and is oue of the most perfect for navigable purposes of any in the world. From its lirst sources. in lat. 13 S., it increases rapidly and majestically. Its position and navigable fucilitins are of the utmost importance in reference to the diffiren! countries which are situated on eitler sille of its banks. The L'arana rises in the meatern slope o: the highlands near the sea-hoard, N. W. of Rin de Janciro. Its navigation is said to be interrupted in only one place, viz: at lat. $23.30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. Here, according to rumor, for the locality has not been risited by white men, the river flows for 36 leagues through a narrow gorge, which it has burst through the chain of mountains called Sierra de Maracay.

The population is rarionsly estimated at from 600.000 to $1,200,000$. The principal class of inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of those who originally came from the north of spain. The upper classes have ever been more recrardful of their blood than in any other part of Spanish or Portugucse America. Ther are brave. stont. and healthy, hospitable and simple-heartel in the ordinary relations of life, and very intelligent and keen in business affilirs. Caste is here carried to a great extent. and the whites maintain a very strong aversion to the natives. Of the ahoriginal tribes, the most numerons are the Guarauis. who inhabit the plains of El Gran Chace, on the west side of the I'uraguay:

The ohjects of agriculture include the greater part of the most valuable products of hoth the tropical and temperate zones. Upon the fertile allurial banks of so many large streams, sugar-
cane, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, mandioca, Indian corn, and a thousand other productions regetate with profusiou. Upon the hills, the celebrated " yerba matte," or Paraguay tea, whici is the exclusive beverage of one-half of the people on the contiucnt, has ouly to be gathered. The plant grows to the height of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft ., and has slender branches, with leaves resembling those of senna. The large plains feed immense herds of eattle, which are slaughtered chiefly for their tallow, hides, and horns, as articles of export ; aud great quantitics of these are lost on the plains for want of transportation.
The regetable kingdom presents the richest attractions, not only to the professional botanist, lout also to the class engaged in gathering its products as artieles of merchandise. Medicinal herls abound in the greatest profusion. Of dye-stuffs there is au immense rariety. Many of the forest trees yield valuable gum, not yet familiar to comincree or medieine, and they comprise some of the most delieions perfumes and incense that can be imagined. The seringa, or rubber-tree, the product of which is now almost a monopoly with Parà, and also the palo santo, which produces the gum guiacum, crowd the forests. The varieties of trees, furnishing timber, are about sixty in number.

Forcign commerce was almost unknown, until very recently, From 1812 to 1840, the country
was ruled by Jose G. R. Francia, the dictator and was firmly closed against all foreigners. Upon his death, in 1840, the plan of the government was changed, with the view of having extended commercial intereourse. This project, howerer, was defeated by Rosas, the dietator of the Argeatine Republie, who refused to allow the Paraguayan vessels to pass to the ocean by way of the Parana River, their only natural highway. After the defeat of Rosas, a more liberal policy prevailed, and in Oct., 1852, the navigation of the La Plata, Parana, and Urugnay was deelared free to all foreign vessels under 120 tons register.

Assumption, (Asuuçion,) the capital, is situated on the River Paraguay, nearly opposite the mouth of the Pilcomayo. It was founded in 1835 by a colony of Spaniards, and from its advantageous position it bccame in a few years a city of some importance. Its appearance was much improved during the rule of the dietator Francia. The houses are generally built of brick, one story high, and covered with tiles. The population is about 12,000 .

The number of Indian rillages and missions is large. The number of inhalitants in each is seldom less than 600, and often cxceeds 2,000 . The villages gencrally consist of stone or mud houses, covered with tiles, and have a large square in the centre, in which is the priest's house and a church.

## UlRUGUAY

Is situated cast of the Uruguay liiver, between the uorth bauk of the La Plata and the Brazilian frontier, comprising a compact territory of about $104,(000$ sq. 11 . The surface is for the most part a vast undulating plain, gencrally flat towards the Uruguay, the Lai Plata, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of modcrate elerations. The Uruguay River, in formiug the western boundary, has a course of about 400 miles in the direction of $s$. by W . In lat. 3.1 S. it unites with the Param in forming the Lio de lia I'lata. Its whole course is abont 800 miles. It is navigated lyy sailing barks up to a great tall, 40 m . Below the Ibicui ; after the fall is passed, large canoes ascend as far as the confluence of the Pelotas, and small canoes almost to the sources both of this afluent and of the main stream. Its largest tributary from the Republic of Uruguay is the Rio Negro, which, risiug on the N. E. froutier in the sierra Tecla, flows S. W. to its confluence with the great river, at a point 50 m . above the month of the latter. Other large trilutaries are, the Queguay, Dayman, Arroyo, Arapey, and Cuareim ; and besides these are very many small affluents. The San Lucia and San Jose nnite their streams and empty into the Rio de la Plata, west of Monterideo. The large Lake of Merim, situated in the N. E. part of the Atlantic coast section and partly in Brazil, forms the most important hydrographical feature of the eomontry, after the rivers. Its priucipal feeders are the River Cebollati with its numerous aflluents, and the River Yaguaron.
The pmulation is estimated at 250,000 .
Agriculture is in the lowest condition, and no more produce is raised than is required for hone
consumption. Wheat, maize, beans, and molons are produced, and the comintry is adapted to the culture of most of the fruits of the temperate climates. Nitural pastures are very exten-ive and luxuriant. Thw exten-ive plains, corered with rich turt, and almost destitute of trees, secm admirabls adaptell to amriculture, but remain for the most lart in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense heris of horses and cattle. These form the chic? sources of wealth to the iuhabitants, supplying large exports of hides, skins, hair, horus, jerked beef, and tallow. The hanks of the Piver Uruguay are fertile, but ill eultivated; the priucipal products are cotton and mate, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared.
The mineral resources have not yet been found to be of much importance. The clevated rillees which form the watersheds of the important streams, are said to be composed of clay, slate. gnciss, and granite.
The foreign trade is wholly earried on from Montevideo. In 1848 the value of exports amounted to $\$ 5,573,218$, of which hides stood for $\$ 4,124,203$. In 1854 the exports to the Unitel States were valued at $\$ 457.159$, and the imports from the United States at $\$ 512,957$. The opening of the Rio de la Plata to the commerce of the world will materially increase the prosperity of the country.

Montevideo, the capital, is situated on a peniusulia on the north shore of the La Plata. It stands upon a gentle cleration, and is surrounded by a strong wall, mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel or castle, of indifferent constructiou, with bulwarks and batteries. Its harbor forms a circular basin, which opens to the south-west, and on its opposite side is a hill or mountain from which the city derives its nam?

It is pretty regularly built, in the form of an amphitheatre, but has no buildings of importance, except a cathedral, castle, and the governor's residence. It is ill supplied with water. The heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. The climate is generally damp.

## BUENOS AYRES.

Turs Republic was formerly the chief of the provinces composing the Argentine Confederation, but in the year 1853 it separated itself fiom them, and this separation was confirmed by treaty in Dec., 1854. Though not well defined, it is commonly understood that the southern boundary is formed by the Rio Negro. The western boundary has a general parallelism with the coast-line, commencing at Fort Encarnaçion, in lat. $39^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and long. $66^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., and extending towards the north-east. The country consists generally of one vast expanse of level or slightly undulating surface, known as the Pampas of Bucnos Ayres, a large portion of which has a fertile soil for culture or pasturage. Real cultivation is almost unknown. Grain, vegetables, and fruit are every way adapted to the soil and climate, and with proper industry might be produced in great abondance. The rich pastures of the pampas are covered with long, tufted, luxuriant grass, intermixed with brilliant flowers, affording an inexhaustible subsistence to immense herds of cattle and horses. The pampas are, for the most part, elevated and dry, thongh traversed by many sluggish rivers; they are skirted by immense forests, which give shelter to numerous species of wild animals, and they are inhabited by the Guachos and other scattered Indian tribes, who, possessed of abundance of wild horses and horned cattle, roam over the country
in a state of savage indenendence. The sonthern and less favored parts are sandy, with patches of saline plants, stunted trees, and numerous salines. There are many salt pools and lakes, of various dimensions, scattered over the country; in these salt is formed with extraordinary rapidity in dry weather, and is beautifully white and finely crystalized, requiring little or no purification before being carried to market. The south part contains some clevated ridges, which are sometimes called mountainons, as the Sierra del Vulcan and Sierra Vèntana, which are the highest. In the north part the climate is warm, the mean summer heat being $90^{\circ}$ Fahr., and in the colder season ice is very seldom formed. The north winds prevailing here have the character of the Sirocco of Italy ; the south-west winds, or pampêros, are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. In the southern region the elimate is colder and probably more healthy. Thronghout both districts there is generally sufficient rain, but occasionally there are years of excessive and destructive droughts.

The population is unknown, and is varionsly estimated from 200,000 to 400,0000 .

Agriculture is in a low condition, but there has been some improvement within the last generation. Formerly, the cultivation of the soil was so neglected that grain was required from abroad; but, at present, wheat is exported to some extent. Cattle and their produce are the chief sources of wealth and the principal exports.
The trade of the State is mainly carried on through the City of Buenos Ayres. This is mach less than it would be if that port was possessed of a safe and commodious harbor. Large vessels, drawing above 12 ft . of water, cannot come nearer than 5 or 6 miles ; vessels of less draught generally go into the inner roads, and anchor aboat $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles

## ARGENTINECONFEDERATION.

from the eity. The surl' on the beach is very heary when the wind blows from the southeast, another langer arises from the pamperos, sulden and violent gusts of wind, which sweep across the pampas from the Andes with tremendous fury.

The City of Buenos Ayres is situated about 1.50 miles from the open ocean. It covers an area about 3 miles long by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and is very regularly laid out. The strects are commonly pared with granite. Almost all the houses are but one story in height, flat-roofed, and built around court-yards. The mindows of the houses towards the streets are generally but two in number, having an iron gratiug, called rèja, which gives them a gloomy and prison-like appearance. The houses erectel by the foreigu residents are built in the European strle, and are often three stories high. The city is laid out in squares of 150 ydk. each, and each manzana, or district of four squares, is under the juristiction of an alcalde. The principal square, or Plaza de la Vietoria, contains the public military offices, and a monument ereeted in honor of South American Independence: it is surrounded by numerous handsome buildings, among which are the Cathedral, a very large and rich edifice, the Bishop's Palace, the Hall of Justice, Police Office, ete There are 4 conrents. 15 parish churches, and several churches for foreigners. The city is poorly supplied with water and fuel, but fooll is very cheap. The environs of the city for about three miles are very beautiful, comprising well-cultirated fields and numerous country residences, which are surronnded by gardens. The population in 1854 was about 85,000 , of which one-fifth were foreigners, chiefly English, French, and American.

## ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

'THes association of states, or rather of provinces, constitutes a general confenleracy, but the bonds of union are little more than nominal. The Confederation is bounded N. by Bolivia; E. by P'araguay, Brazil, Ľruguay, and $13 u c h o s$ Ayres ; S. by Buenos Ayres and Patagomia: and IW. by the Cordillera of the Andes. Most of the surface is an immense plain, covered with forests and opern pasturcs, sloping gently in S. IE. direction towar] the Atlantic Ocean. However, there are several secondary mountain chains, which leave the great Cordillera of the Andes, and exteud for 300 or 400 miles into the plains. The most important of these are, the sierra de Cordova. letween lat. $3133^{\prime}$ S., extending in the direction of the Pampas to long. $62-55^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., and the Bierra de Salta and Jujuy, which attains its greatest loreadth1 under lat. 24 - S., and extends gradually from the valley of Catamarca and San Miguel del Tucuman, towards the Rio Vermejo, in long. 62 55' W. The southern part of this vast region includes the vast levels of the lampas, which have already been deseribed. In the central southern part there is an extensive tract, known as the Desert of Las Salinas, in which the soil is sandy. and corered with a saline efflorescence; the rivers have here no outlets, and lose themselves in salt-water lakes or marshes. The large salt lake called Urre Lauquen, (* hitter lake,)" is about 30 miles long and 15 broad. It is situated about 450 miles S. W. by W. from Buenos Ayres, and that city formerly obtained from this lake its aunual supplies of salt before its port was throw. open to foreigners.

## ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Ir cannot be expected that the numerons islands which might be literally classed under this head, will all be noticed: only those regarded as of the greatest importance, geographically and commercially. will claim our attention.

Azores, or Western Isles, a group of nine islands in the N. Atlantic Ocean, between lat. $365 \sigma^{\prime}$ and $39045^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $24^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ and 31 15' W. They were discovered in 1439 by Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, (receiving their name from the mumber of harks found among them.) and were colonized by the Europeans in the 15 th century. They range from E. to W., and consist of Fayal, Flores, Corvo, (iraciôsa, St. George, St. Mary, St. Michael, Pien, and Terceira. The climate is generally healthful and temperate, and the soil fertile, ahoundiug in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised in abundance, but no poisouons animal is to be found in the islands. They form a colonial governmeut, of which Angra, in Terceira. is the canital, but not the largest town. The inhabitants are mostly a mixtnre of Portuguese and negroes. Fayal is in lat. $38^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 12^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. and long. $28^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$ W., and has an area of about $37 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$., with a population of 22,000 . On its S . E. side is a fine bar, which makes it more frequented than any of the group, except St. Michael ; and in its centre is a mountain $3,000 \mathrm{ft}$. high.-Corvo, the most northern and smallest, (about 6 m . long and 3 broad,) is in lat. $39^{\circ} 41^{\prime} 41^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$. There is a high mountain at each extremity and a hollow in the centre, which gives it the appearance of a saddle. The climate is highly salubrious, and the soil very
fertile, but the inlsbitants (about 900) are idle and ignorant, and of course poor.-Graciôsa is 20 m . long and 6 broad, with a population of 3,000 . Corn, wine, flax, hemp, and fruits are successfully cultivated. Principal town, Santa Cruz.-St. Michael, the largest of the group, is in lat. $37-44^{\prime}$ N.. long. $25^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ W., and has an area of 224 $\mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. Its surface is mostly mountainous, the Agoa del Pao, in its centre, being $3,060 \mathrm{ft}$; but the soil, although voleanic, is productive, and maize. wheat, beans, wine, and oranges yield plen-tifully-particularly the latter, of which from 90,000 to 100,000 hoxes are exported annually. Manufactures are ennfined to druggets and coarse pottery-articles of clothing being principally imported from Great Britain. The coast is studded with towns and villages, of which the chief are Pouta del Gada. Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro das Capellas. Population abont 81,000 Flores, the most W., is in lat. $39^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ N., long. $31^{\circ} 12^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., and has a mountainous, but fertile surface, with a population of 9,000 . The products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fruits, cedar-wood, archil, and some manufactured woolen goods. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens.-Terceira is in lat. $38^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. , long. $27010^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., and is $70 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{long}$, with an average breadth of 13 m . The soil, cousisting of decomposed lava and other yolcanic matters, possesses the greatest natural fertility, and heavy crops of yams, grain, and pulse of all sorts are raised. Fruit of excmisite flavor is very abundant, and one-fifth of the lemons and oranges exported from the Azores are here produced. Neither the minerals nor the manufactures are worthy of notice, and the inhabitants
(abont 40,000 ) are remarkable fir little else than licention-ness. The capital is Angra, which gives its name to a department includiug ther islames of 'Terceira. St. George, and GraciosaSt. George is in lat. ul s. E. point 380 :32' $3^{\prime \prime}$ Y., long. 27: $46^{\prime} W^{\prime}$.. about 29 m . long, and is hroad. Soil liertile, afforling good pastures and extensive wonds. Pop. 4,000 . Principal town, filla de Vellhas,-Pico has a voleanic peak T.013 feet high in lat. $38228^{\prime}$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{W} .$. and an area of $254 \mathrm{sr} . \mathrm{m}$. Pop. 36,000 . The surface is covered with lava; the cultivation of the vine and fishing are the chicf branches of industry, provisions being mostly imported. Principal towns, Lagos, Magdalena, and San Roco.-St. Mary is an island of no consequence. and of which bont little is known.

Bermudas (or Somers) Islands are a group in the N. Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. situated between lat. $3214^{\prime}$ and $322^{\prime} 25^{\prime}$ N., and long. 6.4 $38^{\prime}$ and $64^{\circ} 52^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. Although 365 in number, they ocenpy a space of only 18 m . by 6 . In climate, elcration, and general aspect, they much resemble the W'est India Islands, but the soil is not so fertile, being now much exhausted, yet fruits, vegetables, and arrow-root are prolucel in abundance. The largest harbor is that of St. Genrge's, a beantiful bay, but of difficult ingress and egress, from the marrowness of its entrance. It is strongly fortified. and generally garrisoned. The govermment consists of at legislative assombly, council, and governor. Hamilton, m Bermnda or Long Island, is the capital. In the islauls there are 9 churehes, 5 chapels for dissenters. 24 public or free sehools, and 25 private schoul. The population is estimated at from
10.000 to 12,000 , whose principal employment is building vessels, generally of cedar-small, swift, and dorable. An establishment for convicte las berm establidhed bere by the British groverument, and in 1818 , their number umounted to 1750. Neither springs nor fresh water streams have heen foum in the islands, and of the fow wells which have been duy. the water is very brackish.

Cape Verde Islayds, discuvered by the Portuguese in 1446, and still retained ly them, are 329 m . WF. of the ('ape, between lat. $344^{5} 5^{\prime}$ and 17 $13^{\prime}$ Ň, and lon. 22 45 and $255^{\circ}$ W. They are 16 in number, but some of them are barren rocks, and are chiefly noted for their trade in salt and leather. St. Fago, the prineripal, is about 160 m . in cireumference. The elimate is hot and unhealthy, though somewhat tempered by the sca-brecze, and the soil is extremely varied, but mostly fertile. The surfare is generally monntainous, and the volcano of Fogo is 9.15 Ft . in height. Cattle are extensively reared, and dried and salted provisions form a considerable export trade. The inhabitants (numbering $86,73 \mathrm{~m}$ 1850) are quict and ducile. luit very indolent and ignorant-there being but one selool in existence, previous to 1810 . These islands, tugether with the Portugucese posecsimis on the comtinent of Africa, near C. Roxo, comstitute the "pros. of Cape Yerde," the capital of which is. Mindella, in the island of st. Vincent, and the whole is muder a governow-general, who exereses both civil and military power. The group cmbraces 10 islands, viz : Sal. Buavista, Mayo, Santiago. (St. James, the largest), F(ergo, Brava, Cirande, Rombo, S. Nicolao, and S. Luzia; and 4 islets, viz: Branco, Razo, S. Vicente, and S. Antias.

The Western Hemisphere comprises much the largest portion, and probably four-fifths of the area of the Pacific Ocean. according to the limits asually assigned to it. The term Polynesia, meaning " many islands," is nsed to designate the whole multiture of islands in the Pacific Ocean. The term Oceanica, or Oceania, is also used by some writers as embracing the same islands and region-a designation usually adopted by the Feench and other geographers of Europe. The islands are distributed into groups, irregularly scattered over the ocean, though by far the larger number of them are sitnated within its southern half. and especially betreen lat. $10^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. and $23^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. The largest of these groups, or Polynesian Archipelagoes, is the New Zealand group, and this is the only one of any considerable magnitude. All the remainder consist of groups of small size, the dimensions of which are iusignificant, compared with the rast area over which they are dispersed. The geological formation of New Zealand is altogether volcanic. The smaller islands are plysically divided into two elasses: 1. The mountuinnus islands are mostly of volcanic origin, and this elass comprises the Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, and the Marquesas Islands, together with some of the Fegjee, Friendlys, Navigators', and Cook's Islands: also the Ladrone, or Marianne, Islands. 2. The coral islands are low reefs, raised only a few feet above the level of the sea; this class includes the greater number of islands, thongh they are for the most part of exceedingly small dimensions. The Polynesian Islands are mainly comprehended within ten groups. Of these, three are nortly of the equator, viz: the Sandwich Islands, the C'roline Islands, and the Tarlrone Islauds. Seven are sonth of the efuator, ばz: the Fe sice Tlands, the Navigators'

Islands, the Friendly Islands, Cook's or Hervey's Islands, the Society Islands, the Low Archipelago, and the Marquesas Islands.
The native inhabitants of the Polynesian Islands all belong to the Malay division of the human family. (In New Guinea, and the adjacent islands, the uatives belong to the Papuan race-a branch of the Negro variety of mankind; and in some of the Polynesian Islands, this race has intermixed with the other, though not eastward of the Feejee Islands.) All the various dialects which they speak bear a general resemblance sufficient to indicate their common parentage, and to exhibit their Malay origin-an inference confirmed by numerous coincidences of manners, customs, and usages, which prevail through the whole extent of Polynesia.

The total population of Polynesia at the present time is unknown. However, it is certain that the population of all the islands with which European nations have had intercourse, has decreased, as is most clearly illustrated in the Sandwiel and Society groups. On the other hand, causes of this decrease were in operation for a long period previons to the time of contact with the Europeans, viz : the frequent wars among the natives, the prevalence of infanticide among the women, and the extensive use of human saerifices in the rites of their barbarous idolatry.

Tue Sandwich lslands, or Hatait Group, form the most important of all the groups, and have acquired additional interest since the late rapil settlement of California. Their position is on the direct line of commercial intercourse between the western coasts of North America and the eastern countrics of the oll World. They also form a common centre to the principal
whaling grounds in the North Pacific. The group eonsists of 13 islames, situated between lat. $185^{5} 5^{\prime}$ and 22 20' N., and between long. $15.4550^{\prime}$ and 160 40' W. 'They extend in a curved line, from north-west to sonth-cast, for a length of 400 miles. Six of them are mere islets; the other seven are inhabited. The aggregate area of the group is estimated at from 6,100 to (0,500 sq. m . The largest island is Hawaii, at the south-enstern extremity of the group, which has an area of about $4,200 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. All of the islands are of voleanic formation ; and they are high, steep, and mountainous, with many lofty summits. At the first aspect they exhibit to riew (especially if approachel from the westward or leeward side) nuthing lout bare and blackened rocks of lava, with steep rolcanic ridges and irregular truncated cones, which descend to the sea in abrupt and jagged preeipices. The elimate is distinguished lor its uniformity. The temperature is generally warm, averaging about 75 , and the difference between the warmer and cooler seasons does not exceed 6. It seldom rains on the leeward side of these islauds. and upon the western shores of Hawaii not a single brook is discharged into the sea for more than a huudred miles of coast. But on the opposite or windward side there is frequent rain, and numerous eataracts are seen to leap down the sides of the hills. The soil in the uplands is better adapted for grazing than agriculture : fine wheat is, howerer, raised here, and the valleys produce sugar, coffec, cotton, tobacco, arrow-root,
mulberries, yams, sweet potatoes, taro, and cacao. Poultry and hoss are very numerous. Sandalwool was formerly an important product, but the forests have leeen rapidly thinnod, and little is now produced.

The population of these islands has decreased very greatly and rapidly since they were discovered. When C'apt. Cook first visited them in 178 , he estimated the number of inhabitantz at 400,000 , but probably 300,000 would have been more correct. In 1823 , or in 45 sears, the 1 umber hat diminished to about $1 \cdot 10.000$. An actual census in 1832, reported only 130.315 ; another in 1836 , reported 108,579 ; and that in January, 18.19 , reported 80,641 . The last census, taken in December, 1853. reported the native population at 71,108 , consisting of 37,109 males, and 33.939 femates. At the same time, there were 1,120 forcigners on the islands, making the aggregate number 73,228 . This decrease has thus continuen withont interruption since the group was discorered, and will. cre many years, entirely destroy the native race. The chief causes of the more recent depopulation appear to have been the diseases of measles, whooping-cough, aud suall-pox. About 10,000 died of measles and whooping-cough in 18.17-8; nearly the same number died in 1848 from the prevalence of small-pox. and in 18.53. about $\overline{7}, 000$ were carried off by the last-mentioned disease. Another cause of decrease is the number of young men who leave the islands in whaling vessels, and never returu.

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